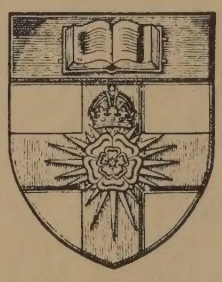
THIS BOOK
MUST NOT BE REMOVED
FROM THE LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON LIBRARY

PARL. PAPERS
OR REFERENCE ONLY.



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
LIBRARY

609674

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS;

THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

—*(23.)*—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Session

12 *March* 1894——25 *August* 1894.

VOL. XXXVIII.

1894.

STEL LONDON UNIV

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS,

TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

1824.

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1894.

THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME.

N.B.— *THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° at the *foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

[c. 7500.] Twenty-third Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1893-94. p. 1

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

1893–94.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and
32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and
90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., Limited, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1894.

[C.—7500.]

CONTENTS.

REPORT.

I.—The Local Government Act, 1888, and County Councils.

	Page
Period over which this part of the Report extends	xiii
Proceeds of Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant	xiii
Local Taxation Licences	xiv
Adjustments between Counties and County Boroughs	xvi
Payments out of Local Taxation Account in respect of Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant	xvi
Certificates as to payments out of the Exchequer Contribution Accounts	xvii
Certificates in case of Divided Unions and Districts	xviii
Provincial Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances	xviii
Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors	xx
Additional relief of Local Taxation	xx
Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890	xx
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890	xx
Amount of Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties	xxi
Ditto—Payment into Local Taxation Account	xxi
Payments out of the Account in respect of Police Superannuation	xxi
Distribution of residue of Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties	xxii
Payments of residue out of the Local Taxation Account	xxii
Total relief given to Local Rates from the Local Taxation Account	xxiii
Apportionment of such Relief	xxiii
Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890, and Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1892 and 1893	xxiii
Administrative Counties and Boroughs therein, Surplus of Exchequer, Contribution Account and Expenditure on Main Roads	xxv
Legislation of 1893–94 affecting County Councils	xxv
The Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893	xxv
The Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1893	xxvii
The Police Act, 1893	xxviii
The Police Disabilities Removal Act, 1893	xxviii
The Weights and Measures Act, 1893	xxviii
The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893	xxix
The Suffolk Joint Committee (Borrowing Powers) Act, 1893	xxix
County Electoral Divisions and County Councillors	xxix
Alienation of lands and buildings by County Councils	xxx
Loans of County Councils	xxx
Loans under Lancashire County (Lunatic Asylums and other Powers) Act, 1891	xxxi
County Stock	xxxi
Abstract of Accounts as to County Stock	xxxii
Instruments under section 62 of Local Government Act, 1888	xxxii

A 81200. Wt. 26974. a 2

	Page
Approvals under Municipal Corporations Act, 1882	xxxii
Provisional Orders	xxxii
Alterations of County Boundaries	xxxiii
Joint Committee for purposes of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act	xxxiii
Alterations of Borough Boundaries	xxxiv
Alteration of Borough Boundaries by a Local Act	xxxv
New Charters	xxxv
Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, and the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee Act, 1892	xxxv
Orders under section 16 of 41 and 42 Vict. c. 77. and section 4 of 54 & 55 Vict. c. 63.	xxxv
Opposition of Bills in Parliament	xxxvi
Confirmation of Orders of County Councils	xxxvi
Constitution and Alteration of Sanitary Districts	xxxvii
Division of districts into wards, and alteration of number of members	xxxviii
Alterations of Parishes	xxxviii
Arbitrations as to Contributions towards the cost of main roads	xxxix
Inquiries by Engineering Inspectors	xxxix
Audit of Accounts	xl
Disallowances and Surcharges	xl
Appeals against Disallowances and Surcharges	xl
The Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887	xl
The Local Stamp Act, 1869	xli
Byelaws	xli
Byelaws under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	xli
Regulations as to Allotments	xli
Orders issued	xlii

II.—The Local Government Act, 1894.

The Local Government Act, 1894	xlii
Arrangement of the Act	xlii
General scope of the Act, Parish Meetings and Parish Councils	xlii
Constitution of the Parish Meeting, the Parochial Electors	xliii
Powers of the Parish Meeting	xliii
Constitution of the Parish Council	xliii
Powers transferred to the Parish Council	xliii
Additional powers of the Parish Council	xliv
Expenditure and borrowing powers of the Parish Council	xlv
Provisions as to Rural Parishes not having Parish Councils	xlv
Boards of Guardians	xlv
Powers of Boards of Guardians under Local Acts	xlvi
District Councils	xlvi
Urban District Councils	xlvi
Rural District Councils	xlvi
Powers of District Councils	xlvii
Power to apply certain provisions of the Act to Urban Districts	xlvii
Expenses of District Councils	xlviii
Audit of Accounts	xlviii
Compulsory taking of Land for Allotments	xlviii

	Page
Compulsory purchase of Land by Parish Councils	xlix
Application of Act to Boroughs	xlix
Application of Act to London	l
Existing Officers	l
Women as Candidates and Voters	l
Conduct of Elections, Rules to be framed under the Act	li
Expenses of Elections	li
First Elections	li
Provisions as to Local Inquiries	li
The "Appointed Day"	lii
Powers and Duties of County Councils	lii
Areas and Boundaries	lii
Procedure under sect. 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888	lii
Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and other Areas	liii
Continuance in office of existing Guardians and Members of Urban Sanitary Authorities and other bodies	liv
Continuance in office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and of Committees of Boards of Guardians	liv
Persons not continued in office	liv
Duties of Overseers	liv

III.—Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate.

Number of Paupers on 1st July 1893 and 1st January 1894	lv
Numbers relieved on 1st January and 1st July in previous years	lx
Mean number of Paupers	lx
Weekly Returns of Pauperism	lxii
Pauper Lunatics	lxiii
Vagrants	lxiv
Unemployed-Action by Local Authorities	lxiv
Pauperism and Distress	lxv
Reports of Inspectors with regard to Pauperism	lxv
Expenditure on Relief of the Poor	lxx
Items of Relief	lxxiii
In-maintenance and Out-relief for the Half-year ended Michaelmas, 1893	lxxx
In-maintenance and Out-relief for the Half-year ended Lady-day 1893	lxxx
Cost per head of Relief	lxxx
Poor Law Expenditure and Out-relief in the Metropolis	lxxxii
Metropolitan Common Poor Fund	lxxxiii
Metropolitan Poor Law Establishments	lxxxv
Metropolitan Asylum Board	lxxxv
Fever Hospitals	lxxxv
Small-pox Hospitals	lxxxvii
Ambulance Service	lxxxvii
Cholera	lxxxvii
Imbecile Asylums	lxxxvii
Small-pox Asylums—Medical Instruction	lxxxvii
Occupation of Pauper Children placed out (Metropolis)	lxxxviii
Report of Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants	lxxxviii
Out-door Medical Relief (Metropolis)	lxxxviii

	Page
Casual Paupers (Metropolis)	lxxxix
Workhouse Buildings outside the Metropolis	xci
Visitation of Workhouses	xci
Small-pox among Casual Paupers	xcii
Regulations under section 26 (1) of Lunacy Act, 1890	xcii
Meetings of Boards of Guardians	xcii
Chairmen and Vice-chairmen who were ex-officio or elected Guardians	xciii
Poor Law Education	xciii
School Attendance	xciii
Certified Schools	xciv
Boarding-out of Pauper Children	xciv
Emigration	xcv
Poor Law Conferences	xcv
Dismissals and Resignations of Poor Law Officers	xcvi
Superannuation Allowances	xcvi
Audit of Accounts	xcvii
Auditors' Reports	xcvii
Defalcations by Collecting Officers	xcvii
Audit Districts	xcviii
Disallowances and Surcharges	xcviii
Appeals against Disallowances and Surcharges	xcviii
Expenditure sanctioned under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887	xcix
Appeals as to Election of Guardians	xcix
Triennial Elections of Guardians	c
Decision of disputed Questions of Settlement, &c.	c
Reports of Proceedings of Assessment Committees	c
Orders issued	ci
Expenditure on Buildings and Purchase of Sites for Poor Law purposes	ci
Amounts borrowed	cii
Unexpended Balances of Poor Law Loans	cii
Letting or sale of Union or Parish Property	cii
Appropriation of Sale Produce	ciii
Dissolution of Incorporation	ciii
Formation of new Union	ciii
Transfer of Parishes from one Union to another	ciii
Divided Parishes	ciii
Poor Rate Expenditure for purposes other than the Relief of the Poor	civ
Legislation of 1893 affecting Boards of Guardians	cvi
The Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 189	cvii
The Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893	cix

IV.—The Public Health and Local Administration.

Loans of Sanitary Authorities sanctioned by the Department	cx
Loans authorised to be raised by Town Councils and Sanitary Authorities under Local Acts	cxvii
Local Loans Act, 1875	cxix
Stock under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	cxix
Examination of Returns as to the Repayment of Local Loans	cxx

Page

Recommendations to Public Works Loan Commissioners cxxii
Public Works Loans Acts, 1875–82 cxxii
Instructions as to Applications for Provisional Orders cxxiii
Provisional Orders cxxiii
United Districts cxxvi
Provisional Order under the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act, 1891 cxxvii
Changes of Name cxxvii
Constitution of Special Drainage District cxxvii
Urban Powers cxxvii
Defaulting Authorities cxxviii
Port Sanitary Authorities cxxviii
Appeals under section 268 of the Public Health Act, 1875 cxxix
Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879 cxxx
Public Health (Water) Act, 1878 cxxx
Inquiries by Engineering Inspectors cxxxi
Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876 cxxxi
Labourers' Dwellings cxxxi
Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 cxxxiii
Local Acts cxxxiv
Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, 1872 cxxxiv
Promotion of Bills by Local Authorities cxxxiv
Reports on Private Bills cxxxiv
Legislation of 1893–4 affecting Sanitary Authorities cxxxv
The Barbed Wire Act, 1893 cxxxv
The Public Libraries (Amendment) Act, 1893 cxxxv
The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Amendment Act, 1893 cxxxvi
Tuberculosis cxxxvi
Contracts of Urban Sanitary Authorities—Conditions as to Wages . . . cxxxvii
Byelaws under the Public Health Acts cxxxvii
Other byelaws, &c. under General Acts cxxxviii
Byelaws under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 cxxxviii
Byelaws, &c. under Local Acts and Provisional Orders cxl
Market Tolls cxl
Regulations as to Allotments cxl
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops . . . cxl
Examination and revision of proposed Byelaws, &c. cxli
Sanitary Authorities Audit cxli
Highway Authorities Audit cxli
School Boards Audit cxlii
Public Libraries Commissioners Audit cxlii
Audit of Municipal Accounts cxlii
Disallowances and Surcharges in accounts of above Authorities . . . cxlii
Appeals against Disallowances and Surcharges cxlii
Expenditure sanctioned under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887 . cxlii
Canal Boats Acts cxliii
Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Appointment of Analysts cxliv
Analyses cxliv
Milk cxlvi
Bread and flour cxlviii

Page

Analyses—*continued.*
Butter . . . cxlviii
Coffee . . . cxlix
Sugar . . . cxlix
Mustard . . . cxlix
Confectionery and jam . . . cxlix
Pepper . . . cxlix
Lard . . . cxlix
Wine . . . cl
Beer . . . cl
Spirits . . . cl
Drugs . . . cl
Miscellaneous Samples . . . cl
Samples from private purchasers . . . cli
Analysis of Tea by Customs . . . cli
Vaccination . . . cli
London Vaccination Returns . . . clii
Country Vaccination Returns . . . cliii
Vaccination Inspection and Awards . . . cliii
Lymph Supply . . . cliii
Statistics of Public Vaccination . . . cliv
Medical Inspections . . . cliv
Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health . . . clvi
Report of Medical Officer to be published separately . . . clvii
Cholera . . . clvii
Notification of Infectious Disease . . . clxii
Infectious Cases compared with mortality . . . clxiii
Other Adoptive Acts . . . clxiv
Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Acts . . . clxiv
Metropolis Water Acts . . . clxvi
Highways . . . clxxiii
Turnpike Trusts . . . clxxvi
Turnpike Receipts and Expenditure . . . clxxvi
Orders issued . . . clxxvii
Parliamentary Returns . . . clxxvii

V.—Local Taxation and Valuation.

Local Taxation Returns . . . clxxvii
Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1891–92 . . . clxxviii
Outstanding Loans . . . clxxix
Receipts by Local Authorities from 1874–75 to 1891–92 . . . clxxxi
Receipts from Public Rates in 1873–74, &c. . . . clxxxii
Urban and Rural Rates . . . clxxxiv
Rates in Metropolis Leakages . . . clxxxvi
Loans outstanding from 1874–75 to 1891–92 . . . clxxxvii
Comparison between the National Debt and Local Debt . . . clxxxviii
Loans of Urban and Rural Authorities, 1874–75 and 1891–92 . . . clxxxix
Valuation to the Poor Rate in 1874 and 18 following years . . . cxci

Page
Valuations in Urban and Rural Districts cxciv
Proportion of rateable Value to population in Urban and Rural Districts . cxcv
Local Valuations contrasted with Crown Valuations cxcvi
Changes of Staff cxcviii

APPENDICES.

(A.)—Circulars, &c. issued by the Local Government Board.

I.—Circulars, &c. relating to County Councils or the Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894.

No. 1. Execution of the Local Stamp Act, 1869, by County Councils—Circular Letter to County Councils 1
No. 2. Instruction to Local Authorities who have power to appoint Analysts with reference to samples sent for Analysis 2
No. 3. Ditto to Sanitary Authorities who have not the power to appoint Analysts 21
No. 4. Local Government Act, 1894.—Circular Letter to Guardians and Urban Sanitary Authorities other than Town Councils, drawing attention to provisions relating to the election of Guardians and Members during the present Year 22
No. 5. Local Government Act, 1894.—Circular Letter to Highway Boards in England and North Wales drawing attention to certain provisions . 23
No. 6. Local Government Act, 1894.—Circular Letter to Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards drawing attention to certain provisions . . 25
No. 7. Ditto ditto. —Circular Letter to County Councils except London County Council 27
No. 8. General Order. Enclosure in No. 7 42
No. 9. Local Government Act, 1894.—Circular Letter to County Councils, Town Clerks or Returning Officers as to list of Electors . . . 47
No. 10. Ditto ditto. —Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians as to term of Office of present Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen . . 48
No. 11. Ditto ditto. —Circular Letter to Town Councils of County Boroughs as to powers and duties under the Act . . 49
No. 12. General Order. Enclosure in No. 11 57
No. 13. Local Government Act, 1894.— Circular Letter to County Councils. Enclosing Nos. 11 and 12 61

II.—Circulars, &c. other than those relating to County Councils or the Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894.

No. 14. Visitation of Workhouses.—Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians . 62
No. 15. General Order. Inclosure in No. 14 62
No. 16. Casual Paupers and Small-pox.—Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians 63
No. 17. Ditto ditto. Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians in Metropolis 65
No. 18. Instructions with regard to the preparation of the Poor Rate Return . 66

Page

No. 19. Byelaws under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 69

No. 20. Cholera.—Circular Letter to Sanitary Authorities in Metropolis . . . 76

No. 21. Ditto.—Copy of Letter addressed to the Clerk to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District 78

No. 22. Rivers Pollution Act, 1893.—Circular Letter to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities 79

No. 23. Cholera Regulations.—Circular Letter to Sanitary Authorities, enclosing General Order 80

No. 24. Inclosure in No. 23 81

No. 25. Epidemic Regulations, Cholera.—Order 84

No. 26. Ditto ditto 89

No. 27. General Order.—Cholera Regulations, Bedding and Clothing from France, Ports on Baltic, North Sea, Black Sea and Sea of Azov, and other Ports of Turkey in Asia 90

No. 28. Promotion of Bills by Local Authorities.—Circular Letter to Town Clerks, Local Boards, and Improvement Commissioners 91

No. 29. Unemployed.—Circular Letter to Sanitary Authorities 93

No. 30. Order prescribing Regulations with regard to Medical Instruction in Fever and Small-pox Asylums in Metropolitan Asylum District . . . 94

(B.)—Reports of Inspectors, &c.

PAUPERISM AND DISTRESS.

Nos. 31–44. Reports of the General Inspectors 97

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

Nos. 45–47. Reports of the Inspectors of Poor Law Schools 145

BOARDING-OUT OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

No. 48. Report of Miss M. H. Mason 159

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

No. 49. Report of Mr. Brydone 179

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

No. 50. Report of Major-General A. de C. Scott, R.E. 188

No. 51. Ditto of Professor Frankland, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. 216

No. 52. Ditto of Mr. Stoneham 243

(C.)—The Local Government Act, 1888, and County Councils.

No. 53. Distribution of Local Taxation Licenses and Probate Duty Grant between the Administrative Counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Worcester, and the County Boroughs, deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein 251

No. 54. Amounts paid into and out of the Local Taxation Account during the financial year 1893–94 254

No. 55. Statement of the payments out of the English Share of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties for 1893–94 in Aid of Police Pension Funds 264

No. 56. Statement of the payments out of the Residue of the English Share of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties for 1893–94 . . . 268

Page

No. 57. Amounts certified under section 24 (2) (*a*) of the Local Government Act as payable during the Financial Year 1893–94 by Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs towards the Salaries of Teachers in Poor Law Schools 273

No. 58. Aggregate Amounts certified during 1893–94 as payable to Public Vaccinators under section 24 (2) (*a*) of the Local Government Act 278

No. 59. Amounts certified under section 43 (1) (*a*) of the Local Government Act as payable during the Financial Year 1893–94 by the London County Council towards the remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers, &c. 280

(D.) Transactions under the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

No. 60. Loans to County Councils approved, during the Year ended 31st March 1894 282

No. 61. Instruments issued to County Councils under sections 64 and 65 of the Local Government Act during the Year ended 31st March 1894 . 284

No. 62. Instruments issued by the Board under section 62 of the Local Govern- Act, 1888, during the Year ended 31st March 1894 285

No. 63. Loans to Municipal Corporations approved during the Year ended 31st March 1894 287

No. 64. Instruments issued to Municipal Corporations in respect of purposes other than the raising of Loans during the Year ended 31st March 1894 . 289

No. 65. Alterations of Areas of Administrative Counties, Boroughs, and Sanitary Districts 292

No. 66. Orders made by County Councils confirmed by Orders of the Board and laid before Parliament 295

No. 67. Alterations in Unions and Parochial Areas in pursuance of Orders of County Councils confirmed by the Board 298

(E.)—Statistics of the Number of Paupers relieved.

No. 68. Returns of Pauperism on 1st July 1893 299

No. 69. Paupers of all Classes relieved on 1st July 1892 and 1893 308

No. 70. Adult Able-bodied Paupers (excluding Vagrants) relieved on 1st July 1892 and 1893 308

No. 71. Returns of Pauperism on 1st January 1894 309

No. 72. Paupers of all Classes relieved on 1st January 1893 and 1894 . . . 318

No. 73. Adult Able-bodied Paupers (excluding Vagrants) relieved on 1st January 1893 and 1894 318

No. 74. Pauperism, 1st January and 1st July.—Serial Statement from 1858 to 1894 320

No. 75. Mean Numbers, Paupers of all Classes (England and Wales), 1849 to 1894 324

No. 76. Ditto ditto excluding Vagrants and Insane, 1859 to 1894 . 325

No. 77. Ditto.—Adult Able-bodied Paupers, excluding Vagrants, 1849 to 1894 . 326

No. 78. Mean Numbers, Paupers of all Classes (Metropolis), 1862 to 1894 . 327

No. 79. Mean Number, Paupers excluding Vagrants and Insane (Metropolis), 1862 to 1894 328

No. 80. Ditto.—Adult Able-bodied Paupers, excluding Vagrants (Metropolis), 1862 to 1894 329

Page

No. 81. Pauper Lunatics chargeable on the 1st January, 1859 to 1894 . . 330

No. 82. Vagrants relieved on the 1st January and 1st July—1858 to 1894 . . 361

No. 83. Number of Paupers (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) relieved on the last day of each week in 1893 332

No. 84. Ditto ditto (Metropolis) 333

No. 85. Ditto on the last day of the last week in each month, from 1857 to 1893 334

No. 86. Ditto ditto (Metropolis) 340

No. 87. Metropolitan Pauperism.—Number of Paupers on the last day of the last week of each Quarter, 1892 and 1893 346

No. 88. Metropolitan Unions, &c.—Area, Population, Rateable Value on 6th April 1892, and Pauperism and Cost of Relief, year ended Lady-day 1893 348

No. 89. Number of Vagrants relieved in Metropolitan Casual Wards on Friday night in each week in 1892 and 1893 349

No. 90. Average Number of Vagrants relieved in Metropolitan Casual Wards on each Friday night from 1874 to 1893 351

No. 91. Number of Vagrants admitted into Metropolitan Casual Wards during four weeks of the Year 1893 351

No. 92. Number of Vagrants identified, for purposes of Detention, by Visiting Officers of Metropolitan Casual Wards, in 1893 352

No. 93. Number of Vagrants charged at Metropolitan Police Courts in 1893 . 354

(F.)—Poor Rates, &c.: Receipts and Expenditure.

No. 94. Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure, Year ended Lady-day 1893 . . 355

No. 95. Expenditure for Relief of the Poor, Years ended Lady-day 1893 and 1892 . 384

No. 96. Poor Rates levied and expended, 1843 to 1882 386

No. 97. Ditto ditto 1883 to 1893 388

No. 98. Principal Items of Expenditure on Relief to the Poor, 1857 to 1893 . 389

No. 99. Poor Rates and Expenditure on Relief to the Poor, Rate per head and Rate in the £, and average price of wheat, 1844 to 1893 . . 390

No. 100. In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Comparative Statement, Half-years ended Lady-day 1892 and 1893 391

No. 101. In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Comparative Statement, Half-years ended Michaelmas 1892 and 1893 397

No. 102. Workhouses, &c.—Expenditure for erection or enlargement of, &c., 1893 403

No. 103. District Asylums and District Schools.—Ditto, 1893 410

No. 104. Application of unexpended Balances of Loans authorised during 1893 . 412

No. 105. Emigration.—Statement showing the amounts authorised to be expended by Boards of Guardians, 1884 to 1893 413

(G.)—Education of Pauper Children. Employment of Children sent from Metropolitan Pauper Schools.

No. 106. Average Daily Attendance at School, Half-year ended Lady-day 1893 . 414

No 107. Nature of Employments in which Children from Metropolitan Pauper Schools were placed during the Year 1893 426

No. 108. Schools certified and Certificates to Schools cancelled under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43 during the Year 1893 428

(H.)—Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

Page

No. 109. Expenses incurred by Guardians and repayable from the Fund.—Half-year ended Lady-day 1892 429

No. 110. Statement, as regards each Union and Parish, of the Rateable Value, Amount of Contribution, Expenditure Repayable, and Net Amount Contributed or Received.—Half-year ended Lady-day 1892 . . 430

No. 111. Expenses incurred by Guardians and repayable from the Fund.—Half-year ended Michaelmas 1892 431

No. 112. Statement as regards each Union and Parish, of the Rateable Value, Amount of Contribution, Expenditure Repayable, and Net Amount Contributed or Received.—Half-year ended Michaelmas 1892 . 432

No. 113. Expenses incurred by Guardians and repayable from the Fund Half-year ended at Lady-day 1893 433

No. 114. Statement as regards each Union and Parish of the Rateable Value, Amount of Contribution, Expenditure repayable, and Net Amount contributed or received, Half-year ended Lady-day 1893 . . 434

No. 115. Net Amounts received by Unions and Parishes in respect of the 10½ Years to Lady-day 1878, and each Parochial Year from 1879 to 1893 . 435

No. 116. Net Amounts contributed by Unions, Parishes, and Places in respect of the 10½ Years to Lady-day 1878 and each Parochial Year from 1879 to 1893 436

No. 117. Items of Expenditure charged upon the Fund in respect of the 10½ Years to Lady-day 1878 and each Parochial Year from 1879 to 1893 . 437

(I.)—Poor Law Officers.

No. 118. Number of Officers who resigned or were dismissed in the Year 1893 . 438

No. 119. Number superannuated in the Year 1893 439

(J.)—Triennial Elections of Boards of Guardians and Formation of a new Union.

No. 120. List of Unions and Separate Parishes in which Guardians are elected for Three Years 440

No. 121. Particulars of Formation of new Union 441

(K.)—Vaccination.

No. 122. Summary of Vaccination Returns.—Year ended 29th September 1893 . 442

No. 123. Number of persons vaccinated at the expense of the Poor Rates, 1852–1893 444

No. 124. Digest of Vaccination Officers' Returns for 1891 445

No. 125. List of Unions Inspected during 1893, and an account of awards certified as payable to Public Vaccinators 448

No. 126. Statistics of National Vaccine Establishment and Educational Vaccination Stations 454

(L.)—Infectious Disease Notification.

No. 127. Statement of Sickness and Mortality in certain Urban Sanitary Districts during 1893 458

(M.)—Public Health and Local Administration.

Page

No. 128. Loans sanctioned to Urban Sanitary Authorities during 1893 . . 464

No. 129. Ditto to Rural Sanitary Authorities 493

No. 130. Ditto to Joint Boards 500

No. 131. Ditto to Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities 500

No. 132. Ditto Port Sanitary Authorities 501

No. 133. Ditto under Public Libraries Acts 501

No. 134. Ditto to Local Authorities under the Technical Instruction Act, 1889 502

No. 135. Ditto to Commissioners for Public Baths and Washhouses . . 503

No. 136. List of official sanctions to the Issue of Debentures under the Local Loans Act, 1875 504

No. 137. Special Drainage Districts constituted during 1893 506

No. 138. Provisional Orders issued and confirmed during 1893 507

No. 139. Acts confirming Provisional Orders passed in 1893 513

No. 140. Local Acts promoted by Sanitary Authorities, &c., in 1893 . . . 516

No. 141. Byelaws, &c. confirmed by the Board in 1893 517

No. 142. List of Sanitary Authorities by whom copies of Regulations as to Dairies, &c. were forwarded to the Board during 1893 . . . 529

No. 143. List of Port Sanitary Authorities existing on the 31st December 1893 . 530

No. 144. Statement showing the Rural Sanitary Authorities upon whom Urban Powers were conferred in 1893 537

No. 145. Report of Analyst to Commissioners of Customs on Examinations of Tea in 1893 545

No. 146. Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts for 1893 548

No. 147. List of Works in England and Wales, and Ireland, registered under the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881, during the year 1893 . 564

(N.)—Disallowances, Surcharges, Allowances, &c.

No. 148. Appeals against Disallowances, Surcharges, &c., 1893 . . . 568

No. 149. Applications for Sanction to Expenditure under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887 570

(O.)—Orders.

No. 150. Orders issued :

Local Government Act and County Councils 571

Poor Law and the Poor Rate 572

Public Health and Local Administration 574

(P.)—Local Taxation Returns.

No. 151. Summary of the Local Taxation Returns for 1891–92 576

(Q.)—Parliamentary Returns.

No. 152. List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents presented to Parliament in 1893, on behalf of the Local Government Board . . . 601

REPORT.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
August, 1894.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the Local Government Board, beg leave to present to Your Majesty the following Report.

The statements and observations which we have the honour to submit to Your Majesty will be divided into five parts according as they relate to, 1st, the Local Government Act, 1888, and County Councils, 2ndly, the Local Government Act, 1894, 3rdly, the Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate, 4thly, the Public Health and Local Administration, and 5thly, Local Taxation and Valuation.

I.—*The Local Government Act*, 1888, *and County Councils.*

Period over which this part of Report extends.

This part of our Report will deal with the financial year ended the 31st of March 1894, the fifth year after the coming into force of the Local Government Act, 1888.

Proceeds of local taxation licences and probate duty grant.

Commencing with the transactions connected with the Local Taxation Account, we have to report that although the probate duty yielded a smaller amount during the year the total sum available for distribution out of the Imperial revenue, ceded by the Local Government Act to the councils of the administrative counties and county boroughs of England and Wales was slightly larger than in the preceding financial year owing to an increase in the proceeds of the Local Taxation Licences. It was, also, larger than in either of the years 1889–90 and 1890–91; and in each of the five years that have passed since the Local Government Act came into force, it has exceeded the estimates which were formed concerning it, when the Bill for that Act was introduced. On that occasion a statement was prepared and presented to Parliament (Parliamentary Paper C.–5424, Session 1888), giving the latest figures as to the local taxation licences collected in the several counties and county boroughs, and the estimated value of the probate duty grant assigned to the local authorities of England and Wales. From this statement it

appeared probable that the following would be the approximate amounts of these revenues, viz.:—

	£
Local taxation licences - - -	2,986,134
Probate duty grant - - -	1,800,000
Total - - -	4,786,134

The sums actually realised from these sources during the five years in question were as follows:—

——	Local Taxation Licences.	Probate Duty Grant.	Total.
	£	£	£
Year ended 31 March 1890 - -	2,994,419	1,811,521	4,805,940
„ „ 1891 - -	3,037,305	1,930,935	4,968,240
„ „ 1892 - -	3,064,328	2,248,949	5,313,277
„ „ 1893 - -	3,104,518	1,918,424	5,022,942
„ „ 1894 - -	3,163,362	1,890,447	5,053,809

The estimate was exceeded by 19,806*l.* in 1889–90; 182,105*l.* in 1890–91; 527,143*l.* in 1891–92; 236,808*l.* in 1892–93; and 267,675*l* in 1893–94. It will be observed that there has been an increase each year in the amount yielded by the local taxation licences, but that the probate duty was smaller in the last year than in any of the other years with the exception of 1889–90.

Local taxation licences.

The above amounts were paid by the Inland Revenue Commissioners into the Local Taxation Account, and distributed by us in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act. In pursuance of section 20 of the Act, the Commissioners certified the amount of the licences ascertained to have been collected in each county and county borough during each financial year.

The following is a statement of the amounts received in respect of the several local taxation licences for the five years in question:—

Local Taxation Licences.	Year ended 31st March 1890.	Year ended 31st March 1891.	Year ended 31st March 1892.	Year ended 31st March 1893.	Year ended 31st March 1894.
	£	£	£	£	£
Licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises: —					
Retailers of —					
Spirits (including occasional licences) -	1,222,218	1,227,540	1,238,777	1,239,519	1,273,606
Beer „ - -	111,087	110,219	109,282	108,440	107,616
Beer and wine - -	18,667	18,895	18,830	18,884	19,068
Cider - - -	60	55	61	59	62
Wine (including occasional licences) -	1,318	1,251	1,205	1,207	1,168
Sweets - - -	2,722	2,605	2,509	2,400	2,293

Local Taxation Licences.	Year ended 31st March 1890.	Year ended 31st March 1891.	Year ended 31st March 1892.	Year ended 31st March 1893.	Year ended 31st March 1894.
	£	£	£	£	£
Licences for sale of intoxicating liquor by retail, by persons not licensed to deal therein for consumption off the premises:—					
Retailers of —					
Beer	15,657	15,619	15,571	15,517	15,504
Beer and wine	3,860	4,040	4,105	4,234	4,379
Wine	9,336	10,027	10,549	10,847	11,111
Table beer	9	7	7	5	5
Licences to deal in game	6,126	6,214	6,350	6,520	6,572
Beer dealers	30,922	31,785	32,577	33,127	33,255
Spirit dealers	109,916	114,388	116,951	120,104	121,212
Sweet dealers	239	274	294	322	327
Wine dealers	43,015	43,231	43,788	43,798	43,754
Refreshment house keepers	7,340	7,556	7,630	7,740	7,922
Dogs	356,652	368,232	384,714	407,554	428,484
Killing game	140,318	142,444	141,236	142,690	149,424
Guns	71,691	79,901	77,142	79,175	81,446
Appraisers and house agents	7,598	7,672	8,006	7,702	7,687
Auctioneers	57,630	57,843	60,028	59,923	60,505
Tobacco dealers	63,592	63,587	63,783	64,250	65,009
Carriages	425,552	431,275	425,789	433,112	427,143
Armorial bearings	69,198	69,185	69,541	70,219	69,068
Male servants	127,401	129,215	129,583	130,602	128,848
Hawkers	14,886	15,504	16,390	16,880	17,970
Pawnbrokers	29,948	30,105	30,263	30,330	30,465
Plate dealers	41,450	42,319	43,165	43,609	43,457

The amounts received in respect of the several licence duties in each administrative county and county borough are given in Returns which we have presented to Parliament (Parliamentary Paper 358, Session 1890, 374, Session 1890–91, 323, Session 1892, 289, Session 1893, and 187, Session 1894).

In addition to the above sums penalties were recovered in respect of the licences to the amount of 6,007*l.* in the year ended the 31st of March 1890, 6,406*l.* in the year ended the 31st of March 1891, 6,202*l.* in the year ended the 31st of March 1892, 5,749*l.* in the year ended the 31st of March 1893, and 6,004 in the year ended 31st of March 1894. These sums were paid into the Local Taxation Account as part of the proceeds of the licence duties, in accordance with the directions in that behalf contained in the Act. They have not been allocated to the different classes of licences, because one penalty is not unfrequently recovered in respect of several licence irregularities. When added to the licences they bring the aggregate amount of the proceeds of the duties to the sums already given on page xiv.

Adjustments between counties and county boroughs.

In our previous reports we have stated the effect of the adjustments made by agreements or by awards of the Local Government Act Commissioners under section 32 of the Local Government Act, between the Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs respecting the distribution of the proceeds of the local taxation licences and probate duty grant, and the variations in those adjustments which had been rendered necessary by the extension of certain county boroughs.

In consequence of the extension of certain county boroughs some further alterations in the adjustments made by the Commissioners have been rendered necessary, and in connexion with the extension of the City of Birmingham, we issued Orders in September 1893 varying the adjustments between the City and the County of Warwick and the County of Stafford and the County Boroughs deemed to be situate therein, and we altered the certificates which we had issued under section 22 (1.) of the Act to the City and the Counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Worcester.

A statement showing the effect of these readjustments and amended certificates will be found in the Appendix page 251.

Payments out of Local Taxation Account in respect of local taxation licences and probate duty grant.

The payments out of the Local Taxation Account, 1893–94, in respect of the Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant, were, as in preceding years, made by instalments, the shares of the Councils being calculated on estimates until we were furnished by the Inland Revenue Commissioners with the amount of the actual proceeds of the Licences and Probate Duty. The distribution of each instalment was spread over some weeks, so as to obviate any disturbance in the money market, which might have resulted from very large amounts being paid out of the Account simultaneously.

The final balances out of the Account in respect of the revenues of the financial year could not be paid to the Councils until some time after the close of the year, pending the issue of the certificates of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to which reference has already been made.

The Appendix, page 254, contains a tabular statement, showing, with respect to each county and county borough, the amount of the local taxation licences certified by the Commissioners to have been collected during the financial year; the share of the probate duty grant for the year, apportioned on the basis of the discontinued grants in pursuance of section 22 of the Act; the amount of these revenues apportioned between the counties and county boroughs in accordance with awards or agreements; the sums paid out of the Account on behalf of the county or county borough to the Exchequer for payments to revising barristers, and to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District; the total amount actually paid to the Council out of the Account in respect of the financial year; and the share of the discontinued grants certified by us to have been received by the county or county borough during the

year ended the 31st of March, 1888. This statement shows concisely the amounts of the local taxation licences and probate duty grant to which each county and county borough would have been entitled if no adjustments had been required by the Act, its share in those revenues under the adjustments, the extent to which in the payments to the Councils deductions were made from this share, in consequence of the payments made out of the Account to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District and the sums due from the Councils to the Exchequer, and the share which each county and county borough received of the discontinued grants in substitution for which the local taxation licences and probate duty grant were surrendered by the Exchequer.

The largest of the above deductions were those made in respect of payments out of the Account to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, which amounted in all to 623,564*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* This sum was apportioned among the counties and county boroughs in which rates are raised for the purposes of the Metropolitan Police, in the proportions certified by the Secretary of State under section 24 (2) (k) of the Act. The following were the amounts deducted on this principle from the sums that would otherwise have been payable out of the Account to the Councils of the following counties and county boroughs, viz. :—

County or County Borough.	Amount deducted.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
London	489,336	16	5
Middlesex	53,360	2	1
Surrey	24,714	11	3
Essex	15,571	13	8
Kent	11,541	14	3
Hertford	3,821	9	4
West Ham	14,350	15	0
Croydon	10,867	11	8
Total	623,564	13	8

The other deductions above referred to consisted of sums amounting to 12,731*l.* 5*s.*, certified by the Treasury in pursuance of section 9 of the County Electors Act, 1888, to be due from the several counties and county boroughs in respect of the payments to revising barristers.

The above deductions amounted in all to 636,295*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* and the sums actually paid direct to the several Councils out of the Account to 4,417,513*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Certificates issued by us, as to payments out of the

We are required annually to certify the payments to be made by the councils out of their Exchequer Contribution Accounts in substitution for local grants towards the remuneration of Teachers

Exchequer Contribution Accounts.

in Poor Law Schools, for payments to Public Vaccinators under section 5 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, and as regards unions wholly situate in the administrative county of London, towards the remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers and the cost of drugs and medical appliances; and we have also annually to certify the proportionate parts of the other payments to be made, under section 24 of the Act, by each Council where the union or other area in respect of which the payment is made is not wholly situate in one administrative county or county borough.

The Appendix (pages 273 to 281) contains a series of tabular statements showing the amounts certified by us as payable in respect of the year by the Councils towards the remuneration of Teachers in Poor Law Schools and Public Vaccinators, and the remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers and the cost of drugs and medical appliances in the Metropolis. The certificates were issued from time to time, as we were in a position to make them, in respect of a sufficient number of unions, wholly or partly situate in the same county, to render it desirable that they should be forwarded to the Council by whom the amounts included in the certificates were payable. The aggregate amounts thus certified were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Teachers in Poor Law Schools - -	33,032	4	4
Public Vaccinators - - -	14,572	12	0
Remuneration of Metropolitan Poor Law Medical Officers - - - -	25,600	13	1
Cost of Drugs and Medical Appliances in the Metropolis - - -	14,150	1	9

Certificates in case of divided unions and districts.

The certificates as to the proportions of the payments to be made in substitution for local grants to the guardians and sanitary authorities of unions and districts comprised in more than one county or county borough were issued by us in October and November 1893. They related to 244 unions, 168 rural sanitary districts, and 10 port sanitary districts. The payments in question related to school fees of pauper children sent from workhouses to public elementary schools, the remuneration of registrars of births and deaths, the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics paid by guardians, and the salaries of medical officers of health and inspectors of nuisances paid by rural and port sanitary authorities. The proportions fixed, so far as unions and rural sanitary districts were concerned, were determined by the rateable value of the part of the union or district in each administrative county or county borough.

Provincial Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances.

By section 24 (2) (c) of the Local Government Act, the councils of every administrative county and county borough are required to charge to their Exchequer Contribution Account one-half of the salary of every Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of Nuisances paid by the Local Authority of any area

wholly or partly in the administrative county, or by the council of the county borough, where the qualification, appointment, salary, and tenure of office of such officer, are in accordance with the regulations made by our orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, or any Act repealed by that Act.

On the 31st March, 1894, the number of Sanitary Districts (exclusive of those in the County of London) for which these officers were acting under our General Orders, under conditions which gave a claim to the repayment of a moiety of their salaries under the above enactment, was as follows :—

(*Medical Officers of Health.*)

Separate Districts :	
Rural Districts	406
Urban „	670
Port „	38
Districts in combination under section 191 of the Public Health Act, 1875 :	
Rural	102
Urban	91
Districts in combination under section 286 of the Public Health Act, 1875 :	
Rural	30
Urban	24
Total	1,361

(*Inspectors of Nuisances.*)

Separate Districts :	
Rural Districts	541
Urban „	708
Port „	42
Districts in combination under section 191 of the Public Health Act, 1875 :	
Rural	4
Urban	18
Total	1,313

At the same date there were 1,606 Sanitary Districts in England and Wales, of which 574 were Rural and 1,032 Urban. It appears, therefore, that of the 574 Rural Districts there are 538 in which a Medical Officer of Health has been appointed under our Orders, and that of the 1,032 Urban Districts there

are 785 in which a similar appointment has been made. As regards Inspectors of Nuisances, 545 Rural and 726 Urban Sanitary Authorities have made appointments under our Orders.

Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.

By the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, all appointments of Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors in the Metropolis appointed on or after the 1st of January 1892, were required to be made under the regulations issued by us pursuant to that statute.

Up to the 31st of March 1894, we had sanctioned the appointments in sanitary districts in the Metropolis of the following number of officers:—

Medical Officers of Health -	- 27
Sanitary Inspectors -	- - 124

Additional relief of local taxation.

The relief of local taxation, arising from the allocation to local purposes of the local taxation licences and probate duty grant in substitution for the discontinued grants, is further augmented by the financial arrangements embodied in the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, the Police Act, 1890, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890.

Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890.

By the first of these Acts certain additional duties were imposed on spirits as from the 18th of April 1890, amounting to sixpence a gallon on spirits, other than perfumed spirits, and ninepence a gallon on perfumed spirits, and the proceeds of these additional duties, and such portions of the Excise and Customs Duties in respect of beer as equal threepence for every 36 gallons, were directed to be divided between England and Scotland, and Ireland, in the same proportions, and to be paid to the same local taxation accounts, and in the like manner and subject to the like regulations of the Treasury, and to be ascertained as to proportion and otherwise in like manner as the one-half of the proceeds of the probate duties applicable to local purposes. The duties thus allocated by the Act to local purposes are referred to in the Act and in this Report as the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties.

Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890.

The distribution and application of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties were provided for by the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, the Police Act, 1890, and the Technical Instruction Act, 1891. The first of those Acts directed that out of the English share of these duties in any financial year, 300,000*l.* should be applied for purposes of police superannuation; one-half of this sum being paid to the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District, and the remaining half distributed among the police authorities of the police forces in England other than those of the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London.

The residue of the English share of these duties, is, unless Parliament otherwise determines, to be distributed between

county and county borough funds, and carried to the Exchequer Contribution Accounts, and applied under the Local Government Act, 1888, as if it were part of the probate duty grant. The council of a county or county borough, however, may expend their share of this residue, or any part of it, in making contributions for the purposes of technical education within the meaning of the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, which as defined by the Technical Instruction Act, 1891, includes both technical and manual instruction under the former Act. The contribution of the County Council may be made over and above any sum that may be raised by rate under that Act. In the case of a county to which the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889, applies, the County Council may in like manner contribute their share of the residue towards intermediate or technical education under that Act in addition to the amount which they are thereby empowered to contribute.

Amount of local taxation (customs and excise) duties.

The proceeds of the English share of these duties amounted in the financial year ended the 31st of March, 1894, to 1,086,769*l.*, as compared with 1,085,904*l.* in 1892–93, 1,115,801*l.* in 1891–92, and 1,040,376*l.* in 1890–91. Of the first-mentioned sum, 159,836*l.* was paid into the Local Taxation Account by the Commissioners of Customs, and 926,933*l.* by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

Payment of local taxation (customs and excise) duties into Local Taxation Account.

The 159,836*l.* paid by the Commissioners of Customs was paid into the Account by monthly instalments varying in amount from 9,548*l.* to 19,016*l.*, the last of such instalments being paid on the 18th of April 1894.

The 926,933*l.* from the Inland Revenue Commissioners was also paid into the Account by monthly instalments until March, the balance for the year being paid on the 12th June 1894.

Payments out of Local Taxation Account from local taxation (customs and excise) duties in respect of police superannuation.

We paid out of the Account to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District the 150,000*l.* appropriated by the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, for the superannuation of the Metropolitan Police, by four quarterly instalments of 37,500*l.*

The 150,000*l.* appropriated by the Act for the superannuation of the provincial police forces, we were unable to distribute until we had received the certificates of the Secretary of State for the Home Department under section 17 of the Police Act, 1890, specifying the amounts payable to the several police authorities, and certifying that the management and efficiency of the several police forces and the administration of their pension funds during the twelve months ended the 29th of September 1893, had been satisfactory. These certificates were received by us between the 21st February and the 27th March 1894, and we completed the payments to the Police Authorities of the amounts certified to be payable to them on the 29th March 1894.

We were informed by the Secretary of State that he was unable to grant a certificate of efficiency under section 17 (2) of

the Act in respect of the River Tyne Police Force, and consequently the amount allocated to that force (viz., 237*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*) was forfeited to the Crown, and paid into the Exchequer in accordance with the provisions of the Statute.

In the Appendix, page 264, will be found a statement showing the amount paid by us to each police authority for the purposes of police superannuation.

Distribution of residue of local taxation (customs and excise) duties.

After payment of the above two sums of 150,000*l.*, the residue of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties paid into the account was 786,769*l.* This residue, as we have already mentioned, was required to be distributed among county and county borough funds and carried to the Exchequer Contribution Accounts, as if it were part of the Probate Duty Grant. It was, however, subject to adjustment between counties and county boroughs, according to section 32 of the Local Government Act, 1888, by the Commissioners under that Act.

In the cases, therefore, of counties in which, for the purposes of the last-mentioned Act, no county boroughs were deemed to be situate, the Councils were entitled to their shares of this residue in the proportions of the shares which we have certified under section 22 of the Act to have been received by their respective counties during the financial year ended the 31st of March 1888, out of the grants which were formerly made from the Exchequer in aid of local rates, and which ceased to be so made after the passing of the Act; but in counties in which county boroughs were deemed to be situate for the purposes of the Act, the shares in the residue allocated to such counties and county boroughs in proportion to their discontinued grants, were subject to the adjustments made by the Local Government Act Commissioners. The terms of these adjustments have been given in tables published in the Appendices to our Annual Reports.

Payments of residue, out of the Local Taxation Account.

We commenced the payment of a first instalment of 300,000*l.* out of the Local Taxation Account in respect of the above residue of 786,769*l.* to the Councils of the counties and county boroughs on the 11th August 1893, and a second instalment of the same amount on the 8th December 1893. We did not make a further payment to the Councils until after the close of the financial year, but on the 27th April 1894 we paid a third instalment of 150,000*l.* The above payments were all payments on account, as it was impossible for us to know the precise amount of the residue of the duties, until after the close of the financial year. The payment of the balance, namely, 36,769*l.* was made as rapidly as practicable after we had been informed by the Inland Revenue Commissioners of the precise amount of the proceeds of the duties for the year.

The Appendix (page 268), contains a statement showing the shares of the residue distributed among the several counties and county boroughs in England and Wales on the

basis of the discontinued grants; and the amount actually paid to each Council in pursuance of the awards of the Local Government Act Commissioners in the cases where such awards were necessary.

Total relief given to local rates by payments from the Local Taxation Account.

The following summary shows the relief given to local rates by the payments out of the Local Taxation Account in respect of the year ended the 31st of March 1894, contrasted with the relief given by the discontinued grants during the financial year preceding the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888. The payments out of the Account comprised :—

	£
Local Taxation Licences	3,163,362
Probate Duty Grant	1,890,447
Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties	1,086,769
Total	6,140,578

The sums certified by us under section 22 of the Local Government Act, as having been actually received by the several counties and county boroughs during the financial year ended the 31st of March 1888 (excluding 249,342*l.* in respect of the temporary grant for disturnpiked and main roads, which was paid for the first time that year), amounted to 2,602,508*l.**

The additional relief given by means of the payments out of the Local Taxation Account amounted therefore to 3,538,070*l.*

Apportionment of such relief.

The total sum of 6,140,578*l.* was distributed to or on behalf of the councils of counties and county boroughs in the following proportions, viz. :—

	£
London	1,132,753
County Boroughs	1,359,375
Administrative Counties	3,648,450

These sums represent relief to the extent of 8·1*d.* to London, 10·0*d.* to County Boroughs, and 9·6*d.* to Administrative Counties other than London, calculated on the rateable value according to the Poor Rate valuation in force at Lady-day 1892.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890, and Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1892 and 1893.

In addition to the payments made to Local Authorities out of the Local Taxation Account, further relief was afforded to local taxation by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890. By this Act the duty of causing to be slaughtered all animals affected with or exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia, and of paying compensation in respect of animals so slaughtered, was transferred from the Local Authorities under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to

* Excluding the sum certified under subsection (2) of section 22 of the Local Government Act.

the Board of Agriculture. For the purposes of the Act an account is required to be opened at the Bank of England, out of which the compensation for all animals slaughtered in pursuance of the Act in Great Britain is payable.

The payments into the account consist of a grant not exceeding 140,000*l.* in any one year, to be provided by Parliament, and the sums received by the Board of Agriculture on the sale of carcases of animals slaughtered, and not required to be repaid to the owners under section 30 (3) of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

If it should happen that the money standing to the credit of the account in a particular year is insufficient to defray the costs of the execution of the Act, we are required to pay to the account out of the Local Taxation Account, and the Secretary for Scotland is required to pay out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account, such additional sums as may be certified by the Board of Agriculture to be needed for defraying such costs; and in the event of the balance to the credit of the account at the end of the year, or any part of such balance, appearing not to be required for the purposes of the Act, the Treasury may direct it to be paid into the Local Taxation Accounts in repayment of sums paid to the account.

The payments out of or into the Local Taxation Accounts for England and Scotland are to be in the proportion of 88 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively, and all moneys paid out of or into the Local Taxation Account for England are to be charged against or credited to the proceeds of the Probate Duty.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1892, by section 3 provides that any money applicable under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890, in cases of pleuro-pneumonia shall be applicable in cases of foot-and-mouth disease.

By the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, the powers of the Board of Agriculture as regards pleuro-pneumonia were extended to swine fever, and any moneys applicable under the Act of 1890 in cases of the former of these diseases were made applicable to the latter, subject to this limitation, that after the expiration of the financial year ended the 31st of March 1894 not more than 50,000*l.* of the money provided by Parliament for the pleuro-pneumonia account may be so provided as respects swine fever in any year. And if in any future financial year the money standing to the credit of that account, including the proceeds of the sale of carcases, is insufficient to defray the costs chargeable to the account, the residue will have to be defrayed out of the Local Taxation Account in the manner provided by the Act of 1890. It is possible, therefore, that in future years payments may have to be made to the Board of Agriculture out of the Local Taxation Account in respect of swine fever. No money has, however, yet been required to

be paid out of the account in respect of pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease.

Administrative counties and boroughs therein. Surplus of exchequer contribution account and expenditure on main roads.

A return (Parliamentary Paper, No. 486, Session 1893–94) which we prepared under an Order of the House of Commons and presented to Parliament in January 1894, showed as regards each Administrative County in England and Wales containing one or more Municipal Boroughs, the surplus of the moneys paid to the Exchequer Contribution Account of the County in respect of the year ended the 31st day of March 1892, after payment out of the account of the sums required by Section 23 of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be paid for that year in substitution for local grants and in respect of the costs of Union Officers, and of any sums paid out of the account for the purposes of Technical or Intermediate Education. The return also showed with regard to every such Borough, and the part of every such County not comprised in any Borough, (1) the population according to the census of 1891; (2) the Rateable Values according to the basis or standard for the County Rate in force in the years ended at Lady-day 1889 and 1892; and (3) the expenditure on the maintenance of main roads in each of those years borne or repaid by the County Authority.

The number of Administrative Counties to which the return related was 57; and the number of Municipal Boroughs other than County Boroughs contained in those counties was 234. The Administrative Counties excluded from the return were the Counties of London, Middlesex, Rutland, Merioneth, and Radnor, none of which contained a Borough to which the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, applies.

Legislation of 1893–94 affecting County Councils.

The most important Act passed during the Session of 1893–94 affecting the powers and duties of County Councils was the Local Government Act, 1894. That Act will be dealt with in a subsequent part of this Report. The following Acts were also passed during the Session:—

The Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893.

The Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 68.), confers very important powers on County Councils with reference to the provision of hospitals for the reception of patients suffering from infectious diseases. The diseases to which it primarily has reference are those specially mentioned in section 6 of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889; but its provisions may be applied to any other infectious disease by order of the County Council or any committee to whom they have delegated their powers in this matter. The Act does not extend to London or to any county borough, nor to any other borough without the consent of the Town Council, unless (in the case of a borough with less than 10,000 inhabitants) an Order is issued by us directing that the Act shall apply to it.

Subject to these limitations it enables the Council of every county to provide, or cause to be provided, in any district

in their county, an "isolation hospital," that is, a hospital for the reception of patients suffering from any of the infectious diseases to which the Act applies, on application made to them in manner provided by the Act, and on satisfactory proof being adduced that such a hospital is required. The application must be made by petition to the Council by one or more Local Authorities, as defined by the Act, having jurisdiction in the county, or by not less than 25 ratepayers in a contributory place within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.); and the Local Authorities under the Act are, as respects an urban sanitary district, the Urban Sanitary Authority, as respects a rural sanitary district, the Rural Sanitary Authority, and in the case of any contributory place being a parish, the vestry or other authority in which the powers of the vestry may be vested by any Act of Parliament, and in the case of any other contributory place situated within the district of a Rural Sanitary Authority, such Rural Sanitary Authority. The County Council must, either by themselves or by a Committee of their body appointed for the purpose, consider any petition presented to them under the Act, and if satisfied that a *primâ facie* case is made out for a local inquiry they must cause an inquiry to be held as to the necessity for the establishment of an isolation hospital. On the conclusion of the inquiry they must make an order, either dismissing the petition, or constituting a "hospital district," and directing an isolation hospital to be established for it. A hospital district is to consist of a single "local area," or two or more "local areas," that is, of one or more Urban Sanitary Districts, Rural Sanitary Districts, or contributory places, or of a combination of any of these areas. Where a local area is included in more than one county, the part of the area included in each county is a separate local area for the purposes of the Act. The County Council cannot, however, take steps for the constitution of a hospital district for one or more contributory places forming a portion of a Rural Sanitary District, or for one local area, without the assent of the Sanitary Authority to the application, unless they are satisfied that the Sanitary Authority are unable or unwilling to make suitable hospital accommodation for such place or places or such area. A local area already provided with sufficient isolation hospital accommodation is not, without the assent of the Local Authority, to be included in a hospital district, and if any Local Authority, having jurisdiction within any part of a proposed hospital district, object to the formation of the district, they may appeal to us, and our decision will be conclusive. The County Council may initiate proceedings for the establishment of an isolation hospital, where necessary for the use of the inhabitants of any particular district in the county, although no petition may have been presented to them by a Local Authority. When a Hospital District has been constituted, the Council are required to form a "Hospital Committee," consisting wholly of members of the Council, or partly of such members and partly of representatives

of the local area or areas in the district, or wholly of such local representatives. An appeal may be made to us by any Local Authority within the Hospital District as to the constitution of the Committee. Where a Hospital District is an area wholly or as to the greater part thereof under the jurisdiction of any corporate Local Authority, the County Council may, in effect, constitute such Local Authority the Hospital Committee for the district. A Hospital Committee will have power to acquire land (including power to acquire land compulsorily under the authority of a Provisional Order issued by us), and any other powers of providing, managing, and maintaining a hospital that the County Council may delegate to them. The County Council will, however, retain the power of inspecting the hospital, and of raising money by loan for the purposes of the hospital. In addition to, or instead of, providing a central hospital, the committee may establish hospitals in cottages or small buildings, or otherwise as they may think expedient. They may also, before establishing a permanent hospital, provide temporary accommodation. The Act divides the expenses to be incurred in respect of any isolation hospital into three classes, viz., structural expenses, establishment expenses, and patients' expenses, each class of expenses being defined in the Act. All the expenses incurred by a County Council or by a Hospital Committee under the Act, with the exception of patients' expenses and certain expenses which are termed "special patients' expenses," are, when a hospital district consists of a single local area, to be defrayed out of the local rate, which is the rate out of which expenses under the Public Health Acts are payable. If the Hospital District consists of more than one local area, all the expenses, except patients' expenses and special patient's expenses, are to be paid out of a common fund to which all receipts are to be carried, and to which the Local Authorities are to contribute. Patients' expenses in pauper cases are to be recoverable from the guardians of the union from which the patient is sent, and in non-pauper cases, are to be recoverable from the local authority of the local area from which the patient is sent. Special patients' expenses are recoverable from the patient, or from his estate. Moneys borrowed or expended by a County Council for the purposes of the Act are to be repaid to the Council with interest out of the local rate. The County Council, however, when they deem it expedient so to do for the benefit of the county, may contribute out of the county rate a capital or annual sum towards the structural and establishment expenses of the hospital, or to either class of such expenses. The Act contains provisions as to some subsidiary matters, including provisions respecting ambulances and nurses.

The Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, makes it an offence to cause to fall or flow, or to knowingly permit to fall or flow or to be carried, into any stream, any solid or liquid sewage

The Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1893.

matter; but the Act further provides that where any sewage matter falls or flows, or is carried into any stream along a channel used, constructed, or in process of construction, at the date of the passing of the Act, for the purpose of conveying such sewage matter, the person causing or knowingly permitting the sewage matter so to fall or flow, or to be carried, shall not be deemed to have committed an offence, if he shows to the satisfaction of the Court having cognizance of the case, that he is using the best practicable and available means to render such sewage matter harmless. In consequence of certain decisions of the High Court of Justice, doubts arose as to the extent to which pollutions caused by sewage carried into a stream through sewers constructed prior to the passing of the Public Health Act, 1875, come within section 3 of the Act of 1876. These doubts have been removed by the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act of last Session (56 & 57 Vict. c. 31.), which provides that where sewage matter falls or flows or is carried into any stream after passing through or along a channel vested in a Sanitary Authority, the authority shall, for the purposes of the Act of 1876, be deemed to knowingly permit the sewage matter so to fall, flow, or be carried.

We drew attention to this enactment by a Circular Letter which we addressed to County Councils (other than the London County Council) to whom power to enforce the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, is given by the Local Government Act, 1888. A copy of this letter will be found in the Appendix at p. 79.

The Police Act, 1893.

Under the Police Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 45.), a Police Authority are required at the end of each financial year to invest the surplus of the annual income of the Police Pension Fund, "in any manner authorised by law for investments by trustees," The Police Act, 1893 (56 Vict. c. 10.), enacts, among other things, that a Police Authority, in addition to the powers of investment conferred by the above-mentioned provision, may invest the capital of the Police Pension Fund in debentures or mortgages issued or made by a County Council under section 69 (8) of the Local Government Act, 1888.

The Police Disabilities Removal Act, 1893.

The Police Disabilities Removal Act, 1893 (56 Vict. c. 6.), repeals the enactments which disqualify the police for voting at municipal and other elections. It enables a constable who is or is likely to be, on the day of any such election, sent or employed in the discharge of his duty so as to prevent him voting at the polling-place at which he would otherwise be entitled to vote, to vote at any polling-place in the same way as in a parliamentary election.

The Weights and Measures Act, 1893.

The Weights and Measures Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 19.), which came into force on the 1st of April last, provides that where the corporation of a non-quarter sessions borough, other than a county borough, were, on the 1st of January 1893, the

legally constituted Local Authority for the purposes of the Weights and Measures Acts, 1878 to 1892, or for the execution of the law relating to weights and measures under any local Act, they shall be paid by the County Council, once a year, the proportionate amount contributed towards the expenses incurred by the County Council in the execution of those Acts by the several parishes and parts of parishes within the borough. When the amount received by a County Council from the execution of the Acts is in excess of the expenditure thereon, a proportionate part of such excess amount is to be deducted from any sum due to the borough as a recoupment under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts or the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts respectively.

The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 56.), provides for the appointment by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs of "district analysts," and entitles the purchaser of any article used for fertilising the soil or as food for cattle, on payment of a fee, to have the article analysed by a district analyst, and to receive from the latter a certificate of the result of the analysis. The Act also enables the Council to institute prosecutions for certain offences which are specified in the Act.

The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893.

By section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1888, the eastern and western divisions of Suffolk were respectively constituted separate administrative counties, but it is enacted that the administrative business which would if that Act had not passed, have been transacted by any general sessions of the peace for the county of Suffolk, and all matters under the Act which concern the two divisions of Suffolk jointly, shall be transacted by a joint committee of the respective County Councils. Doubts having arisen as to the power of the joint committee appointed for the above-mentioned purposes to borrow for the purpose of providing asylum accommodation for lunatics, and for other purposes common to the two divisions of the county, the Suffolk Joint Committee (Borrowing Powers) Act, 1893 (56 Vict. c. xxxiii.), was passed to remove the difficulty. The effect of the Act is to incorporate the joint committee of East and West Suffolk, and to enable them to hold land without any licence in mortmain. The Joint Committee is authorised, with our consent, to borrow on the security of the county funds and revenues of the respective County Councils, for the purpose of providing asylum accommodation for lunatics, and of defraying any other capital expenditure incurred for any other purpose common to the two divisions of Suffolk.

The Suffolk Joint Committee (Borrowing Powers) Act, 1893.

Representations were made to us during the year under section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888, in favour of alterations in the boundaries of electoral divisions in the counties of Chester, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Essex, and

County electoral divisions and county councillors.

Gloucester, and the East Riding of Yorkshire, and in several instances the representation embodied a proposal to increase the number of county councillors. In the Derby case the inquiry was held only a short time before the close of the year under review, but, with this exception, we decided to comply either wholly or in part with the representations. A similar decision was given in the cases of the Middlesex application alluded to in our last Report, and of a revised scheme of the County Council of Worcester.

Irrespective of the cases in which it has been found desirable to make alterations in the boundaries of electoral divisions upon the application of the councils interested, instances have occurred in which changes have been necessitated as a consequence of the extension of boroughs by Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act. The cases in point during the past year were Cheltenham and York.

Alienation of lands and buildings by County Councils.

Under section 64 of the Local Government Act, 1888, County Councils may, with our consent, alienate any lands or buildings transferred to them by that section or otherwise vested in them; and when they sell any land with our consent the proceeds of such sale are required by section 65 (3) to be applied in such manner as we sanction towards the discharge of any loan of the Council, or otherwise for any purpose for which capital may be applied by the Council. Under these provisions we have consented during the year to the sale of lands or buildings, or to the appropriation of sale proceeds to specific objects, by County Councils in 18 cases. Particulars as to these transactions will be found in the Appendix, page 284.

Loans of County Councils.

By section 69 of the Act any County Council is empowered with our consent to borrow for various purposes; and any moneys so borrowed are required to be repaid within such period, not exceeding 30 years, as the Council with our consent in each case determine. Under this section we consented during the year to the borrowing by County Councils in 84 cases of sums amounting in all to 359,185*l*. Nearly the whole of this amount was required for the provision and improvement of lunatic asylums and police stations, or for other purposes connected with such buildings, and for the erection and improvement of county offices and bridges. The periods allowed for the repayment of these loans varied from 3 to 30 years. We publish in the Appendix, page 282, a tabular statement, containing particulars as to these loans, the purposes for which they were authorised to be raised, and the number of years within which they are to be repaid.

We also sanctioned a loan of 6,500*l*., under the Small Holdings Act, 1892. This enactment empowers County Councils to acquire land with the object of selling or letting it as small holdings for agricultural purposes, and the loan referred to was required by the County Council of the Parts of Holland, for the

purchase and preparation of suitable pieces of land in the parishes of Freiston and Spalding.

Loans under the Lancashire County (Lunatic Asylums and other Powers) Act, 1891.

During the same period we sanctioned the raising of loans by the Lancashire Asylums Board to the amount of 268,688*l*. This Board is a representative body constituted by the Lancashire County (Lunatic Asylums and other Powers) Act, 1891, for the purpose of managing all the county lunatic asylums in Lancashire, and possesses all the powers in relation to lunatic asylums which would otherwise be exerciseable by the Councils of the county and of the county boroughs.

County stock.

We have referred in previous Reports to the fact that by an Order dated the 3rd July 1891, we prescribed regulations under section 70 of the Local Government Act, 1888, in regard to the creation, issue, transfer, and redemption of, and other dealings with stock which might be issued under that Act by the County Council of any Administrative County (other than the County of London) in exercise of their power to raise any money on loan, and that such regulations were confirmed by Order in Council on the 26th September 1891.

Before a County Council issue stock under the Act, application must be made to us to determine the period after the expiration of which the stock may be redeemed at par, at the option of the County Council; the period within which the stock shall all be extinguished; and the method by which the amounts to be carried to the Stock (Redemption) Fund Account are to be determined.

Applications were made to us during the year by the County Councils of Devon and Glamorgan. In the case of the county of Devon the application related to an issue of stock for the purpose of raising new loans amounting to 17,200*l*., for county lunatic asylum purposes, and of raising a sum of 20,000*l*., to repay the amount outstanding in respect of all the loans previously obtained by the County Authority for those purposes. In this case we approved of a scheme submitted to us under the regulations for the consolidation for the purpose of repayment of the several loans in an uniform period, and we approved of a period of 24 years for this purpose. The application of the County Council of Glamorgan related to an issue of stock for the purpose of raising new loans, and also money to repay a large part of the county debt for various purposes, the total amount being 173,526*l*. In connexion with the repayment of certain of the loans to be paid off by means of the money raised by the stock, it was necessary for the County Council to pay compensation to the lenders for surrendering their securities, and the amount so paid and included in the issue of stock was 4,238*l*. The latter application extended also to the issue of stock for the purpose of raising the expenses of the issue. In each case we prescribed by Order that the stock should be redeemable at par at the option of the County Council after the

expiration of a certain period from the date of the creation of the stock, namely, 24 years in the case of Devon, and 20 years in the case of Glamorgan; that within 40 years from that date all the stock should be redeemed, or purchased and extinguished; and that the amounts to be carried annually to the Stock (Redemption) Fund Account should be such as with accumulations at compound interest at three per centum per annum will be sufficient after payment of all expenses to purchase the stock at par, in the case of Devon within 24 years, and in the case of Glamorgan within the time within which under the statutory borrowing power the money represented by the stock is to be repaid.

During the year we also issued an Order in regard to the amounts to be carried to the Stock (Redemption Fund) Account in respect of a further issue of stock by the County Council of Dorset, to raise loans recently sanctioned for various purposes.

County stock under the regulations has now been issued by the counties of Devon, Dorset, Glamorgan, Somerset, and Surrey.

Abstracts of accounts as to county stock.

The regulations referred to require that abstracts of the accounts of the County Council relating to stock, and of the Redemption Fund Account, should be transmitted to us annually within 42 days after the 31st March in each year, and forms for such abstracts were prescribed. Abstracts in respect of the year ended 31st March 1894 have been applied for.

Instruments under section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

In a large number of cases we have been called upon under section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1888, by the Councils of Counties and Boroughs to determine the period for the repayment of loans raised for purposes of adjustment of liabilities, and to sanction the application of moneys received on this account to specific capital purposes. The number of instruments of this character during the year was 41. Particulars will be found in the Appendix, pages 285 and 286.

Approvals under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, &c.

Numerous applications were made to us during the year by Municipal Corporations, in pursuance of section 72 of the Local Government Act, 1888, for approval of transactions under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. These transactions comprised sales and leases of corporate property, exchanges and purchases of land, appropriations of land, the application or investment of moneys arising from the sale of land, the appropriation of the proceeds of the transfer of Government Stock or Annuities, and the raising of money on loan. Particulars of the transactions to which our approval was given are inserted at pages 287 and 289 of the Appendix. The loans, together with those approved under the Lunacy Act, 1890, amounted to 199,212*l.*, and were to be applied chiefly to the provision and furnishing of municipal buildings and police stations.

The instruments which we have issued in respect of these transactions have contained provisos limiting a period within which the power thereby conferred could be acted upon.

In five cases we have approved of the appropriation of corporate land for various purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, viz., for public pleasure grounds, the construction of a new road, and the erection of fire stations. We have also issued instruments approving of the application of the proceeds of the sale of corporate land or stock to meet some immediate outlay for such purposes as the purchase of property required for street improvements, the laying out of places of public resort and of corporate estates, the improvement of markets, libraries, and museums, and the repayment of debt. It has been our practice to provide against any diminution of the municipal inheritance by requiring the sum advanced to be repaid within a certain number of years, with interest, from the fund or rate on which the expense would otherwise have fallen. The sums thus repaid, as well as other capital moneys payable to corporations in respect of the sale of land or similar transactions, have generally been required by us to be invested in Government Annuities. In some instances the disposal of property has been in consideration of perpetual annual ground rents.

Provisional orders.

During the year 1893 we issued seven Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Appendix (p. 507) contains a table showing the areas to which the Orders respectively relate and the titles of the confirming Acts.

These Orders were confirmed by Parliament without opposition.

Alterations of county boundaries.

Two of these Orders were for the purpose of effecting alterations in the boundaries of administrative counties. One provided for the addition to Herefordshire of a small parish, previously belonging to the county of Worcester, but wholly separated therefrom; and the other Order transferred a similarly isolated area from the county of Hereford to that of Monmouth.

Joint Committee for purposes of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act.

We mentioned in our Twentieth Annual Report that we had deferred our decision upon an application which had been made to us for the constitution of a Joint Committee, under section 14 of the Local Government Act, 1888, for the enforcement of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, in the case of the River Aire, until the Local Authorities had considered whether it would not be advisable to extend the scope of the scheme so as to include the whole basin of the Aire and also the Calder. It is now satisfactory to be able to state that during the past year we issued a Provisional Order constituting a Joint Committee consisting of representatives of the West Riding County Council and of the County Boroughs of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield, and having jurisdiction over every river or tributary thereof which passes through the West Riding or any of the above-mentioned County Boroughs.

Alteration of borough boundaries.

The remaining four Provisional Orders issued under the Local Government Act, 1888, were for the purpose of extending the boroughs of Cheltenham, Chichester, and York, and for amending the Chard Order of the previous year as regards the provision made for compensation to officers and the repayment of debt.

As explained in our last Report, the confirmation of the Order issued in 1892 for extending the borough of Cheltenham was postponed until the Session of 1893, a step which would have involved several formal alterations in dates and other matters if the Order had been again submitted to Parliament in its original form. It was therefore thought expedient to revoke the Order, and to issue a fresh Order. This was done, and the new Order passed through Parliament without opposition or alteration.

The Chichester Order added to the city portions of the Chichester and West Hampnett Rural Sanitary Districts, and part of the parish of St. James not included in the city but immediately adjoining thereto. These areas together contain an acreage of 315 and a population of 2,726.

The effect of the York Order was to include in the city a portion of the contributory place of Clifton in the Rural Sanitary District of the York Union. The city thus gained an extension of 138 acres and a population of 995.

We have alluded in previous Reports to the proposals made for the extension of the borough of Bournemouth. An inquiry was held during the year with regard to an amended representation in favour of the inclusion of part of the Urban District of Kinson, and also an alteration in the boundaries of the counties of Hants and Dorset, and of the parishes of Kinson and Holdenhurst. Immediately after the inquiry the Town Council passed a resolution showing that they desired an extension of their borough on its eastern side so as to take in part of the village of Pokesdown, and under these circumstances we have again postponed any decision in the matter until the Council have reconsidered the whole matter and are in a position to submit proposals which may be regarded as final.

Representations have also been made to us for the enlargement of the boundaries of the boroughs of Batley, Cardiff, Dewsbury, Liverpool, Margate, Marlborough, Middlesbrough, Plymouth, Shaftesbury, and Tunbridge Wells.

The Town Councils of Batley and Dewsbury each proposed to annex a part of the Local Government District of Soothill Upper. After local inquiry had been held, and upon consideration of all the circumstances, we arrived at the decision that any scheme for the partition of Soothill Upper should provide for the absorption of the whole of that district, and that no application for the extension of Batley should be entertained until the Town Council of that borough had made satisfactory arrangements for the purification of the Batley sewage before its discharge into the Dewsbury Beck.

A formal inquiry was also held with reference to the representation from Marlborough, but we came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to include any other areas within the borough limits until the town itself was provided with a proper system of sewerage.

In the case of Shaftesbury we gave instructions for an informal investigation of the facts with the view of ascertaining whether any primâ facie grounds existed for an extension of the borough. As a result we declined to entertain any proposal for extension while the town remained without an efficient system of sewerage, scavenging, and public lighting.

The representations of the Town Councils of Cardiff and Middlesbrough were of comparatively trifling importance, since they related to areas of very small extent and of little rateable value or population. The former authority concurred in our suggestion that the matter should be deferred. As regards Middlesbrough we considered that no adequate reasons had been shown for the proposal.

In the cases of Margate and Tunbridge Wells we have resolved to issue Provisional Orders.

With respect to Liverpool and Plymouth, no final decision had been arrived at at the close of the year.

Alteration of borough boundaries by a Local Act.

In pursuance of the St. Helens Corporation Act, 1893, the boundaries of the borough of St. Helens have been extended so as to include portions of the townships of Eccleston and Windle, heretofore in the Rural Sanitary District of the Prescot Union.

New charter.

A charter of incorporation was granted during the year to the inhabitants of an area comprising the Urban Districts of Brighouse and Rastrick, and a portion of the Rural Sanitary District of the Halifax Union known as Hove Edge. The title of the new municipality is the Borough of Brighouse, and the powers and duties of the existing Sanitary Authorities were taken over by the Town Council at their first meeting which was held in November last.

Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, and the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee Act, 1892.

We have issued five Orders during the year under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, and the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee Act, 1892, consenting in four cases to proceedings being taken by Joint Committees against manufacturers for the pollution of rivers and streams, and in one instance withholding such consent. The second of the above-mentioned Acts was obtained by the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee to enable them by means of more stringent measures than are contemplated by the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, to remedy the foul condition of the rivers within their jurisdiction.

Orders under section 16 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amend-

During the year we have dealt with several applications of County Councils under section 16 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, as amended by section 4 of the Highways and Bridges Act, 1891, for Orders declaring that

ment) Act, 1878, and section 4 of the Highways and Bridges Act, 1891.

the whole or parts of certain roads within their jurisdiction which had become main roads within the meaning of the former Act, either by ceasing to be turnpike roads since the 31st December 1870, or by subsequent declaration under section 15, should be reduced to the status of ordinary highways. In each instance we directed a local inquiry to be held by one of our inspectors, as well as an inspection of the roads included in the application; and in every case we have issued an Order giving effect to the proposal. The Salop Order dismained two roads one of which was omitted from a previous Order for the reason explained in our last Report. The remaining applications were made by the County Councils of Berkshire, Essex, and Gloucester. In the case of Gloucester we deferred issuing the Order until the road had been placed in a proper state of repair.

Opposition of Bills in Parliament.

By section 15 of the Local Government Act, 1888, the provisions of the Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, 1872, with certain modifications, are extended to County Councils, and under section 4 of the latter Act, we have given our approval to the resolutions of 4 County Councils to oppose 13 Bills in Parliament.

We have been furnished in every case in which our consent has been given with a statement of the grounds of the proposed opposition and with a statutory declaration proving compliance with the requirements of the last-mentioned Act so far as it applies to County Councils.

Confirmation of orders of County Councils under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

After the requirements of section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, as regards the holding of inquiries and the giving of notices, have been complied with, County Councils may make orders for alterations of areas, and other alterations under the section. These orders, except in cases where the order relates merely to the division of the district into wards, or an alteration in the number of wards, or of the boundaries of a ward, or of the number of members of a Sanitary Authority, or the apportionment of members among the wards, must be submitted to us for confirmation; and, in confirming any such order, we may make such modifications as we consider necessary for carrying its objects into effect.

We are required by the section to confirm the order, unless, within three* months after notice has been given of its provisions, the Sanitary Authority of any district affected by it, or one-sixth of the total number of the county electors registered in the district or in any ward therein, or, in the case of a parish, one-sixth of the electors of the parish, petition us to disallow the order, in which case we are required by the Act to cause a local inquiry to be made, and to determine whether or not the order shall be confirmed.

* This period has been shortened to six weeks by section 41 of the Local Government Act, 1894. *See* Appendix, page 43.

Sub-section (6) of section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, requires that an order made by a County Council under that section shall, when confirmed by us, be laid before Parliament, and at page 295 of the Appendix will be found a tabular statement (No. 66) in which are set out particulars of the Orders confirmed between the 1st of April 1893 and the 31st of March 1894, and submitted to Parliament in pursuance of the sub-section.

Constitution and alteration of sanitary districts.

During the past year we have received intimations, in a considerable number of cases, of action taken by County Councils for the alteration of Sanitary Districts, and it has devolved upon us in 21 cases to issue Orders with respect to the alterations thus made.

In 15 of the cases referred to, no valid petitions were presented to us against the proposals of the Councils, and we found ourselves able to confirm the Orders without local inquiry. These Orders were as follows:—Nine for the formation of Urban Districts at Alsager, Bolsover, Buckfastleigh, Cockington, Glyncorwg, Pocklington, Porthcawl, Woking, and Woodbridge; and six for the alteration of the existing Districts of Abertillery and Ebbw Vale, Bedwellty, Hove, Midsomer Norton, Street, and Sowerby Bridge.

During the year we have given our decision upon petitions for the disallowance of orders of County Councils in the undermentioned cases;—

The Local Board of Malvern petitioned us against an order of the Worcestershire County Council extending the Urban District by the inclusion of a portion of the Rural Sanitary District of the Upton-on-Severn Union. The Local Board's contention that the requirements of the added area would be great in proportion to its rateable value had much force, but looking to all the circumstances we saw no sufficient reason for declining to confirm the order.

A petition was presented to us by the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Ormskirk Union praying us to disallow an order made by the County Council of Lancaster adding the township of Burscough to the Urban District of Lathom. We found upon inquiry that the township itself was in favour of the change; and upon this and other grounds we confirmed the order.

An order of the County Council of the Isle of Wight constituting a portion of the parish of Freshwater an Urban District was opposed by the Rural Sanitary Authority of the island. We carefully considered the report of our inspector after the customary inquiry, as well as the arguments for and against the proposal, and came to the conclusion that, looking to the smallness of the population and rateable value, it would probably be most to the advantage of the place if it remained for the present under the jurisdiction of the Rural Authority. Before giving any formal expression to our decision, however, we have called

upon the existing authority to submit their proposals for meeting the sanitary requirements of the locality.

In the case of Radcliffe an order of the Lancashire County Council transferring to that district a portion of the Urban District of Whitefield, known as Stand Lane, together with a part of the Rural Sanitary District of the Bury Union, was the subject of adverse petitions from both the Radcliffe and Whitefield Local Boards, though the opposition of the former Authority was confined to a question of boundary, and was not directed to the principle of the order. Investigation showed that the principal need of the Stand Lane District was a proper system of sewerage, and that for topographical reasons the drainage could be effected most conveniently and economically in conjunction with Radcliffe. We delayed confirmation of the order for a time in order to ascertain whether the Whitefield Local Board could formulate a satisfactory scheme at a reasonable cost, but this being found to be impracticable we have now resolved to confirm the order.

Lastly, a petition of the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Tynemouth Union necessitated a local inquiry to enable us to determine whether we should confirm an order of the County Council of Northumberland converting the township of Weetslade into an Urban District. The Sanitary Authority were not hostile to the formation of the District, but they were dissatisfied with the omission from the order of provisions as to a proper adjustment of property and financial relations between the proposed Urban District and the rest of the parish from which it is taken. As a result of the inquiry an agreement was arrived at as to the basis of an adjustment.

The several Orders confirmed required modification before confirmation. These modifications related to such matters as the description of boundaries, the compensation of persons affected by the alterations, the arrangements for the election of the new authorities, and the continuance for a fixed period of existing byelaws.

Division of districts into wards, and alteration of the number of members.

As already mentioned, orders made by County Councils for dividing districts into wards, or for altering the boundaries of existing wards or the number of members of a Sanitary Authority do not require to be confirmed by us; but notice of such orders must be given to us by the Councils making them. From the notices so given it appears that ten orders of this description have been finally approved during the year, that in pursuance of these orders eight Urban Districts have been divided into wards, or undergone a revision of their wards, and that in seven cases the number of members of a Local Board has been altered.

Alterations of parishes.

During the year we have confirmed 14 orders which have been made by County Councils under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, for the alteration of Union and

Parochial areas. The effect of each of these orders, and the date on which it came into operation, are shown at page 298 of the Appendix. We have generally found it necessary, in pursuance of our powers under sub-section (5) of the section, to make modifications for carrying into effect the object of the order.

Arbitrations as to contributions towards the cost of main roads.

In many instances we have been called upon by local authorities to exercise the powers conferred on us by section 11 of the Local Government Act, 1888, of acting as arbitrators to determine the amounts properly payable by County Councils in respect of main roads in cases where the local authorities themselves have charge of the main roads in their districts.

That section provides that an urban authority may claim to retain the powers and duties of maintaining and repairing a main road, and that the County Council shall then make an annual payment towards the costs thus entailed. Again, any highway authority may contract with the County Council for the undertaking by the highway authority of the duty of dealing with a main road, or may be required by the County Council to undertake that duty; and the undertaking is to be in consideration of an annual payment by the County Council. If the amount of any such payment is not determined by agreement, it may be referred to our arbitration. The section also provides for our arbitration in the event of a difference arising as to a refusal of a County Council to make a payment in respect of an undertaking or a main road, or as to the proper repair of a road before it becomes a main road, or as to a notice given by the County Council to a district council to place a road in proper repair and condition.

In cases where matters arising under these enactments have been duly submitted to us for arbitration, we have directed local inquiries. In accordance with the results thus arrived at we have during the year issued seventeen orders relating to the Urban Districts of Cowpen, Cromer, East Dereham, Grays Thurrock, Hereford, Leominster, March, Matlock Bath and Scarthin Nick, Newbury, Penzance, Romford, Spalding, Torquay, Wallsend, Walthamstow, and Witham, and the Abingdon Highway District, and in each of these Orders we have specified a definite sum as payable to the highway authority by the County Council. Local inquiries have also been held by our instructions in connexion with similar submissions concerning the Urban Districts of Cambridge, Carlisle, and Levenshulme, but our awards in these cases had not been made before the close of the year.

Inquiries by engineering inspectors.

During the year we directed local inquiries after public notice to be held by our Engineering Inspectors in 27 cases under the Local Government Act, 1888, and in 29 cases under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Most of the inquiries under the former Act related to applications for Provisional Orders to alter the limits of Municipal Boroughs; petitions for the

disallowance of Orders made by County Councils constituting new urban districts, or altering the boundaries of existing urban districts; and to applications for the alteration of the boundaries of Electoral Divisions of Counties.

The majority of the inquiries under the Municipal Corporations Act related to applications for our approval of the borrowing of money by Municipal Corporations, and of proposals to alienate corporate property.

In addition to these inquiries investigations were made by our Inspectors as to 14 applications under section 11 of the Local Government Act, 1888, for the settlement by arbitration of the amounts payable by County Councils to Local Authorities in respect of the maintenance of main roads, and as to 20 proposals of County Councils to borrow money.

Audit of accounts.

The result of the arrangements which, as reported in our last Annual Report, we made with a view to the acceleration of the audits of the accounts of County Councils, Joint Committees of County Councils, and Committees of Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, was that, with one exception, all the audits were completed before the 31st December.

The accounts audited by the District Auditors were those of 63 County Councils, 7 Joint Committees, the Committees of Visitors of 55 Lunatic Asylums, and 9 Sea Fisheries Committees.

Disallowances and surcharges.

The District Auditors appointed to audit the accounts of County Councils for the year ended 31st March 1893, reported to us that, during the year ended 31st March last, they disallowed or surcharged 159 sums in the accounts of the Councils and their officers, and of Joint Committees under the Local Government Act, 1888, and 19 sums in the accounts of Visiting Committees of Lunatic Asylums.

Appeals against disallowances and surcharges.

We decided during the same period 9 appeals against allowances and 32 appeals against disallowances and surcharges made by the Auditors in the accounts of County Councils, of officers of such Councils, and of the Visiting Committees of County Lunatic Asylums. A summary of these appeals is given in a table which will be found at page 568 of the Appendix.

Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887.

The number of disallowances would, as in previous years, have been much greater, but for the operation of the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887, which provides that expenses paid by any Local Authority whose accounts are subject to audit by a District Auditor shall not be disallowed by the Auditor if they have been sanctioned by us. Many applications were made to us during the year to sanction payments charged in the accounts of County Councils, Visiting Committees of County Lunatic Asylums, and Sea Fisheries Committees, which would otherwise have been disallowed by the Auditors. In the majority of cases we were able to accede to the applications. The total number of payments by these bodies which we sanctioned in

pursuance of the Act referred to during the year was 262. Our sanction was withheld in 14 cases. Further particulars of the cases dealt with under the Act will be found at page 570 of the Appendix.

The Local Stamp Act, 1869.

Our attention was drawn during the year to the question whether, under the Local Government Act, 1888, the execution of the Local Stamp Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 49.), is vested in the County Council or in the Standing Joint Committee, and whether the County Council or the Standing Joint Committee are the body by whom an order of Quarter Sessions under section 4 of the last-mentioned Act may be revoked; and we deemed it desirable to consult the Law Officers of the Crown in the matter. The Law Officers advised that, although the questions involved are not wholly free from doubt, the execution of the Local Stamp Act is vested in the County Council as local authority, and that the power to revoke an order of Quarter Sessions under section 4 of the Act rests with the County Council. We informed the County Councils of the effect of the opinion of the Law Officers in a Circular Letter, dated the 13th December 1893. A copy of the letter will be found in the Appendix at page 1.

Byelaws.

Byelaws made by two County Councils under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, were confirmed by us during the year. In one case the Council made byelaws under section 26 of the Act regulating the width and construction of wheels of vehicles, the use of skids, &c, and both the Councils referred to made byelaws under section 31, fixing the hours when locomotives should not pass along highways, and otherwise regulating their use on highways. The names of the County Councils by whom these byelaws were made are given in the table in the Appendix at page 527.

Byelaws under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

We mentioned in our Report for last year that a draft of the byelaws proposed to be made by the London County Council under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was under consideration at the end of the year. These byelaws were, after conference with representatives of the County Council, and consideration of the objections taken by Sanitary Authorities and other bodies to the byelaws, confirmed by us during the month of June 1893. They comprised two series, one of which related to the removal or carriage by road or water of fœcal or offensive or noxious matter or liquid, the closing or filling up of cesspools and privies, the removal and disposal of refuse, &c. The other series related to water-closets, earth closets, &c. in connexion with buildings.

Regulations as to allotments.

We also confirmed two series of regulations with respect to allotments made respectively by the County Councils for Bedfordshire and the Parts of Lindsey (Lincolnshire) under

section 6 of the Allotments Act, 1887, as extended by the Allotments Act, 1890.

Orders issued.

A table showing the number and subjects of the Orders which we issued during the year, in connexion with the Local Government Act, 1888, and County Councils, will be found in the Appendix, page 571. The total number of these Orders was 104.

II.—*The Local Government Act*, 1894.

The Local Government Act, 1894.

Mr. Henry H. Fowler, our late President, introduced in the House of Commons in the Session of 1893, the Bill which ultimately became law under the title of the Local Government Act, 1894. The Bill was brought in on the 21st March 1893, and was read a second time in the House of Commons on the 7th November. The House went into Committee on the Bill on the 16th November, and the measure, after having been considered in Committee and on Report on thirty-six days, was read a third time on the 12th January 1894. In the House of Lords Lord Kimberley took charge of the measure, and it was read a second time on the 25th January. The House went into Committee on the Bill on the 1st February, and it was returned to the House of Commons with amendments on the 13th February. The amendments having been considered in that House, the Bill was again sent to the House of Lords on the 20th February; but as the amendments of the House of Commons to the Lords' amendments were not accepted, the Bill was further discussed in both Houses before its provisions were fully agreed upon. It received Your Majesty's Assent on the 5th March 1894. It may be interesting to state that the total number of amendments of which notice was given in the two Houses was about 3,000, and that we received upwards of 1,200 suggestions on matters dealt with by the Bill. These suggestions were carefully noted and considered by us.

Arrangement of the Act.

The Act is divided into Five Parts. Part I. provides for the constitution of Parish Meetings and Parish Councils, and deals with the powers and duties of those bodies. Part II. is concerned with the constitution and the powers and duties of Boards of Guardians and District Councils, and contains the principal provisions as to the Sanitary Authorities in the Metropolis. Part III. relates to Areas and Boundaries; and Parts IV. and V. contain respectively some supplemental and transitory provisions.

General scope of the Act. Parish Meetings and Parish Councils.

The general scope and effect of the Act are as follows:—The provisions affecting Parish Meetings and Parish Councils apply only to "rural parishes," *i.e.*, to parishes in Rural Sanitary Districts. Where a parish, at the date of the passing of the Act, was partly within and partly without a Rural Sanitary District, the part within the rural district will, subject to any subsequent

alterations of area, be a rural parish for the purposes of the Act. There is to be a Parish Meeting for every rural parish, and as a rule a Parish Council will be established for every rural parish which had a population in 1891 of 300 or upwards. The Act further provides for the establishment by an order of the County Council, under certain conditions, of a Parish Council for a rural parish having a population of less than 300. It also provides for the grouping of any rural parish with some neighbouring parish or parishes under a common Parish Council, but no parish can be so grouped without the consent of the Parish Meeting.

Constitution of the Parish Meeting. The Parochial Electors.

The Parish Meeting is to consist of "the parochial electors," who are "the persons registered in such portion either of the "local government register of electors" (that is the register of county electors) "or of the parliamentary register of electors "as relates to the parish."

Powers of the ParishMeeting.

The Parish Meeting will, under the Act, have a general power to discuss parish affairs and pass resolutions thereon. In addition, in every rural parish, the Parish Meeting will, exclusively, have the power of adopting any of the following Acts, which are referred to in the Act as "the adoptive Acts," viz., the Lighting and Watching Act, 1833, the Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1882, the Burial Acts, 1852 to 1885, the Public Improvements Act, 1860, and the Public Libraries Act, 1892; and where under any of these Acts the consent or approval or other act on the part of the vestry is at present required in relation to any expense or rate, the Parish Meeting will, in the case of a rural parish, be substituted for the vestry. Other powers also are conferred by the Act on the Parish Meeting.

Constitution of the Parish Council.

The Parish Council will be a body corporate. The parish councillors will number from five to fifteen, as may be fixed by the County Council, and they are to be elected by the parochial electors at a Parish Meeting or at a poll consequent thereon. The qualification for the office consists in being a parochial elector or in having during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election resided in the parish, or within three miles thereof.

The term of office of the parish councillors will be one year, except as regards the first councillors, who will retain office from the date of their election in the present year until the 15th of April 1896. The chairman of the Parish Council may be any person qualified to be a councillor of the parish.

Powers transferred to the Parish Council.

The Act confers on the Parish Council many important powers and duties. Thus, there will be transferred to them the power and duty of appointing overseers of the poor, and the power of appointing and revoking the appointment of an assistant overseer. The churchwardens of a rural parish will cease to be overseers, and an additional number of overseers may be

appointed to replace the churchwardens. The legal interest in property vested either in the overseers, or in the churchwardens and overseers, other than property connected with the affairs of the church or held for an ecclesiastical charity as defined by the Act, will vest in the Parish Council, subject to the trusts and liabilities affecting the same. There will be transferred to the Council all the powers and duties of the vestry which are not transferred by the Act to any other authority, except so far as relates to the affairs of the church or to ecclesiastical charities; and the powers and duties of the churchwardens, except so far as they relate to the affairs of the church or to charities or are powers and duties of overseers, but inclusive in certain cases of duties as to the repair of closed churchyards, are also transferred to the Council. In like manner, certain powers of the overseers and of the Board of Guardians are transferred to the Parish Council. Where any adoptive Act is adopted in a rural parish after the Parish Council comes into office, the Council will be the authority to execute the Act. Where the area under any existing authority acting within a rural parish in the execution of any of the adoptive Acts is co-extensive with the parish, the powers and duties of that authority will be transferred to the Parish Council. Where any of the Acts referred to is in force in part only of the parish, the powers of the existing authority may be transferred under the Act to the Council, and where the area under any such existing authority will be in part only comprised within the rural parish, the Council will join in the appointment of a committee for the execution of the adoptive Act or Acts in force.

Additional powers of the Parish Council.

Numerous other powers are conferred on the Parish Council. Among these may be mentioned the power to provide buildings for public offices and for meetings; to provide public walks and recreation grounds; to utilise for public convenience sources of water supply within the parish; to deal with offensive drains and ditches, and accumulations likely to be prejudicial to health; to acquire by agreement rights of way that are beneficial to the inhabitants of the parish; to accept and hold gifts of property in trust for the benefit of the parish; and to deal, within certain limits, with parish property not being property relating to the affairs of the church or held for an ecclesiastical charity. The Parish Council are empowered to acquire land for certain purposes, including a power to hire land for the purposes of allotments. For the last-mentioned purpose, power is given to hire compulsorily. The provisions of the Act on this subject, and as to the compulsory purchase of land by Parish Councils for other purposes, are referred to later.

The Act authorises the transfer to the Parish Council of certain kinds of property held by trustees for the benefit of the inhabitants of the parish, and the power of appointing trustees and beneficiaries of parochial charities is in certain cases conferred on the Parish Council (or as regards beneficiaries, on

persons appointed by that Council), subject to the general control of the Charity Commissioners. The Parish Council will, in addition to the foregoing, have powers as regards the stopping of rights of way, and the discontinuance of highways as unnecessary; the maintenance of public footpaths; the safe custody of parish books and documents, and other matters.

Expenditure and borrowing powers of the Parish Council.

The expenditure of the Parish Council for the purposes of their powers and duties will be subject to certain restrictions specified in the Act. For certain purposes the Council will be empowered to borrow money.

Provisions as to rural parishes not having parish councils.

Special provisions are made by the Act as regards parishes which will not have any separate Parish Council. In these cases the Parish Meeting will have many, but not all, of the powers and duties which would devolve on the Parish Council if there were one. If necessary the Parish Meeting may appoint a committee of parochial electors for executive purposes, but the acts of the committee will be subject to the approval of the Parish Meeting. The chairman of the Parish Meeting and the overseers of the parish will in these cases be incorporated, with power to hold land for the purposes of the parish without licence in mortmain. The expenditure of the Parish Meeting, where there is no Parish Council, is limited by the terms of the Act.

Boards of Guardians.

As regards Boards of Guardians, the Act applies to the whole of England and Wales. Its general effect in the case of these boards is to abolish *ex officio* and nominated guardians, and to substitute for the existing qualifications for the office of elective guardian, a qualification which consists in being either a parochial elector of a parish within the union, or in having resided in the union during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. It should be mentioned that the expression "parochial elector," when used with reference to a parish in an urban district, or in the County of London, means any person who would be a parochial elector of the parish if it were a rural parish. In such a parish, therefore, the parochial electors will be the persons registered in that part either of the burgess roll or the county register (as the case may be) or of the parliamentary register which relates to the parish. In the case of a guardian for a parish wholly or partly in a Municipal Borough, there will be an alternative qualification to the above, consisting in being qualified to be elected a councillor for the borough. The guardians will be elected by the parochial electors, each of whom will have one vote only for each of any number of candidates not exceeding the number to be elected. The term of office of guardians will everywhere be three years. A Board of Guardians will be enabled to elect as "additional guardians" a chairman and vice-chairman and not more than two other persons from outside their own body.

Powers of boards of guardians under Local Acts.

Save as otherwise provided by us, by an Order issued on the application of the Board of Guardians, any such board elected under the Act will have the same powers and duties under any local Act as the existing Board of Guardians.

District Councils.

The Act provides generally as regards District Councils that as from the appointed day, as defined by the Act, Urban Sanitary Authorities shall be called Urban District Councils, and that their districts shall be called Urban Districts. For every Rural Sanitary District there is to be a Rural District Council, whose district will be called a Rural District. The expression "District Council" is used in the Act, except where the context otherwise requires, to include the Council of every Urban District, whether a borough or not, and of every Rural District.

Urban District Councils.

In the case of every Urban District which is not a borough, the Act provides that there shall be no *ex officio* or nominated members of the Urban Sanitary Authority. It repeals all existing statutory enactments fixing the qualification of members of any Urban Sanitary Authority other than the Sanitary Authority of a borough, and substitutes a qualification which consists either in being a parochial elector of some parish within the Urban District, or in having resided in the district during the whole twelve months preceding the election. The Councillors are to be elected by the parochial electors, and each elector will have only one vote for each of any number of candidates not exceeding the number to be elected. The term of office of the Councillors will be three years. The chairman of the District Council of every Urban District, including the mayor of every borough which is not a County Borough, will, if a man and not personally disqualified, be a justice of the peace for the county comprising the district.

Rural District Councils.

The District Council of a Rural District, unlike the existing Rural Sanitary Authority, will be a body corporate separate and distinct from the Board of Guardians. The Council will consist of a chairman and councillors, the latter being elected by the parochial electors of the parishes or other areas for the election of guardians in the district. The number of councillors for each parish or other area will be the same as the number of guardians. Guardians as such will not be elected for any of the parishes or areas referred to, but the District Councillors are to be the representatives of those parishes and areas on the Board of Guardians, and will for that purpose be deemed to be guardians. The provisions of the Act with respect to the qualification, election, and term of office and retirement of guardians, and to the qualification of the chairman of the Board of Guardians, will apply to District Councillors and to the chairman of the District Council of a Rural District. The chairman, if a man, and not personally disqualified, will be a justice of the peace for the county.

Powers of District Councils.

Section 25 of the Act transfers to Rural District Councils all the powers and duties of the Rural Sanitary Authority in the district and of any Highway Authority in the district. Highway Boards will cease to exist, and Rural District Councils will be the successors of the Rural Sanitary Authority and Highway Authority. The provisions as to highways contained in sections 144 to 148 of the Public Health Act, 1875, are made applicable to Rural Districts and the Councils of such districts. The County Council, however, may by order postpone within their county, or any part thereof, the operation of section 25, so far as it relates to highways, for a term not exceeding three years, or such further period as we on application may allow. Rural District Councils will also have such powers and duties of Urban Sanitary Authorities as we by general order may direct. The power to make such general orders is additional to the powers already possessed by us of conferring urban powers on Rural Sanitary Authorities. The Act makes it the duty of every District Council to protect public rights of way and to prevent unlawful encroachments on roadside wastes, and it gives them certain powers with respect to commons.

The following powers and duties of quarters sessions and of the justices out of session are transferred to the District Councils, viz., the powers and duties of Quarter Sessions in relation to the licensing of knackers' yards, and the powers and duties of justices out of session in relation to the licensing of agricultural gang masters, the granting of pawnbrokers' certificates, the licensing of dealers in game, the granting of licences for passage brokers and emigrant runners, the abolition of fairs and alteration of days for holding fairs, and the execution as the Local Authority of the Acts relating to petroleum and infant life protection.

Power to apply certain provisions of the Act to urban districts.

The Act empowers us, on the application of the Council of any Municipal Borough, or of any other Urban District, to make an Order conferring on that Council, or some other representative body within the borough or district, all or any of the following matters, viz., the appointment of overseers and assistant overseers, the revocation of appointment of assistant overseers, any powers or duties of Overseers, and any powers or duties of a Parish Council. Such an Order may also be made by us on the application of any representative body within a borough or district. Where by our Order we confer on the Council of an Urban District or some other representative body within the district, either the appointment of overseers and assistant overseers, or the powers and duties of overseers, we are empowered to confer also on such council or body the powers of the vestry under sections 3 and 4 of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 41.), as regards the payment of rates by owners instead of occupiers.

Expenses of district councils.

As regards Rural District Councils, we are empowered to determine any expenses under the Act to be special expenses, and as such a separate charge on one or more contributory places. If, in any such case, the expenses would, if not separately chargeable on a contributory place, be raised as general expenses, we may direct that such expenses shall be raised in like manner as general expenses. The effect of such a direction would be that the amount required for the expenses would be raised by an equal assessment (as part of the poor rate) on all the occupiers in the contributory place instead of by a rate to which the occupiers of certain properties would be assessable at one-fourth only of the rateable value of those properties.

Audit of accounts.

The accounts of Parish and District Councils, and of Parish Meetings for parishes not having Parish Councils, and their committees and officers, are to be made up yearly, except in the case of Rural District Councils, where the accounts are to be made up half-yearly, and are to be kept in such form as we may prescribe. These accounts are to be audited by the District Auditors appointed by us, and the enactments relating to audit by District Auditors of accounts of Urban Sanitary Authorities and their officers are to apply. These provisions do not apply to accounts audited by auditors of a borough, but they will apply to the accounts of a joint committee appointed by a Borough Council with another Council not being a Borough Council. With respect to any audit to which the provisions referred to apply, we are empowered to make rules modifying certain of the enactments above referred to.

Compulsory taking of land for allotments.

The Act makes important alterations of the law relating to the compulsory acquisition of land for the purposes of allotments for the labouring classes. The principal of these alterations will enable orders for the compulsory purchase of land to be made without confirmation by Parliament, and will empower Parish Councils to hire land compulsorily for allotments by means of similar orders. If a District Council are prepared to provide allotments, but are unable to do so by agreement, they may apply to the County Council, and in that case or in any case where, by way of appeal from the District Council, a petition is presented to the County Council, and compulsory powers are necessary to enable the latter to acquire land for the purposes of allotments, the County Council may, after local inquiry, make an Order for putting in force, as respects the land proposed to be acquired, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts, with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement.

A copy of any such Order is to be served in manner prescribed by us, together with a statement that the Order will become final and have the effect of an Act of Parliament, unless within a period similarly prescribed a memorial by some person

interested is presented to us praying that the Order shall not become law without further inquiry.

The Order is to be deposited with us, and if we are satisfied that the provisions of the Act and of the regulations made by us have been in all respects complied with, then, after a prescribed period, if no memorial has been presented, or if every such memorial has been withdrawn, it will be our duty, without further inquiry, to confirm the Order. If a memorial has been presented and has not been withdrawn, it will devolve upon us to hold a local inquiry, and after such inquiry we may either confirm, with or without amendment, or disallow the Order. On such confirmation, the Order will become final and have the effect of an Act of Parliament.

If the County Council refuse to make an Order, the District Council may apply to us by petition, and we, after local inquiry, may make the Order. Any Order thus overruling the decision of the County Council must be laid by us before Parliament.

Any Order made under the Act for the purchase of land otherwise than by agreement must incorporate the Lands Clauses Acts with the necessary adaptations, but any question of disputed compensation will have to be referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed by the parties, or, if the parties do not concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, by us. In determining the amount of disputed compensation, the arbitrator is not to make any additional allowance in respect of the purchase being compulsory.

The power to hire land for allotments otherwise than by agreement will vest only in a Parish Council or in an Urban Sanitary Authority or other representative body on whom, in pursuance of the provision in that behalf, the powers of a Parish Council may have been conferred by our Order. The procedure is similar to that prescribed as regards an Order for compulsory purchase of land for allotments.

Compulsory purchase of land by parish councils.

If a Parish Council are unable to acquire land by agreement and on reasonable terms for any purpose for which they are authorised to acquire it, they may represent the case to the County Council, and on any such representation the County Council may take the same proceedings as those above described with respect to the issue of an Order for the taking of land for allotments, and the same provisions will apply to the issue of an Order in the matter.

Application of Act to boroughs.

The Act does not alter the constitution, mode of election, &c. of the Council of a municipal borough, neither does it alter the style or title of the Corporation or Council of the borough. The following provisions of the Act, however, apply to all municipal boroughs, viz., those as to the qualification and election of guardians, the purchase of land for allotments, the protection of public rights of way and roadside wastes, the provision enabling a District Council to aid persons in maintaining

rights of common, and the provisions transferring to District Councils certain powers and duties of quarter sessions and of justices out of session. The provisions enabling us to make Orders conferring on District Councils of Urban Districts the power of appointing overseers and assistant overseers, and any powers of overseers or of a Parish Council, apply, as already mentioned, to all municipal boroughs.

Application of Act to London.

Besides the qualification and election of guardians, the enactments as to which, as previously stated, apply to the whole of England and Wales, the following matters affecting the Metropolis are dealt with in the Act, viz., the qualification of vestrymen and auditors, and of members of District Boards and the Woolwich Local Board, and the qualification of the electors, and the mode of election of vestrymen and auditors and members of the Woolwich Local Board. The Act applies the provisions which it contains with respect to the qualification of the electors of Urban District Councillors, and of the persons to be elected, and with respect to the mode of conducting the election, as if members of the Woolwich Local Board and the vestries elected under the Metropolis Management Acts, 1855 to 1890, or any Act amending those Acts, and so far as respects the qualification of persons to be elected, as if members of the District Boards under those Acts were Urban District Councillors. The Act further provides that no person shall *ex officio* be chairman of any of the above-mentioned vestries, but that each of those vestries, except those electing District Boards, and each of the District Boards and the Woolwich Local Board shall annually elect a chairman. If a man and not personally disqualified, the chairman will, during his year of office, be a justice of the peace for the county. The provisions empowering us to confer on Urban District Councils the power to appoint overseers and assistant overseers and any powers or duties of overseers or of a Parish Council, apply to the Metropolis in like manner as if the district of each Sanitary Authority therein were an urban district, and the Sanitary Authority were the Council of that district.

Existing officers.

The officers of any Local Authority, other than justices, whose powers and duties are by the Act transferred to any Parish or District Council, will become the officers of that Council, and will be entitled to hold office by the same tenure and upon the same terms and conditions as heretofore. Section 120 of the Local Government Act, 1888, which relates to compensation to existing officers, is to apply, with the necessary modification, in the case of existing officers affected by the new Act.

Women as candidates and voters.

The Act provides for the eligibility of women for election as members of the various local bodies to which it applies, and for the exercise of electoral rights in respect of the election of such members. It expressly provides that no person shall be disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected or being a member

of a Parish Council, a guardian, or a councillor of an Urban District which is not a borough, and by other specific enactments in the Act the same rule is made applicable in the case of Rural District Councils, and the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards. As regards the qualification of women to vote in any election for the purposes of the Act, not only such women as were previously entitled to be registered as local government electors, but also married women duly qualified, are entitled to be registered as parochial electors. The Act provides that "for "the purposes of this Act a woman shall not be disqualified "by marriage for being on any local government register of "electors, or for being an elector of any Local Authority, "provided that a husband and wife shall not both be qualified "in respect of the same property."

Conduct of elections. Rules to be framed under the Act.

All elections under the Act, whether of Parish Councillors, District Councillors, Guardians, Members of the Vestries and the Auditors for Parishes elected under the Metropolis Management Acts, are to be conducted, subject to the provisions of the Act, according to rules which are to be framed by us for the purpose. The Act specifies certain matters for which these rules must provide, and it enacts that at every election regulated by rules framed under the Act the poll shall be taken by ballot, and that the Ballot Act, 1872, and the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, and certain portions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as amended by the Act of 1884 (including the penal provisions of those Acts), shall, "subject to "adaptations, alterations, and exceptions made by such rules," apply in like manner as in a municipal election.

Expenses of elections.

The expenses of elections under the Act are not to exceed a scale which is to be fixed by the County Council. If at the beginning of one month before the first election under the Act a County Council have not framed any such scale for their county, we shall be empowered to frame one which will apply to the first election.

First elections

The Act provides that the first elections shall be held on the 8th November next or on such later date or dates in the year 1894 as may be fixed by us, and that the persons elected shall come into office on the second Thursday next after their election, or such other day not more than seven days earlier or later as may be fixed by or in pursuance of the rules made by us in relation to their election.

Provisions as to local inquiries.

For several purposes connected with the Act, we and our Inspectors are invested with the same powers in relation to local inquiries as are conferred by the Public Health Act, 1875. The expenses incurred by us in respect of inquiries or other proceedings under the Act are to be paid by such authorities and persons, and out of such funds and rates, as we may by order direct.

The "Appointed Day."

The day on which the Act will take effect for various purposes is referred to therein as the "appointed day."

It will, for the purpose of elections and of Parish Meetings in parishes not having a Parish Council, be the day or respective days fixed for the first elections under the Act, or such prior day as may be necessary for the purpose of giving notices or doing other acts preliminary to such elections; for the purpose of the powers, duties, and liabilities of Councils or other bodies elected under the Act, or other matters not specifically mentioned, it will be the day on which the members of such Councils or other bodies first elected under the Act come into office; and for the purpose of powers, duties, and liabilities transferred to a Council of a Borough by the Act the 1st of November next.

Powers and duties of County Councils.

Under the provisions of the Act, many powers and duties devolve on the Councils of the several administrative counties. This is especially the case as regards the bringing of the Act into operation within the several counties, and the readjustment of areas and boundaries. On the 24th of March last we addressed to each of the County Councils, excepting the London County Council, a circular letter, of which a copy will be found at page 27 of the Appendix to this Report, drawing their attention to many matters in regard to which the powers and duties referred to have to be exercised either before or in connexion with the first elections under the Act.

Areas and boundaries.

The provisions as to areas and boundaries are of great importance in connexion with the general scheme of the Act; but they are for the most part fully set out in our circular letter, and we therefore do not propose to recapitulate them here. Every County Council are required, within two years after the passing of the Act, or within such further period as we may allow, to make such orders with respect to areas and boundaries as they deem necessary for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation, and after the expiration of the said two years, or further period, their powers for that purpose will be transferred to us.

Procedure under sect. 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

The Act directs that, subject to its provisions, any order made by a County Council under Part III. of the Act (the part relating to areas and boundaries) shall be deemed to be an Order under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888. Every such Order has consequently to be made in accordance with the provisions of that section and of the regulations issued thereunder, and, with certain exceptions, requires confirmation by us. The Act of 1894 required us to make regulations for expediting and simplifying the procedure under section 57 of the Act of 1888 in all cases during the present year, for the purpose of bringing the Act into immediate operation. We accordingly issued an order for this purpose addressed to County Councils, which, as regards the cases referred to, takes the place of Regulations made by us in September 1889. A similar Order was

addressed by us to the Town Councils of County Boroughs, together with a circular letter calling attention to the powers and duties of those Councils as respects the bringing of the Act into operation, and to cases where Joint Committees of such Councils and the Councils of administrative counties might have to take action for the purpose. Copies of the last-mentioned Order and Circular were sent by us to the County Councils for their information. The Circular to the Councils of County Boroughs appears in the Appendix at pages 49–61

Administrative counties, county boroughs, and other areas.

With the view of affording the latest information as to the existing Local Government Areas and Authorities in connexion with the consideration of the provisions of the Local Government Bill, 1893–94, we revised a return relating to this subject, which we issued in 1888, when the Local Government Act of that year was before Parliament. The revised return (Parliamentary Paper, No. 437, Session 1893–94) contained statements showing:

1. The Administrative Counties and the County Boroughs of England and Wales arranged in alphabetical order, with their areas and population;
2. The Urban Sanitary Districts of England and Wales, other than County Boroughs, arranged according to Administrative Counties, with their areas and population, and the nature of their local government (whether Municipal Borough, Improvement Act District, or Local Government District);
3. The Rural Sanitary Districts in England and Wales, arranged according to Administrative Counties, with their areas and population, the area and population of the part of the district in each Administrative County being shown separately when the District was in more than one Administrative County;
4. The Poor Law Unions and other Poor Law Areas not situate in the Metropolis, with their population; the Administrative Counties or County Boroughs in which they were situate; the population in each Administrative County or County Borough when more than one; the number of Urban Sanitary Districts and Rural Sanitary Districts which they contained, distinguishing the number in each Administrative County, when more than one; and
5. The parishes situate in more than one Administrative County or County Borough, with the area and population of each part.

We forwarded copies of this Return to the County Councils with the Circular above referred to. We also furnished them with copies of a Parliamentary Return prepared by the Registrar-General (No. 315, Session 1893–4) as to the populations of poor-law parishes and parts of parishes in the several Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Rural Sanitary Districts in England and Wales.

Continuance in office of existing guardians and members of urban sanitary authorities, and other bodies.

Upon the day on which the first Guardians and Urban or Rural District Councillors elected under the Act come into office, the persons who are then members of Boards of Guardians or Urban or Rural Sanitary Authorities will cease to hold office; but until that day the persons who at the passing of the Act were Guardians or members of Urban Sanitary Authorities for districts other than boroughs or of Highway Boards, will continue in office notwithstanding any want of qualification. We issued a Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians and Urban Sanitary Authorities other than those of boroughs, calling attention to this provision, and pointing out that the elections which would otherwise have been held in April last would not take place. A copy of the Circular Letter is printed in the Appendix, at p. 22.

In a circular subsequently sent by us to the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards we pointed out that the provision above referred to would under the Act apply generally to the existing members of any vestry under the Metropolis Management Acts, and to the existing auditors elected under those Acts, in like manner as if they were members of Urban Sanitary Authorities. At the same time we drew attention to other matters dealt with in the Act affecting the bodies to whom the circular was addressed. A copy of this circular will be found in the Appendix (page 25). The effect of the Act as regards Highway Boards, including the continuance in office of existing members until the day on which the first Rural District Councillors come into office, was explained in Circular Letters which we addressed respectively to Highway Boards in England and North Wales, and to those in South Wales. A copy of the former circular is printed in the Appendix (pages 23).

Continuance in office of chairman and vice-chairman, and of committees of boards of guardians.

As it appeared from communications addressed to us that some uncertainty prevailed as to the term of office of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of Boards of Guardians then holding office, and as to the continuance in office of committees appointed by the Guardians, we embodied our views on these matters in a Circular Letter which we sent to the several Boards of Guardians, and of which a copy appears in the Appendix at page 48.

Persons not continued in office.

A Memorandum was also circulated by us in which, in answer to various questions received by us, we pointed out that there was nothing in the Act to obviate the necessity for the appointment of overseers and the election of Surveyors of Highways at the usual time in the present year, and that up to the date when the first Parish Councillors elected under the Act come into office, Lighting Inspectors and Members of Burial Boards would have to be appointed at the same time and in the same manner as if the Act had not passed. We also explained that the Act does not affect the election of Churchwardens.

Inquiries having been addressed to us as to whether, in view of the provisions of the Act, it was intended that an Order in Council should be issued to amend, for the purposes of the registration of electors, the instructions, precepts, notices, and forms prescribed by the Registration Order 1889, we addressed a Circular Letter to the Clerks of County Councils, Town Councils, and Returning Officers for Parliamentary Boroughs other than Municipal Boroughs, stating that it was not proposed to issue an Order in Council on the subject. We added, however, that we thought it very desirable that the attention of the overseers should be specially drawn to the duties imposed upon them by the Act, in connexion with the enfranchisement of married women for the purposes of the Act and the preparation of the lists of electors, and we suggested how this should be done. Duties of overseers.

A copy of this Circular will be found in the Appendix at page 47.

III.—*Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate.*

In connexion with the relief of the poor, we shall first refer to the statistics of pauperism, contrasting the figures with those of previous years.

On the 1st of January 1894 the total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of relief was 821,921, of whom 221,550 were in-door and 600,229* out-door paupers, while 142 received both in-door and out-door relief. As compared with the 1st of January in the preceding year, these figures show an increase of 14,966 in the in-door, and 23,359 in the out-door paupers, and a decrease of 1 in the number of those receiving both in-door and out-door relief. The increase in the total number of paupers was 38,324 or 4·9 per cent. Number of paupers on 1st of July 1893, and 1st of January 1894.

Particulars as to the numbers of paupers relieved on the 1st of January of the two years in the several Divisions of England and Wales are given in the Appendix, p. 318.

It will be seen that there was an increase on the 1st of January 1894 as compared with the 1st of January 1893 in ten out of the eleven Divisions. This increase was smallest in the North Western Division, where it was 1·9 per cent., and largest in the Metropolis and the York and Eastern Divisions, where it amounted to 7·3, 7·5, and 9·3 per cent. respectively. The only Division in which there was a decrease was the Northern Division, but this decrease only amounted to 1·8 per cent.

---

* It must be borne in mind that insane paupers who are in lunatic asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses are classified as out-door paupers. The number of this class of out-door paupers on the 1st January 1894, was 59,033, of whom 26,090 were males, 32,298 females, and 645 children.

Taking the estimates of the Registrar-General of the population of England and Wales, in the middle of each of the years 1892 and 1893 as the basis of calculation for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion to the population of the paupers relieved on the 1st of January of the two years 1893 and 1894 respectively, it appears that the total number of paupers amounted approximately in the former year to one in every 38 persons; whilst in the latter year it amounted to one in every 36 persons.

The number of paupers is always considerably smaller during the summer than during the winter months. The total number in receipt of relief on the 1st of July 1893 was 753,946, of whom 188,871 were in-door, and 564,961 out-door, paupers, while 114 received both in-door and out-door relief.

As compared with the 1st of July 1892 the number of in-door paupers had increased by 10,751, and the number of out-door paupers by 9,303, while the number of those who received both in-door and out-door relief had decreased by 63. The increase in the total number of paupers was 19,991.

The pauperism of the year 1893–94 compares, therefore, unfavourably with that of the preceding year.

Further particulars as to the paupers relieved on the 1st of July 1893, and the 1st of January 1894, will be found in the returns of pauperism and comparative statements which are printed in the Appendix, pages 299 to 318.

Upon an examination of the details contained in the latest of these returns, viz., that for the 1st of January 1894, it will be found that of the 822,063* persons relieved on that day, 81,017 were insane and 9,480 were vagrants, and that of the residue 176,659 were adult males, 307,973 adult females, and 246,934 children under 16 years of age.

Of the adult males and females, by far the larger proportion, viz., 137,640 males and 230,514 females, were not able-bodied, and those classed as able-bodied in the return included a large number of persons who were temporarily disabled. Thus, the 18,097 adult males receiving out-door relief and classed as able-bodied were relieved for the following causes:—

On account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity - - - -	10,291
On account of sudden and urgent necessity -	216
On account of the sickness, accident, or infirmity of some member of the family, or of a funeral - - - -	4,609
On account of want of work or other causes -	2,981

Out of the 20,922 adult males receiving in-door relief who were classed as able-bodied, 11,010 were temporarily disabled, and out of the 17,997 adult females classed as able-bodied, 8,335 were temporarily disabled.

* This number includes both as in-door and out-door paupers the 142 persons who received both in-door and out-door relief.

The 59,462 adult able-bodied female paupers receiving out-door relief were classified as follows:—

Widows	38,599
Wives of able-bodied men relieved	13,654
Single women without children	2,846
Mothers of illegitimate children	347
Wives relieved on account of husbands being in gaol, &c.	871
Wives of soldiers, sailors, and marines	125
Wives of other non-resident males	3,020

Of the children, 55,333 were receiving in-door and 191,601 (including 5,465 boarded out) out-door relief.

The children receiving in-door relief included—

Orphans, or other children relieved without their parents	34,828
Illegitimate children of inmates	6,492
Children of able-bodied inmates	10,596
Children of not able-bodied inmates	3,417

It will be observed that more than three-fifths of the children receiving in-door relief were orphans, or relieved without their parents.

The children receiving out-door relief comprised—

Children dependent on widows	111,171
Orphans, or other children relieved without their parents	9,971
Children resident with their able-bodied fathers who had obtained relief	37,880
Children of parents who were not able-bodied	20,430
Illegitimate children with their mothers	553
Children relieved on account of parents being in gaol, &c.	2,840
Children of soldiers, sailors, and marines	300
Children of other non-resident males	8,456

The above figures show that the great majority of the children receiving out-door relief were dependent on widows, and that a considerable proportion were the children of parents who had been granted out-door relief.

It further appears from the Return that of the total number of persons receiving out-door relief on the 1st of January 1894, 19,821 were in receipt of medical relief only, of whom 6,638 were males, 7,215 females, and 5,968 children.

In the foregoing summary the paupers in receipt of relief on the 1st of January last are classified so far as the returns enable this to be done. The Appendix, pages 314 to 317, contains a table in which they are distributed among the several Divisions and Union-Counties. The following table shows the proportion which the number of in-door and out-door paupers in each Division bore on the 1st of January last to the estimated population:—

Divisions.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.		
	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.	Paupers of All Classes.
South Western -	5·6	34·1	39·7
Eastern - -	6·7	31·4	38·1
Welsh - -	4·0	29·2	33·2
South Midland -	6·0	24·2	30·2
West Midland -	7·0	21·9	28·9
South Eastern -	8·2	20·4	28·6
The Metropolis -	15·7	12·8	28·5
North Midland -	4·9	22·7	27·6
Northern - -	4·8	18·3	23·1
York - - -	4·5	17·5	22·0
North Western -	6·9	12·7	19·6
England and Wales	7·4	20·2	27·6

It will be seen from the above figures that the pauperism of the country was very unequally distributed among the several Divisions. In the three Northern Divisions the total number of paupers ranged from 19·6 to 23·1 per 1,000 of the estimated population. In the rest of the country it ranged from 27·6 to 39·7. In the South Western Division the proportion which the paupers bore to the population was more than twice as large as the proportion in the North Western Division. Still more striking variations are observable in the proportions of the in-door and out-door pauperism to the population. In the Metropolis the proportion which the number of in-door paupers bore to every thousand of the population was 15·7. In the Welsh and York Divisions it was 4·0 and 4·5 respectively. In the South Western Division the proportion which the number of out-door paupers bore to every thousand of the population was 34·1; in the North-Western Division and the Metropolis it was 12·7 and 12·8 to the thousand, respectively.

As might have been expected, there are even greater differences in the Counties than in the Divisions with reference to the extent to which the inhabitants are pauperised, and the proportions of the in-door and out-door paupers. The county which contained the largest proportion of paupers on the 1st of January last was Norfolk, in which no less than 45.8 out of every 1,000 of the population were in receipt of relief. The counties in which there were fewest paupers on that day in proportion to the population were the West Riding of Yorkshire and Lancashire, where they amounted only to 19·5 and 19·4 per 1,000 respectively. In neither of these manufacturing counties was the proportion half as great as it was in Norfolk, Dorset, North Wales, Hereford, Wilts, Devon, Suffolk, Hertford, and Somerset, which are mainly agricultural counties. In Norfolk no less than 38·2 out of every 1,000 of the inhabitants were receiving out-door relief. In the Metropolis, as already stated, the proportion was 12·8 per 1,000. In Lancashire it was 12·2, and in Warwick, 12·9.

The following table shows the proportions which the in-door and out-door* paupers in each Union-County bore to the estimated population on the 1st of January last:

Union-Counties.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.		
	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.	Paupers of all Classes.
Norfolk	7·6	38·2	45·8
Dorset	5·4	37·8	43·2
North Wales	3·9	37·3	41·2
Hereford	6·3	34·1	40·4
Wilts	7·3	33·0	40·3
Suffolk	6·6	33·3	39·9
Devon	5·2	34·6	39·8
Hertford	8·0	31·6	39·6
Somerset	6·1	33·3	39·4
Oxford	7·7	29·8	37·5
Cornwall	4·1	33·3	37·4
Buckingham	5·4	30·5	35·9
Cambridge	7·2	28·7	35·9
Gloucester	7·5	28·0	35·5
Lincoln	4·8	30·2	35·0
Monmouth	5·5	29·4	34·9
Bedford	5·2	28·8	34·0
Rutland	6·8	27·2	34·0
Sussex	8·4	25·1	33·5
Essex	6·2	26·8	33·0
Southampton	7·9	24·8	32·7
York, North Riding	5·5	26·3	31·8
Stafford	6·3	25·2	31·5
Worcester	6·4	24·4	30·8
Huntingdon	7·3	22·8	30·1
South Wales	3·7	25·9	29·6
Northampton	4·8	24·1	28·9
York, East Riding	5·7	22·9	28·6
London	15·7	12·8	28·5
Kent	8·8	18·3	27·1
Leicester	5·6	21·5	27·1
Cumberland	5·4	21·3	26·7
Berks	9·2	16·7	25·9
Nottingham	4·6	20·0	24·6
Derby	4·6	18·8	23·4
Durham	4·7	18·2	22·9
Surrey	6·7	15·6	22·3
Westmorland	6·2	15·7	21·9
Northumberland	4·5	17·1	21·6
Chester	5·4	15·6	21·0
Middlesex	5·3	15·7	21·0
Warwick	8·0	12·9	20·9
Salop	7·2	13·4	20·6
York, West Riding	4·1	15·4	19·5
Lancaster	7·2	12·2	19·4

* See note * on page lv.

Numbers relieved on 1st of January and 1st of July in previous years.

In the Appendix, page 320, will be found a serial statement giving the numbers of each class of paupers who received relief on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year from the 1st of January 1858 to the 1st of January 1894. It appears from this statement that, notwithstanding the increase in the population, the number of paupers relieved on these days has been smaller in every year since 1873 than it was in any year from 1858 to 1873. Although on the 1st of July 1893 the number relieved was larger than on that day in the three preceding years, it was smaller than on the same day in twenty-five out of thirty-five years, and on the 1st January 1894 the number in receipt of relief was smaller than on the same day in any year from 1858 to 1874, but it was larger than the number relieved on the same day in sixteen out of the nineteen years from 1875 to 1893.

Mean number of paupers.

For the purpose of estimating the mean number of paupers relieved in each parochial year, *i.e.*, in each year ending at Lady-day, it has been our practice to take the mean between the numbers relieved on the 1st of July and the 1st of January in every such year. In the Appendix, pages 324 to 329, will be found tables, showing for each parochial year from 1849 to 1894, both inclusive, as regards the whole of England and Wales, and for each parochial year from 1862 to 1894, as regards the Metropolis apart from the rest of the country, the mean numbers ascertained on this principle (1) of the paupers of all classes, including children, and (2) of the adult able-bodied paupers, exclusive of vagrants*; in each case distinguishing those in receipt of in-door from those in receipt of out-door relief, and giving the ratio per 1,000 which the mean number has borne in each year to the population. These tables show the proportions which the mean numbers of the above-mentioned classes of paupers have borne to the population in each of the parochial years.

It will be seen from the first of these tables (page 324) that although the mean number of paupers relieved in the parochial year ended at Lady-day 1894 was smaller than in any year from 1849 to 1875 it was larger than in twelve out of the eighteen years from 1876 to 1893. In proportion to the population, however, it was smaller than in any other parochial year included in the table, except the three years immediately preceding it. It amounted to 787,933, or about a thirty-eighth part of the estimated population. In 1849, the first year in the table, the mean number was 1,088,659, or a little more than a sixteenth part of the estimated population. It will also be observed that by far the greater part of the decrease in pauperism evidenced by these figures is attributable to a reduction in the numbers of the out-door paupers; for whereas the ratio which the mean number of the in-door paupers bore to the population had only decreased from 7·7 per 1,000 in 1849 to 6·9 per 1,000 in 1894,

* The returns do not distinguish adult from other vagrants.

the ratio which the mean number of the out-door paupers bore to the population had fallen from 55 per 1,000 in 1849 to 19·6 per 1,000 in 1894. Taking the actual number of paupers relieved there had been a reduction of 372,551 between 1849 and 1894 in the out-door, and an increase of 71,825 in the in-door paupers.

If the mean number of paupers of all classes had borne the same ratio to the estimated population in 1894 as it did in 1849, the number in the former year would have been 1,864,795 instead of 787,933.

From the third of the tables referred to (page 326), it appears that the decrease in the numbers of the adult able-bodied* paupers included in the returns has been considerably in excess of the general decrease in pauperism. The mean number of these paupers (excluding vagrants) for the parochial year ended Lady-day 1849 was 228,823, the mean number for that year of the in-door paupers belonging to this class being 26,558, and the mean number of the out-door 202,265. For the parochial year ended Lady-day 1894, the total mean number of these paupers had fallen to 105,213, the mean number receiving in-door relief being 32,992, and the mean number receiving out-door relief 72,221. Without taking into account the growth of the population, the returns therefore show that the total number of this class of paupers had very greatly diminished. The decrease was wholly attributable to a reduction in the number of the out-door paupers, of whom there were 130,044 fewer in 1894 than in 1849, being a reduction of 64·3 per cent. On the other hand there was an increase in the number of in-door paupers. Dealing with the total number of paupers of this class, when the increase in the population is taken into consideration, the decrease is striking. In the parochial year 1849 the mean number of the in-door paupers entered in the returns as belonging to this class amounted to 1·5 per 1,000 of the population, and the mean number of the out-door paupers to 11·7 per 1,000. In the parochial year 1894 these proportions had respectively fallen to 1·1 and 2·4 per 1,000. If the mean number of these adult able-bodied paupers had borne the same proportion to estimated population in 1894 as it did in 1849, the number of paupers of this class in the former year would have been 391,957 instead of 105,213. But the results are not so satisfactory if we compare 1894 with recent years. The total mean number of paupers of this class in 1894 was larger than in seventeen out of the eighteen preceding years, and the

* As regards this class of paupers it should be borne in mind that when persons who are relieved are ordinarily able-bodied, they are classed as able-bodied paupers, although they may be in receipt of relief on account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the adult male paupers in receipt of out-door relief who are entered as able-bodied in the returns are relieved on account of one or other of these causes. See page lvi of the Report, and pages 315 and 317 of the Appendix.

proportion which it bore to the population was slightly larger than in the four preceding years.

A reference to the table containing the mean numbers of the paupers in the Metropolis for the parochial years 1862 to 1894 (Appendix p. 327) shows that the ratio which the mean number of paupers of all classes bore to the estimated population was somewhat higher in the Metropolis than in the remainder of the country in the parochial year ended Lady-day 1894, although this had not been the case in any previous year since 1871. It also shows to how great an extent the out-door pauperism of the Metropolis has diminished of late years. For the parochial year 1871 the mean number of out-door paupers in the Metropolis was 116,555, or 36·2 per 1,000 of the population. For 1894 it was 51,188, or 11·9 per 1,000. This proportion of out-door pauperism to population was, however, larger than in six of the nine preceding years. Moreover, as in the whole of England and Wales, the mean number of in-door paupers was larger than in any of the other years.

If the mean number of paupers in the Metropolis had borne the same proportion to estimated population in 1894 as it did in 1871, the number of paupers in the former year would have been 204,926 instead of 114,639.

Weekly returns of pauperism.

The returns of pauperism which we publish monthly give the number of paupers (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and licensed houses and of vagrants) on the last day of each week throughout the year, distinguishing the in-door from the out-door paupers. They do not contain such full particulars with respect to the different classes of paupers as are to be found in the half-yearly statements as to the persons in receipt of relief on the 1st of July and the 1st of January of each parochial year; but they are valuable as indicating the extent to which the numbers of the in-door and out-door paupers fluctuate during the different parts of the year. In the Appendix (pages 332 and 333) will be found statements showing the number of those paupers, (1) in the whole of England and Wales, and (2) in the Metropolis, in receipt of relief on the last day of each week in the year 1893. On reference to the former of these statements it will be seen that the number of paupers in England and Wales (excluding lunatics in asylums and licensed houses and vagrants) at the end of the first week of January 1893 was 704,760, and that the number increased each week until the third week of the month, when the number of paupers reached its maximum, viz., 719,821. It then decreased, week by week, except during the last three weeks of February, until the third week in June, when the number reached its minimum, namely, 663,951. From that time it rose each week, except in the first two weeks of July, the first week of August, and the first week of October, until the end of the year, when it had reached 728,681, being 23,921 or 3·4 per cent. more than the number relieved in the first week of the year.

From the second of the two statements above referred to, it appears that in the Metropolis, as in the rest of England, the number of paupers was larger at the end than it was at the beginning of the year.

For the purpose of enabling comparisons to be made between the statistics of pauperism appearing in the weekly returns last year and in the weekly returns for former years, the monthly comparative statements for the year 1893 have contained tables showing (1) as regards the whole of England and Wales, including the Metropolis, and (2) as regards the Metropolis apart from the rest of the country, the number of paupers included in the returns as relieved on the last day in each week of the corresponding months during the last thirty-seven years, and the number of such paupers in every 1,000 of the estimated population in the last week of each month during each of those years. They have also contained tables showing what proportion of the total number of paupers in the first and last weeks of each month received in-door relief, and what proportion received out-door relief during the same series of years. Abbreviations of these tables are contained in the Appendix (pages 334 to 345), showing (1) as regards the whole of England and Wales, and (2) as regards the Metropolis, the number of in-door and out-door paupers included in the returns as relieved on the last day of the last week of each month in the years 1857 to 1893, both inclusive, and the number of such paupers relieved in every 1,000 of the estimated population.

Comparing the returns for the several months of the year 1893 with those of the thirty-six preceding years, it will be found that in each month the proportion which the numbers relieved in England and Wales on the last day of the month bore to every 1,000 of the estimated population was smaller throughout the year than in any of the other years in the table, with the exception of the three years immediately preceding it.

In accordance with our usual practice, we give in the Appendix, at page 346, a comparative statement of the number of paupers, excluding lunatics in asylums and vagrants, relieved in the several metropolitan unions and separate parishes on the last day of the last week of each quarter in the years 1892 and 1893. There was an increase in the aggregate number of paupers in the Metropolis at the end of each quarter in 1893 as compared with the previous year.

Pauper lunatics.

The number of pauper lunatics chargeable to counties and boroughs has to some extent decreased of late years, but the number of these paupers chargeable to the poor rate has increased in each year for which we have records of the numbers relieved. In the Appendix, page 330, we give a table, compiled from the statistics in the Reports of the Lunacy Commissioners, showing the numbers of these paupers relieved on the 1st of January in every year from 1859 to 1894, and distinguishing as regards the pauper lunatics chargeable to the

poor rate the numbers (1) in county or borough lunatic asylums, (2) in registered hospitals or licensed houses, (3) in workhouses or in asylums of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and (4) residing with relatives or in lodgings or boarded out. It appears from this table that the number of insane paupers chargeable to the poor rate on the 1st of January 1894 was 81,345, comprising 57,673 in county or borough asylums, 1,104 in registered hospitals and licensed houses, 16,869 in workhouses or in asylums of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and 5,699 residing with relatives or in lodgings or boarded out; and that the number chargeable to the county or borough rates on the same day was 1,530. Comparing these figures with the numbers relieved on the same day in former years, it will be found that the numbers chargeable to counties and boroughs were smaller than in any of the 35 preceding years included in the table, but that the numbers chargeable to the poor rate in each of the last eleven years have been more than twice as great as in each of the first four years in the table.

It will further be found from the table that the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the poor rate who were residing with relatives or in lodgings or boarded out has been smaller during the last ten years than it was during the 25 preceding years.

Vagrants.

The Appendix (page 331) contains a table giving the number of vagrants relieved in England and Wales, on the 1st of July and the 1st of January in each parochial year from 1858 to 1894, and the mean number relieved in each such year as estimated on the principle already indicated. It will be seen from this table that the mean number of this class of paupers relieved in the parochial year ended Lady-day, 1894, was 8,935, which was considerably larger than in any of the 36 preceding years. There is a considerable fluctuation in the number relieved in the several years, but generally speaking the number has been much larger in the later than in the earlier years comprised in the table. In 1861, when the mean number of vagrants relieved was smaller than the number in any of the other years, it was 1,839.

Unemployed. Action by local authorities.

On the 27th March 1893 we addressed a Circular Letter to Local Authorities in England and Wales, requesting to be furnished, for our information, and also for the information of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, with detailed statements as to any works of an exceptional character that had been undertaken in their respective districts in consequence of want of employment by the labouring classes, and as to works which would in the ordinary course have been carried out by the Authorities, but the execution of which had been expedited, so that work might be afforded at a period of the year when employment was scarce. We also asked to be informed of any action taken in founding or promoting labour registries in the

district, and of any other measures adopted in connexion with work for the unemployed. Answers to this Circular were received from 673 Local Authorities, showing that 73 of them had taken some action in the matter, the particulars of which are given in a table on pages 188 to 206 of a Report, by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, on the Agencies and Methods for dealing with the Unemployed, which was presented to both Houses of Parliament, and printed as a Parliamentary Paper, No. [C.-7182].

Pauperism and distress.

On the 30th September 1893 we drew the attention of the various Sanitary Authorities to the previous Circulars issued by us on the subject of pauperism and distress, and strongly urged them to mature any schemes for works required for their districts as early as possible, in order that the commencement of the works might be expedited, and assistance thus rendered to the unemployed of the class who do not ordinarily have recourse to Boards of Guardians for relief; and we again recommended that there should be co-operation between the Sanitary Authorities and Boards of Guardians. A copy of this Circular (which was also sent to each Board of Guardians for their information) is inserted in the Appendix, page 93.

We also made inquiries on the 23rd December 1893 of the Guardians of 93 populous unions as to whether there had recently been any material increase in the number of applications for relief, how such applications were usually dealt with, and whether the Guardians contemplated that any exceptional arrangements would be necessary to enable them to cope satisfactorily with the destitution in their unions. We, at the same time, requested to be informed of any distress of an exceptional character amongst persons of the working class who had not applied for relief, the classes and occupations of the workpeople among whom the distress was most marked, and the probability of its continuance. It was satisfactory to us to find, from the replies received from the Guardians, that, with comparatively few exceptions, there had not been any material increase in the number of applications for relief, and that the Guardians did not anticipate any difficulty in coping with the destitution with which they had to deal.

Reports of inspectors with regard to pauperism.

Reports were received from our general inspectors as to the condition of pauperism and the administration of relief in their districts during the year 1893, which will be found on pages 97–145 of the Appendix. In view of the depression in agriculture and in many trades, and the prolonged strike in the coal trade, it is not surprising to find that an increase of pauperism is shown in almost every district, but except in the case of vagrants, the increase is, on the whole, less serious than might have been anticipated. Nearly all the inspectors refer specially to the great increase of vagrancy.

Mr. Hedley informs us that the administration of relief in the Metropolitan District has presented no exceptional features during the year. There has been an increase in pauperism, due partly to depression of trade and partly to the growth of population, but it has not been serious in extent, and the ratio of pauperism to population is nearly as low as it has ever been. The new Workhouse for Camberwell Parish is approaching completion, and is greatly needed in view of the rapid increase of late years in the population of the parish. The new infirmary at Lewisham is also nearly ready for occupation. Other additions and improvements of accommodation have been made or are in progress in many Metropolitan unions. Bethnal Green still remains the only large parish in the Metropolis unprovided with a separate infirmary. Mr. Hedley also draws attention to the question of ophthalmia in poor law schools.

Mr. Peel, inspector for the South-East Midland Counties, gives detailed particulars of the increase or decrease in in-door and out-door pauperism in each union in his district during the year. In the majority of cases an increase of pauperism is shown, owing mainly to the severe agricultural depression. Mr. Peel says, that guardians are generally alive to the need for cheerful and comfortable provision for the aged as well as for the sick in workhouses, but he suggests, with regard to the dietaries, that more care might be taken to secure variety and prevent the frequent waste of food. He also refers to the growing interest taken in workhouse administration, especially by committees of ladies, and suggests that these should supervise children from workhouses who attend outside schools. The number of vagrants continues rapidly to increase, and more strict and uniform treatment is needed for persons of this class. Mr. Peel gives examples, showing the large increase in certain workhouses where the cellular system is not in force, and that the increase has been nominal only at those workhouses where suitable accommodation has been provided and work strictly exacted. The results in his district confirm him in the opinion that, until we have uniformity of system, separate cells, and separate work-sheds, with detention for two nights, there is little hope of a permanent reduction in the numbers of this class of paupers.

Mr. Davy reports that in Kent and Sussex, notwithstanding the very unfavourable conditions of last year for the agricultural interest, there was no exceptional pauperism. The conditions of workhouse life, especially nursing, are being greatly improved; but the nursing of chronic cases is a tedious task, and the nurse should always be supported by the personal attendance of the medical officer and the careful and kindly supervision of the visiting committee. Mr. Davy dwells on the need for general provision by sanitary authorities for infectious cases, and the objections to treating such cases in or close to the workhouse. He concludes his report with a reference to the great increase

in vagrancy in recent years, pointing out its demoralising influence, and making suggestions with a view to the mitigation of the evil, especially in the case of hop-pickers.

Mr. Murray Browne reviews the conditions as to pauperism in certain unions in the five counties of Warwick, Oxford, Bucks, Berks, and Surrey. The proportion of paupers to population in Warwickshire was one to 59. In Oxfordshire and Bucks it was one in 30, and the inspector attributes this high rate of pauperism in unions other than the City of Oxford to the character of the workhouses and the granting out-relief too readily. In Berkshire the rate of pauperism is lower and out-relief has been reduced to a minimum in the unions of Bradfield, Reading, and Wallingford. In Surrey the accommodation for the in-door poor of the Chertsey, Guildford, and Kingston Unions has proved quite inadequate to the needs of the increasing populations of those unions.

Mr. Lockwood informs us that, owing to the severe drought in the Eastern Counties, the extra earnings of labourers during the year were greatly diminished, and many farmers were obliged to reduce their labour staff much earlier than usual. But although severe distress was anticipated, the increase of pauperism, while general, has not been such as to indicate the need for any exceptional measures. Mr. Lockwood discusses in detail the work of the Ipswich Town Relief Association and Labour Bureau, in co-operation with the Board of Guardians, in regard to the unemployed, and draws attention to the fact that very few members of the leading provident societies were found among the applicants for exceptional relief. He refers to the opinions expressed by those most closely concerned with this relief work at Ipswich as to the dangers attending any attempt to provide work for wages at the public cost for the unemployed. Mr. Lockwood concludes his report with an acknowledgement of the good work done by the committees of ladies that visit workhouses, and the value of the official recognition now given to them.

Mr. Fleming, inspector for the counties of Dorset, Hants, Wilts, the Isle of Wight, and the Farnham Union, reports a general increase of pauperism, especially in-door, due to the continued agricultural depression. He refers to the increase of vagrancy, saying that one of its causes is undoubtedly the relaxation of discipline where insufficient accommodation is provided; to the need of proper dietary tables, such as the model tables suggested for the counties in the district by Dr. Downes and himself; and to the importance of skilled nursing in workhouses, and the provision of isolation hospitals by Sanitary Authorities. His inquiries have led to the conclusion that in very few unions in the district was there any very exceptional distress, reduction of wages, or unusual difficulty in poor law administration during the year.

Lord Courtenay informs us that, although in some of the unions in his district, mainly owing to exceptional outbreaks of sickness, the number of persons receiving relief has been larger this year than before, yet, taking the district as a whole, there has been no increase of pauperism. The question of the unemployed has only arisen in one or two places, and has not affected poor law administration. There has been some increase in the number of vagrants in the district.

Mr. Longe states that in the West Midland district there has been an increase of about 5 per cent. in pauperism during the year, which has been due to small increases in most of the unions in the district. In some unions there has been a marked decrease, notably in Bristol city, owing to more careful administration. The coal strike did not directly affect the pauperism of any union in the district except Bedminster. Mr. Longe gives an account of the measures taken there, and he also reports the circumstances of one or two other unions in which able-bodied men have been relieved out of the workhouse during the year. The number of able-bodied in workhouses has increased, as has also the number of vagrants, owing to the depression of trade. Steps have been taken in many unions in the district to improve the accommodation for the sick and the nursing arrangements.

Mr. Dansey, inspector for Cheshire, Shropshire, and parts of Staffordshire and other adjoining counties, reports considerable increase of pauperism; only 12 unions out of 41 showing a decrease. He gives particulars of the variations of pauperism in certain unions, especially Cannock, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Wolstanton and Burslem, in which labour yards were opened for the able-bodied during parts of the year. Improvements have been made during the year at many workhouses in the district, especially in connexion with nursing arrangements. Mr. Dansey points out the great practical difficulty of securing competent nurses in small workhouses, and suggests the possibility of combining workhouse nursing in such cases with some nursing of the out-door poor. He speaks with approval of the work done by the nurse specially appointed for the out-door poor of the Stoke Union. Vagrancy is seriously increasing, and further accommodation and more uniform treatment are needed for paupers of this class. In nearly all unions in the district the children now attend public elementary schools.

Mr. Stevens, whose district comprises the counties of Derby (except one union), Leicester, Lincoln, Notts, and Rutland, gives detailed particulars of the variations of pauperism during the year in each county and union in the district, and of any special circumstances in connexion with each union. There has been a general increase of pauperism, partly owing to the coal strike, but fortunately the winter was mild. Some questions of importance have been a good deal discussed by Guardians in the district during the year; as for example the increase of vagrancy

and the regulations with regard to it, and the need for proper provision by Sanitary Authorities for infectious cases.

Mr. Jenner Fust, inspector for Lancashire, Westmorland, and part of Cumberland, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, states that pauperism during the year has been materially influenced, in Lancashire especially, by the cotton strike and the coal strike. He mentions certain unions in which the effect of these strikes was most felt, and describes in detail the measures taken in the Prescot and Leigh Unions, where out-relief was given under a labour test to the able-bodied. There has been a serious increase in vagrancy, due in great part to the strikes and general depression. The figures quoted by Mr. Jenner Fust as to Manchester, illustrate the extent to which the same persons repeatedly enter and discharge themselves from casual wards; the number of admissions to the wards at Manchester during the year being nearly four times as great as the total number of vagrants relieved in England and Wales on the 1st of January. Mr. Jenner Fust refers in detail to several matters connected with Poor Law Administration; the provision for infectious cases, the education of children, the nursing of the sick, and the various additions and improvements made in connexion with workhouse buildings.

Mr. Kennedy reports that the increase of pauperism during the year has been less than might have been expected in view of the slackness of trade and the coal strike, which was fortunately not followed by a hard winter. Out-door relief under a labour test to the able-bodied has, however, been found necessary in some cases. The increase of vagrancy continues, and this evil is assuming grave proportions and receiving the serious attention of many Guardians. The accommodation for the poor of all classes, he states, has been further improved during the year, the nursing arrangements having received special attention.

Mr. Dawson, inspector for Northumberland, Durham, part of Cumberland, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, is able to report a diminution of pauperism during the year, which would have been much more marked but for an increase in North Yorkshire and the Stockton Union, due to the condition of the iron trade. The Durham and Northumberland coal trade was much stimulated by the strike in other districts, and the ship building trade showed some signs of revival. Labour yards have been opened during the year in five unions in the district, but only remained open at the end of the year at Newcastle and Stockton. Vagrancy has largely increased during the year, the numbers having risen by nearly 60 per cent., and many of those relieved are said to be genuine working men out of employment. Many alterations and improvements are being made in connexion with poor law establishments and certified institutions in the district, but the accommodation for vagrants has proved often quite insufficient in view of the great increase in their number.

Mr. Bircham reports that pauperism in Wales and Monmouthshire has continued to increase during the year, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts, owing mainly to the depression in the iron and tin-plate trades. The coal strike only lasted five weeks in South Wales, but even in this short time much distress was caused to aged and helpless people. The Wrexham Union was much affected by the general coal strike, but much voluntary assistance was given, and there was little extra pressure on the rates. Work has been fairly regular at the slate quarries, and the continued depression of agriculture has not greatly affected rural pauperism, which, though high, is mainly confined to widows with families and aged persons. As in other parts of the country, vagrancy continues to increase, and a conference of North Wales Guardians was held last year on the subject, at which a uniform treatment as contemplated by the regulations was unanimously recommended. Many improvements in the accommodation for this class are now being carried out.

Expenditure on relief of the poor.

Details as to the expenditure on the relief of the poor in each of the 648 Unions and Parishes under separate Boards of Guardians in England and Wales and the Isles of Scilly, are given in the annual Poor Rate Returns. The financial year of the Guardians ends at Lady-day. The returns cannot be prepared by the Clerks to the Guardians until the accounts not only of the Guardians but also of the Managers of Asylum and School Districts and of the Overseers of the 14,681 poor law parishes in England and Wales have been made up and audited; and as these accounts are in each district audited by the same officer, it necessarily happens in many cases that the audits have to be postponed until a considerable time has elapsed after the expiration of the financial year. Moreover, when the returns are received, they require to be carefully examined, for the purpose of securing accuracy; and it not unfrequently becomes necessary after their examination to communicate with the Clerks to the Guardians on points with reference to which further information is required prior to the tabulation of the returns. For these reasons the Poor Rate Returns cannot be published so promptly as the returns which contain the number of paupers; and the total expenditure on the relief to the poor cannot at present be given for a later period than the year ended on the 25th of March 1893.

For the purpose of assisting the Clerks to the Guardians in the preparation of the Poor Rate Returns, and securing uniformity in the statistics relating to the poor rate, we have of late years issued instructions explaining the manner in which certain items of receipt and expenditure, as to which some difference of opinion prevailed in different Unions, should be treated for the purposes of the returns. A copy of the instructions which we issued in 1893 will be found in the Appendix, page 66.

The Poor Rate Return for the year ended the 25th of March 1893, has already been published as a separate Parliamentary Paper (No. 198, Sess. 1894). A summary of some of the more important facts and statistics contained in it is given in the Appendix, page 355.

The adjusted* cost of the relief of the poor was 9,217,514*l.* during the year ended at Lady-day 1893. This amount represented an average charge of 6*s.* 3¼*d.* per head on the estimated population, being 2¼*d.* per head more than in the preceding year. A considerable portion of the above amount was provided for by receipts in aid of the poor rate. The receipts in aid of the cost of poor relief, including sums received from other local authorities, are estimated at 2,467,245*l.* for the year.† According to this estimate the net cost of the poor relief borne by rates during the year was 6,750,269*l.* In 21 out of the 50 preceding years, the average charge per head of the gross expenditure on the estimated population has been higher than in 1892-93.

The following table shows the gross expenditure on the relief of the poor during the ten parochial years ended at Lady-day 1893, with the average charge per head on the population, the estimated amount received in aid of that expenditure, the net amount borne by the rates, and the average rate in the pound of that net expenditure on the rateable value of the property contributing to the poor rate, in each of those years.

Year ended at Lady-day.	Estimated Population.	Gross Expenditure on Relief of the Poor.	Rate per head of Gross Expenditure on Relief of the Poor on Estimated Population.	Estimated Amount received in aid of Expenditure on Relief.	Net Expenditure on Relief of the Poor borne by Rates.	Rate in the £ of Net Expenditure on Rateable Value.
		£	*s.* *d.*	£	£	*s.* *d.*
1884	26,626,639	8,402,553	6 3¾	1,042,582	7,359,971	1 0¾
1885	26,921,737	8,491,600	6 3¾	999,979	7,491,621	1 0¾
1886	27,220,105	8,296,230	6 1¾	1,040,338	7,255,892	0 11¾
1887	27,521,780	8,176,768	5 11¾	1,081,038	7,095,730	0 11¾
1888	27,826,798	8,440,821	6 0¾	1,080,624	7,360,197	0 11¾
1889	28,135,197	8,366,477	5 11¾	1,310,815	7,055,662	0 11¾
1890	28,447,014	8,434,345	5 11¾	2,016,239	6,418,106	0 10¾
1891	28,762,287	8,643,318	6 0	2,785,882	5,857,436	0 9¾
1892	29,081,047	8,847,678	6 1	2,475,661	6,372,017	0 9¾
1893	29,403,346	9,217,514	6 3¾	2,467,245	6,750,269	0 10¾

* The adjusted expenditure on the relief of the poor in each year is the aggregate of the amounts expended on such relief during the year throughout the country, after making certain deductions, in the case of the Metropolis, in respect of payments to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, which are necessary in order to avoid a duplicate reckoning.

† Details as to the receipts in aid of poor rates are given in the Summary of the Poor Rate Return. See pages 370 to 383 of the Appendix.

If we take the Metropolis and the rest of England and Wales separately, we find that the rate per head of the gross expenditure for relief on the estimated population was 12*s.* 9½*d.* in the Metropolis and 5*s.* 2*d.* in the rest of the country, and that the rate in the £ on rateable value of the net expenditure borne by rates was 1*s.* 3½*d.* in the Metropolis, and less than 9*d.* in the rest of the country.

It will be seen from the above table that notwithstanding the increase in the gross expenditure on the relief of the poor during the last four years, the net expenditure on relief borne by the rates was less in each of those years than in any of the preceding years in the table. This result is due to the operation of sections 26 and 43 of the Local Government Act, 1888, under which Boards of Guardians have received new grants from the County and Borough Councils in respect of the maintenance of the in-door poor in London, and of the costs of union officers and other expenditure in the remainder of the country. In the year 1890, the Guardians in some instances did not receive from the Councils the whole of these and other subventions to which they were entitled in respect of that year; and where this was the case they for the most part received in 1891 subventions due to them in respect of the two years. For this reason the net expenditure on the relief of the poor borne by the rates was smaller in 1891 than in either of the years 1890 and 1892. The rate per head of gross expenditure on population was, however, larger in 1893 than in any year since 1885, and the rate in the £ on rateable value of the net expenditure borne by the rates was larger than in the two preceding years.

The following statement shows the increase or decrease per cent. in the gross expenditure on poor relief in the Metropolis, and in each Union-County in the rest of England and Wales, during the year 1892–93 as compared with the preceding year. There was an increase in the Metropolis and 24 Union-Counties, amounting altogether to 410,068*l.*, and ranging from 16·3 per cent. in York (North Riding) to less than one per cent. in Stafford, Middlesex, Surrey, Cornwall, and Dorset.

In twenty Union-Counties there was a decrease, amounting in the aggregate to 40,232*l.*, and ranging from 6·7 per cent. in Lincoln to 0·3 per cent. in Hereford. Further particulars as to the differences of the expenditure in the two years are given in a table in the Appendix (page 384).

Increase per Cent.

York (North Riding)	16·3	York (West Riding)	2·4
London	10·3	Somerset	2·1
Durham	8·3	Westmorland	1·8
Essex	6·4	Devon	1·6
York (East Riding)	5·4	Northumberland	1·5
Monmouth	5·3	Huntingdon	1·3
South Wales	5·1	Chester	1·0
Leicester	4·9	Stafford	0·8
Nottingham	4·9	Middlesex	0·7
Warwick	4·6	Surrey	0·4
Kent	4·1	Cornwall	0·2
Lancaster	3·6	Dorset	0·0
Derby	2·8		

Decrease per Cent.

Lincoln	6·7	Bedford	1·3
Cambridge	3·0	Gloucester	1·3
Buckingham	2·9	Salop	1·3
Wilts	2·9	Norfolk	1·1
Oxford	2·8	Hertford	0·9
Suffolk	2·4	North Wales	0·6
Sussex	2·3	Worcester	0·6
Southampton	1·8	Cumberland	0·4
Berks	1·5	Rutland	0·4
Northampton	1·4	Hereford	0·3

Items of relief.

In the Poor Rate Returns for many years past the expenditure on the relief of the poor has been divided into the following items; viz.:

1. "In-maintenance," which consists of all the expenses incurred in and about the maintenance, treatment, and relief of the paupers in workhouses and other poor law institutions under the control of Boards of Guardians or the Managers of Asylum and School Districts, exclusive of repairs and furniture and the salaries, remuneration, and rations of the officers and servants, but inclusive of charges for apprentice fees, outfits, burials, and the necessary expenses incurred in the warming, cleansing, and lighting the workhouses and institutions above referred to, and otherwise keeping them fit for daily use.

2. "Out-relief," which consists of the charges for all relief, whether given in money or in kind, to paupers relieved out of workhouses or the other institutions above referred to, together with school fees, schooling and other expenses incurred with respect to such paupers, but exclusive of the salaries of officers, the charges for relief stations and the expenditure on the maintenance of lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses.

3. "Maintenance of lunatics in asylums or licensed houses." In this item the full sum charged by the Asylum and other Authorities for the support of insane paupers chargeable to the poor rates, is shown without any deductions on account of the repayments from Exchequer Contribution Accounts.

4. "Workhouse and other loans repaid, and interest thereon," including all payments of principal and interest on account of the loans raised by Boards of Guardians and Managers of Asylum and School Districts for poor law purposes.

5. "Salaries, remuneration, rations and superannuation allowances of officers, assistants, and servants."

6. "Other expenses." These expenses include (*inter alia*) expenditure on furniture, building, and repairs; certain establishment charges; the expenses of the maintenance of paupers in institutions other than poor law institutions, *e.g.*, in institutions for the deaf and dumb or blind, in hospitals, and in certified schools; the cost of drugs and medical and surgical appliances, so far as it cannot be apportioned to "In-maintenance" and "Out-relief"; rents and rates; the cost of printing, stationery, and advertisements, and of wood, oakum, stone, &c. used for the employment of paupers; and the expenses connected with the cultivation of workhouse gardens and farms, so far as they cannot be apportioned to "In maintenance," "Rations of officers," &c.

The following table shows the amounts expended under each of the above heads during the years ended at Lady-day 1892 and 1893 respectively, together with the increase or decrease in each item of relief in 1893, as compared with the preceding year:—

Items of Expenditure.	Year ended Lady-day, 1892.	Year ended Lady-day, 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
In maintenance	2,044,062	2,105,760	61,698	—
Out relief	2,374,380	2,370,613	—	3,767
Maintenance of lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses.	1,331,733	1,393,076	61,343	—
Workhouse and other loans repaid, and interest thereon.	644,709	640,280	—	4,429
Salaries and rations of officers, assistants, and servants, and superannuation allowances.	1,496,340	1,566,506	70,166	—
Other expenses of or immediately connected with relief.	956,454*	1,141,279*	184,825	—
Total	8,847,678	9,217,514	369,836	—

* Excluding 237,555*l.* in 1892 and 241,144*l.* in 1893 received by the poorer unions and parishes in the Metropolis from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, which has been deducted from the expenditure to avoid a duplicate reckoning, the sums paid to the Fund by the richer unions and parishes, amounting to 221,476*l.* in 1892, and 244,901*l.* in 1893 having been included in their expenditure. See note, page lxxi.

These figures show that there was an increase of 369,836*l.* in the total gross expenditure on poor relief in 1893 as compared with 1892, and that this increase was due to increased expenditure on every item of relief except out-relief, and the payments on account of workhouse loans, in which there were small decreases.

No less than 255,038*l.*, or about two-thirds of this increase was due to increased expenditure in the Metropolis, which was to a great extent attributable to the larger amount required by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, who spent 177,965*l.* more in 1892–93, than in the previous year. Of the latter sum 161,163*l.* represented the increased amount expended by the managers in connexion with their establishments for fever and small-pox cases.

In the Appendix, page 389, will be found a tabular statement showing the amounts expended under the above headings in connexion with the relief of the poor during each of the last 37 years. On reference to this statement, it will be seen that, during the year ended at Lady-day 1893, the expenditure on in-maintenance was greater, whilst on the other hand the amount spent on out-relief was smaller than in any of the other 36 years. Of the other items, the expenditure in respect of maintenance of lunatics, the cost of the salaries and rations of officers and assistants, &c. and "other expenses of or immediately connected "with relief" were larger than in any other year included in the table.

Notwithstanding a slight decrease in the amount paid on account of workhouse or other loans as compared with 1892, this item of expenditure was also larger than in any other year.

The amounts expended on in-maintenance and out-relief, and on the maintenance of lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses in the ten years ended at Lady-day 1893 are shown in the following statement :—

Year ended at Lady-day	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.*
	£	£	£
1884	1,992,502	2,517,693	1,143,146
1885	1,921,587	2,469,846	1,188,012
1886	1,837,624	2,490,025	1,175,072
1887	1,778,367	2,528,250	1,159,750
1888	1,855,304	2,537,686	1,167,765
1889	1,862,799	2,503,838	1,184,766
1890	1,899,648	2,453,860	1,221,719
1891	1,951,486	2,400,089	1,284,656
1892	2,044,062	2,374,380	1,331,733
1893	2,105,760	2,370,613	1,393,076

* This includes only the pauper lunatics in these establishments who were chargeable to the poor rate.

On reference to the table in the Appendix, page 330, it will be found that the number of lunatics chargeable to the poor rate, who were maintained in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses, was greater by 11,433 on the 1st of January 1893 than on the corresponding day in 1884, being an increase of rather more than 25 per cent., while according to the above table the additional cost of maintenance was 249,930*l.*, being an increase of less than 22 per cent.

The following tabular statement shows the ratio which the expenditure on out-door relief during the year bore to the aggregate expenditure on in-maintenance and out-relief in the several Divisions of England and Wales:—

Divisions.	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Total.	Per-centage of Out-relief.
	£	£	£	
Wales - -	65,017	268,124	333,141	80·5
South Western -	82,324	283,601	365,925	77·5
North Midland -	77,719	198,514	276,233	71·9
Eastern - -	90,268	191,165	281,433	67·9
South Midland -	99,765	196,952	296,717	66·4
York - -	130,324	237,067	367,391	64·5
Northern - -	74,215	131,252	205,467	63·9
West Midland -	181,654	249,094	430,748	57·8
South Eastern -	215,454	234,740	450,194	52·1
North Western -	270,385	198,334	468,719	42·3
The Metropolis -	818,635	181,770	1,000,405	18·2
England & Wales	2,105,760	2,370,613	4,476,373	53·0

It will be seen that the great differences to which we have called attention in previous Reports, between the relative cost, in the several Divisions, of out-relief and in-maintenance, still continue. These differences, as between particular Divisions, appear to vary little from year to year. The only Divisions in which the expenditure on out-door relief was less than that on the in-maintenance were the Metropolis and the North Western Division. The cost of out-relief still continues to be larger, as compared with the cost of in-maintenance, in Wales than in the rest of the country.

In the next table the same information is given with respect to each of the Union-Counties in England and Wales. It will be observed that in five counties, besides the Metropolis, viz, Lancaster, Salop, Berks, Kent, and Warwick, the expenditure on out-relief was less than that on in-maintenance.

Union-Counties.	In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Per-centage of Out-door Relief.
	£	£	£	
North Wales - -	15,763	92,466	108,229	85·4
Cornwall - -	9,781	42,228	52,009	81·2
Lincoln - - -	19,623	80,299	99,922	80·4
South Wales - -	34,512	139,865	174,377	80·2
Devon - - -	26,052	103,304	129,356	79·9
Dorset - - -	8,278	30,535	38,813	78·7
Somerset - -	23,167	73,334	96,501	76·0
Northampton - -	11,916	37,169	49,085	75·7
Buckingham - -	8,110	22,998	31,108	73·9
York, North Riding	18,368	49,256	67,624	72·8
Hereford - -	6,173	15,705	21,878	71·8
Norfolk - - -	28,775	72,828	101,603	71·7
Monmouth - -	14,742	35,793	50,535	70·8
Cambridge - -	10,866	25,404	36,270	70·0
Wilts - - -	15,046	34,200	49,246	69·4
Bedford - - -	8,389	18,562	26,951	68·9
Derby - - -	17,080	37,586	54,666	68·8
Cumberland - -	10,101	21,786	31,887	68·3
Oxford - - -	11,829	24,361	36,190	67·3
Nottingham - -	20,434	42,036	62,470	67·3
Suffolk - - -	19,649	38,574	58,223	66·3
York, East Riding -	20,227	39,038	59,265	65·9
Rutland - - -	1,519	2,898	4,417	65·6
Essex - - -	41,844	79,763	121,607	65·6
Leicester - -	19,063	35,695	54,758	65·2
Hertford - -	15,454	28,503	43,957	64·8
Gloucester - -	34,119	61,250	95,369	64·2
Durham - -	42,343	73,204	115,547	63·4
Northumberland -	18,858	31,793	50,651	62·8
York, West Riding	91,729	148,773	240,502	61·9
Stafford - - -	57,050	92,032	149,082	61·7
Worcester - -	21,762	34,564	56,326	61·4
Sussex - - -	38,397	59,146	97,543	60·6
Westmorland - -	2,913	4,469	7,382	60·5
Huntingdon - -	3,137	4,704	7,841	60·0
Chester - -	31,980	46,709	78,689	59·4
Southampton - -	48,761	67,517	116,278	58·1
Middlesex - -	30,064	35,251	65,315	54·0
Surrey - -	38,772	39,738	78,510	50·6
Kent - - -	68,985	53,548	122,533	43·7
Warwick - -	48,542	35,864	84,406	42·5
Berks - - -	20,539	14,791	35,330	41·9
Salop - - -	14,008	9,679	23,687	40·9
Lancaster - -	238,405	151,625	390,030	38·9
London - - -	818,635	181,770	1,000,405	18·2

The next two tables have been prepared for the purpose of showing the differences in the expenditure on relief in different parts of the country as compared with population. They give, as regards each Division and Union-County, the rate per

head, on the estimated population, of the in-maintenance, the out-door relief, and the total expenditure on relief. It will be instructive to compare these tables with those already given in this Report, with reference to the pauperism of the same Divisions and Counties. The first of the two tables gives the particulars indicated above for the several Divisions.

Divisions.	Rate per Head on Estimated Population.		
	In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total Expenditure on Relief of the Poor.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
The Metropolis	3 10	0 10¼	12 9¼
South Western	0 10¼	2 11½	6 3½
South Eastern	1 5¾	1 7¼	6 3
Eastern	1 1½	2 4½	6 2¼
South Midland	1 0½	2 1	5 9½
Welsh	0 8¾	2 11¾	5 6½
West Midland	1 1¼	1 6¼	5 2½
North Midland	0 10¼	2 2	5 1¾
North Western	1 1¾	0 10	4 3¼
York	0 9½	1 5½	4 2¾
Northern	0 9½	1 4½	4 2½
England and Wales	1 5¼	1 7¼	6 3¼

It will be seen that the variations in the expenditure on relief in the several Divisions are as noticeable as the variations in the numbers of paupers in those Divisions. But the expenditure does not vary in the same ratio as the pauperism. For instance, the expenditure on relief in the Metropolis was very much larger in proportion to the population than in any other Division (the rate per head being more than three times as large as in the Northern and York Divisions and more than twice as large as in all the other Divisions), whilst the ratio of paupers to population was larger in the South Western, Eastern, Welsh, South Midland, West Midland, and South Eastern Divisions than it was in the Metropolis. On the other hand, in the three Divisions in which the rate of expenditure in proportion to the population was lowest, namely, the North Western, York, and Northern Divisions, the ratio of pauperism to the population was also lowest. But in these Divisions the ratios of pauperism and expenditure vary. In the Northern Division the rate of expenditure is only 4*s.* 2½*d.* per head of population and the ratio of pauperism is 23·1 per 1,000 of the estimated population, whilst in the North Western Division the rate of expenditure is 4*s.* 3¼*d.* per head, although the ratio of pauperism is only 19·6 per 1,000.

The next table gives similar information with respect to the several Union-Counties to that contained in the last table with reference to the Divisions.

Union-Counties.	Rate per Head on Estimated Population.		
	In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total Expenditure on Relief of the Poor.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
London	3 10	0 10¼	12 9½
Hereford	1 1¼	2 9½	7 6½
Norfolk	1 3	3 1¾	7 2¾
Hertford	1 5	2 7½	7 1¼
Wilts	1 2	2 8	7 0½
Sussex	1 4½	2 1¼	6 11½
Dorset	0 10½	3 2¾	6 10½
Rutland	1 4½	2 7¾	6 9¾
Oxford	1 3	2 7	6 8½
North Wales	0 8½	4 1½	6 6¼
Cambridge	1 1¼	2 7	6 5¾
Somerset	0 10¾	2 10¼	6 5¼
Southampton	1 5¼	2 0	6 5¼
Lincoln	0 10	3 5¼	6 4¾
Buckingham	0 11¾	2 9¼	6 3½
Devon	0 9¾	3 2¾	6 2¾
Kent	1 8¼	1 3¾	6 2
Suffolk	1 1¼	2 2	6 0¼
York, North Riding	1 0¼	2 9	6 0¼
Gloucester	1 2¾	2 2¾	6 0
Berks	1 6¼	1 1	5 10½
Huntingdon	1 3	1 10¾	5 10½
Monmouth	1 0½	2 6½	5 8¾
Essex	1 0¾	2 0¼	5 8
Bedford	1 0	2 1½	5 7¾
Surrey	1 3¾	1 4¼	5 7½
Leicester	0 11¾	1 10¼	5 5
Worcester	1 0¼	1 7½	5 3¾
Warwick	1 2¼	0 10½	5 3½
Cornwall	0 7½	2 8	5 3
Middlesex	1 0	1 2	5 1½
York, East Riding	1 0	1 11¼	5 1½
South Wales	0 7¾	2 7¼	5 1¼
Northampton	0 9¼	2 4½	5 0½
Salop	1 1¼	0 9¼	4 7½
Stafford	1 0¼	1 7¾	4 7½
Westmorland	0 10½	1 4¼	4 4¾
Derby	0 9¼	1 8½	4 4½
Nottingham	0 9½	1 7½	4 4½
Cumberland	0 9	1 7½	4 4¼
Lancaster	1 2¼	0 9	4 3¾
Durham	0 9¾	1 4¾	4 2
Northumberland	0 8¾	1 2¾	4 1¾
Chester	0 10¾	1 3½	4 1¼
York, West Riding	0 8¾	1 2¼	3 10

It will be observed that the differences in the rate per head on the estimated population which the total expenditure on relief represents were even more marked in the Union-Counties than in the Divisions, and on comparing the rates of expenditure in the several Union-Counties with the ratios of pauperism to population in those Counties as shown in the table at page lix, it will be found that the relative proportions between the expenditure on poor relief and the number of paupers also varied more in the Union-Counties than they did in the Divisions.

In-maintenance and out-relief for the half-year ended Michaelmas 1893.

The statement of in-maintenance and out-door relief for the half-year ended at Michaelmas 1893, which has already appeared as a separate Parliamentary Paper [No. 313 (C.–1) Sess. 1893–94], furnishes the latest available information as to the expenditure on these items of relief. A summary of the Return is given in the Appendix, page 397. It will be seen from it that the aggregate cost of in-maintenance and out-door relief was more than in the same half-year in 1892 by 78,456*l.*; and that 51,722*l.* of this increase was due to the larger expenditure on in-maintenance.

The total expenditure of 1,050,505*l.* on in-maintenance, shown in the return, included 994,610*l.* for the maintenance of paupers in workhouses and other establishments under the control of Guardians, 31,542*l.* for children in schools certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43., and 24,353*l.* for paupers in hospitals and other institutions not under the control of the Guardians. The expenditure on out-door relief included 737*l.* given as additional relief for the payment of school fees, and 26,348*l.* expended on the relief of children boarded out, of which 14,808*l.* was the cost of children boarded out within the Union, and 11,540*l.* of children boarded out beyond the Union, to which they were chargeable.

In-maintenance and out-relief for the half-year ended Lady-day 1893.

A summary of the corresponding return for the half-year ended at Lady-day 1893 will also be found in the Appendix at page 391.

Cost per head of relief.

The following table enables a comparison to be made of the cost per head of the paupers of all classes, taken collectively, with that of the out-door paupers, exclusive of lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses, in each of the ten years ended at Lady-day from 1884 to 1893. The figures in the table have been arrived at by means of calculations based on the mean numbers of the paupers relieved, and the cost of their relief; but it must be borne in mind that while, in calculating the cost per head of the paupers of all classes, all the items of poor law relief have been included, it has been impossible, in calculating the cost per head of the out-door paupers, to take into account any part of the salaries of the poor law officers, or any establishment charges, and that the calculations as regards these paupers have necessarily been based on the mean number of the out-door

paupers and the bare cost of the "out-relief" as defined on page lxxiii. It must also be remembered that the calculations are made on the gross expenditure, without making any allowance for receipts in aid of Poor Rates, so that while the figures represent the cost of the relief per head they do not represent the burden which that relief casts on the rates. It appears from the table that in the year ended at Lady-day 1893 the cost per head, calculated on the mean number of paupers of all classes taken collectively, was larger than in any of the nine preceding years, and that the cost per head, calculated on the mean number of out-door paupers taken separately, was larger than in seven of the nine preceding years.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year ended at Lady-day	Cost per head on mean number of Paupers of all classes.			Cost per head on mean number of Out-door Paupers.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1884	10	19	5	4	13	3½
1885	11	0	10½	4	11	8½
1886	10	12	6¼	4	10	11½
1887	10	5	5¼	4	10	3½
1888	10	10	10¾	4	10	8¾
1889	10	10	3¾	4	10	6¾
1890	10	17	7¼	4	11	7¾
1891	11	7	6½	4	12	2¾
1892	11	17	7¼	4	14	3½
1893	12	2	11½	4	13	0½

The following table gives similar information with respect to the cost per head in the Metropolis of the paupers of all classes, and the out-door paupers, calculated on the same principle. It will be seen from it that, while the cost per head of the out-door paupers in the Metropolis is but slightly in excess of the cost of these paupers in the whole of the country, the cost per head on the mean numbers of the paupers of all classes in the Metropolis has in most of the years been more than twice as much as it has been in the country as a whole. This result is to a considerable extent to be attributed to the fact that in the Metropolis the paupers relieved in the workhouse bear a much larger proportion to the total number of paupers relieved than they do in other parts of the country (see table on page lix). It is no doubt also partly due to the improved accommodation provided for the poor in the Metropolis, and partly to the amounts of the contributions which the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes are called upon

to pay to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District. These contributions amounted in the year ended at Lady-day 1893 to 495,898*l.*, as compared with 275,221*l.* in 1888.

THE METROPOLIS.

Year ended at Lady-day	Cost per head on mean number of Paupers of all Classes.	Cost per head on mean number of Out-door Paupers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884 - -	22 16 1	4 17 0¾
1885 - -	24 2 7	4 18 5¼
1886 - -	22 5 2¼	4 16 5½
1887 - -	20 6 8½	4 14 3½
1888 - -	21 11 9	4 15 5
1889 - -	21 0 8¾	4 16 5½
1890 - -	21 16 1	4 17 1
1891 - -	22 16 7	4 17 1½
1892 - -	23 15 11½	5 2 3¼
1893 - -	25 8 2¾	4 18 8¾

Poor law expenditure and out-relief in the Metropolis.

The following table shows the gross expenditure on the relief of the poor in the Metropolis during each of the ten years ended at Lady-day 1893, adjusted on the principle referred to in our former Reports; the rate per head on the estimated population of such adjusted cost of relief; and the amount expended each year in the Metropolis on out-relief.

Year ended at Lady-day.	"Adjusted" Gross Cost of Relief in the Metropolis.	Rate per head on Estimated Population.	Cost of Out-door Relief in the Metropolis.
	£	s. d.	£
1884 - -	2,267,330	11 7½	184,513
1885 - -	2,418,049	12 3¼	181,581
1886 - -	2,258,029	11 4¼	183,401
1887 - -	2,123,606	10 6¾	188,707
1888 - -	2,345,172	11 6¾	199,831
1889 - -	2,288,485	11 2	195,445
1890 - -	2,340,559	11 3¾	188,559
1891 - -	2,435,164	11 7¾	184,118
1892 - -	2,473,514	11 8¾	181,406
1893 - -	2,728,552	12 9½	181,770

These figures show that there was a very considerable increase in the gross cost of relief in the Metropolis during the decade, and that the gross expenditure in 1893 was larger than in any of the other nine years. It will also be observed that the rate per head on estimated population of the gross cost of relief was larger than in any of the other years.

The table at page 348 of the Appendix gives particulars of the area, population in 1891, the rateable value on the 6th of April 1892, and mean number of paupers and total expenditure on relief during the year ended at Lady-day 1893, of each of the Unions and separate Parishes in the Metropolis.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

The Metropolitan Common Poor Fund was established by the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, one of the chief objects of which was to relieve the poorer Unions of the Metropolis from a portion of the heavy rates to which they were then subject, by distributing certain specified items of Poor Rate Expenditure equally over the whole metropolitan area on the basis of rateable value. Of the metropolitan poor rate expenditure incurred prior to Lady-day 1893, no less than 20,438,430*l.*, has, through the instrumentality of the Fund in question, been borne as a general charge by the entire Metropolis. The total charge for the year ended at Lady-day 1869, the first parochial year after the passing of the Metropolitan Poor Act, was 384,883*l.*, but that for the year ended at Lady-day 1893 amounted to 1,141,993*l.* The net amount received from the Fund by the poorer Unions for the first-named year, after they had been debited with the several sums which they were liable to contribute towards the expenditure referred to, was 87,782*l.*, whilst 267,085*l.* was distributed amongst them in respect of the year ended Lady-day, 1893. After the last-mentioned payment had been made, the aggregate sum actually paid since 1867 to the Unions which had been recipients out of the Fund amounted to 4,642,895*l.*

In addition to the receipts and payments in respect of expenditure for the year ended at Lady-day 1893, sums amounting to 5,780*l.* were repaid out of the Fund, and other sums amounting to 941*l.* were contributed to the Fund, pursuant to the provisions of section 44 of the Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Act, 1869, in consequence of alterations in the totals of the Valuation Lists on which contributions in previous half years were assessed.

Since the Fund was first established, very extensive provision has been made, in pursuance of the Metropolitan Poor Act, for the sick and insane poor, and additional items of expenditure have from time to time been cast upon the Fund by various statutes passed since 1867. Thus by the Metropolitan Poor Amendment Act, 1869, the cost of the maintenance of pauper boys on board training ships, and the cost of the maintenance and instruction of orphan and deserted children boarded-out by the Guardians, were made a charge upon the Fund. Under the Metropolitan Poor Amendment Act, 1870, the

cost of the maintenance of adult paupers in Workhouses and Sick Asylums to the extent of fivepence per head per day, and the cost of the rations of in-door officers according to a scale to be fixed by us, became repayable out of the Fund. In 1873, the school fees paid by Guardians for out-door pauper children were directed by the Elementary Education Act, 1873, to be paid out of the Fund. In 1879 the expenses incurred by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District in providing ambulances, ambulance stations and horses, and in respect of the persons employed by them in the conveyance of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, were also charged upon the Fund. And in 1889 the expenses incurred by the Managers for the maintenance of persons who are not paupers suffering from fever or small-pox or diphtheria, as well as pauper diphtheria patients, were made a charge upon the Fund. Payments are also made out of the Fund in respect of the expenses of the Quarter Sessions for the County of London under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, and the remuneration and expenses of the clerk and other officers appointed to assist the Quarter Sessions, the Fees received by the Quarter Sessions under that Act being paid into the Fund. The expenses of the Clerk to the London County Council under the same Act are also paid out of the Fund.

The amount of poor rate expenditure for the year ended at Lady-day 1893, which was distributed over the metropolitan area on the basis of rateable value in accordance with the provisions of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, and the Acts amending the same, was 1,141,993*l.*, and the several items of expenditure composing that amount are the following, namely :—

	£	£
PAUPERS :		
Maintenance of In-door paupers - -	269,047	
„ Pauper children - -	176,027	
„ Insane poor - -	255,489	
School fees for out-door pauper children under the Education Acts - -	14	
Vagrants.—Expenses under the Houseless Poor Acts - - - -	17,785	
		718,362
MEDICAL RELIEF :		
Medicine and medical and surgical appliances	—	16,313
PAID OFFICERS :	£	
Salaries - - - - -	240,949	
Rations - - - - -	79,258	
Compensation for loss of office - -	1,557	
		321,764
TOTAL for purposes immediately connected with the Relief of the Poor -	—	1,056,439

	£
Registration Fees	11,126
Vaccination Fees and Expenses	12,272
Maintenance of Small-Pox, Fever, and Diphtheria Patients	47,910
Ambulance Expenses	14,246
Total	1,141,993

The total sum paid out of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund to the poorer districts of the Metropolis in consequence of this distribution amounted to 267,085*l.*, and the total amount contributed thereto by the other districts was 269,431*l.* The expenses incurred by the Guardians of each Union and Parish in the Metropolis, and the amounts contributed or received by them, as well as a summary of the transactions effected by means of the Fund since it was established, are given in the Appendix (pages 429 to 437).

Metropolitan poor law establishments.

In accordance with plans sanctioned by us, new buildings have been erected and alterations made, amongst others, at the following workhouses: Stepney, Islington (St. John's Road), Islington (Cornwallis Road), and St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington. Casual wards on the cellular system have been erected in Chelsea and in Poplar. Increased facilities for the escape of the inmates in case of fire at the Strand Union Workhouse at Edmonton, and quarters for aged married couples at the Hampstead Workhouse have been provided.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.

The diseases which are admitted to the Managers' hospitals are small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, and typhus fever. The number of notifications of these diseases within the metropolitan area during 1893 exceeded by nearly 50 per cent. the total of the previous year.

Notifications.

Year.	Population.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph-theria.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total Notifica-tions.	Annual Rate per 1000 of Population.
1891	4,211,743	114	11,398	5,907	3,372	27	20,818	4·9
1892	4,263,294*	423	27,095	7,781	2,465	20	37,784	8·9
1893	4,306,411*	2,813	36,901	13,026	3,663	22	56,425	13·1

* These figures represent the estimated population.

Fever hospitals.

On January 1st, 1893, there were in the fever hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum Board, 3,559 patients; and 18,674 were admitted during the year.

The following table shows the number of admissions, discharges and deaths of patients suffering from each of the above diseases:

Disease.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.
Scarlet fever - -	14,548	13,966	901
Diphtheria - -	2,848	1,974	865
Enteric fever - -	544	417	110
Typhus fever - -	2	1	1
Other diseases - -	732	617	105
Total - -	18,674	16,975	1,982

The minimum number under treatment at one time during 1893 was 2,199 on 24th March, and the maximum 3,538 on 5th December. The increase of scarlet fever, together with the continued and serious prevalence of diphtheria to an extent beyond all previous records in the Metropolis, taxed the Managers' resources to the uttermost, and for some months it became necessary to limit the admission of patients into the fever hospitals.

We sanctioned, after local inquiry by our inspectors in each case, proposals of the managers to acquire sites at Lewisham, Tooting Graveney, and Kidbrooke for the purpose of providing fever hospitals thereon. We also approved, for a like purpose, the purchase of an additional site adjacent to the temporary fever hospital at South Tottenham, and, subject to certain conditions as to the admission of Tottenham cases, we confirmed the permanent use of this hospital by the Managers.

In the case of two other sites, the one at Tooting Bec, the other at Norwood, we felt, after local inquiry, and on careful consideration of the whole circumstances, that we should not be justified in according our assent to the proposals submitted to us.

A temporary hospital for 400 scarlet fever patients was erected by the Managers on a portion of their land at Tooting Graveney, but was not available for the reception of patients until 30th October. Amongst other structural alterations and additions of importance which have been effected during the year, there have been improvements at the Eastern Hospital in the laundry and in the warming of the diphtheria wards. At the North-Western Hospital a new administrative block is in course of construction. We approved plans for the erection of new laundries at the Western and South-Eastern Hospitals, the two distinct laundries of the latter hospital having been simultaneously destroyed by fire on 2nd June. At the South-Western Hospital a discharge block for scarlet fever patients

has been provided, and new administrative buildings have been erected at the Northern and South-Eastern Hospitals.

Small-pox hospitals.

Two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven patients certified to be suffering from small-pox were removed from their homes during the year. Of these 101 were found to be not suffering from small-pox. 2,441 of the cases were admitted at the hospital ships, 11 at Gore Farm Hospital, and three at the "shelters" erected by the Managers during the year for the temporary reception of doubtful cases. The deaths numbered 184.

It became necessary in August to remove the Hospital Ship "Castalia" at short notice into dry dock for extensive repairs. This considerably reduced for a period of three months the number of beds available for acute small-pox, but the managers were fortunately able to tide over the difficulty. We approved plans for an important extension of the permanent buildings in connection with Gore Farm Hospital, the beds being increased from 600 to 1,000 and additional administrative accommodation being provided.

Ambulance service.

The number of fever and small-pox patients conveyed by the Managers' ambulance service during 1893 was 36,967, an increase of 4,943 on the number for the previous year. The mileage run by the ambulances was 245,311 miles.

The provision of an additional ambulance steamboat being found necessary, we approved plans for the construction of a vessel specially designed for this service. We also assented to the purchase by the Managers of the freehold of premises adjacent to their North Wharf.

Cholera.

The Managers renewed the arrangements made by them during the previous year for the removal and accommodation of cholera patients. Happily they were only called upon to make use of this provision in one instance.

Imbecile asylums.

The necessity of additional accommodation for imbeciles has been long recognised, and we have sanctioned a proposal, recently made to us by the Managers, for the acquisition of a site at Tooting Bec on which to erect an asylum infirmary.

We have approved also of plans for the provision of additional administrative and staff accommodation in connexion with the Darenth Schools.

Small-pox asylums. Medical instruction.

Section 4 of the Poor Law Act, 1889, enables the Managers, if they think fit, to allow the asylums provided by them for fever, small-pox, and diphtheria to be used for purposes of medical instruction, subject to rules and regulations made by us. On the 10th of October 1890, we made certain rules and regulations in regard to this matter, under which the minimum duration of the course of study was fixed at two months, the student to be permitted to attend at the asylum three days at least in each

week. It was, however, represented to us that it was desirable that the student should reside at the asylum during his course of study, and that such course should be for a period of not less than one fortnight nor more than four weeks as the Board of Management might from time to time determine. We, therefore, on the 30th October, 1893, rescinded the previous Order, and prescribed fresh rules and regulations under the section referred to, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix, p. 94.

Occupation of pauper children placed out. (Metropolis.)

In the Appendix at page 426 will be found a table showing generally the nature of the employments in which children chargeable to the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes were placed during the year, after education in separate or district pauper schools. In a few instances the Returns include also children who had been maintained in certified schools. The number placed out during the year was 1,098. It will be seen that 74 boys entered the Royal Navy and 89 the Mercantile Marine, all of these having been previously trained on board the "Exmouth" training ship belonging to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District. There were also 50 boys from the "Exmouth" and 77 boys from other Poor Law schools who enlisted in naval or military bands. The total of 669 boys includes 28 placed out as shoemakers, 50 as bakers, 10 as hairdressers, 25 as tailors, and 32 as servants. Of the 429 girls, 411 went into domestic service, and 18 to other occupations.

Report of Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants.

The Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants continue their valuable work in supervising girls sent from London Poor Law institutions to domestic service. During the year 1893 they had under their supervision 2,412 girls from Poor Law Schools, 175 from Roman Catholic Certified Schools, and 780 from other institutions. Reports on almost all these girls have been received by the Association, and more than half of them (1,700) are classed as girls "who "throughout the year have been spoken of as satisfactory in "conduct and work," 740 as "those against whom no serious "faults have been alleged," 189 as "accused of dishonesty, "untruth, extreme violence of temper, &c.," and 31 as having "lost character, or been in prison for theft, &c." Of the remainder, 24 are married or have emigrated, 175 are with relations, 59 were found unfit for service, 177 are in training homes, 9 are dead, 72 refused visits, 71 are not yet reported on, and 119 were not traced.

Out-door medical relief (Metropolis.)

In continuation of the tables inserted in our previous Reports, we append a summary of returns from the Metropolitan Unions as to out-door medical relief during the year ended the 25th December 1893.

The table appended shows that there was during the year an increase of about 10·8 per cent. in the number of Orders granted for medical attendance as compared with the preceding year

We find from the returns furnished to us that this addition to the numbers was not incidental to certain parts only of the Metropolis, but was spread generally over the various Unions.

OUT-DOOR MEDICAL RELIEF in the METROPOLIS in each of the three years ended on the 25th December 1891, 1892, and 1893.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Paupers on permanent medical list (attended without orders) - - -	11,040	11,658	12,601
Orders for attendance:			
At Poor Law dispensary - -	56,485	59,396	66,814
At patients' homes - - -	52,822	51,854	55,812
Orders in districts for which there are no dispensaries - - -	6,654	7,360	8,814
Total orders - -	115,961	118,610	131,440
Midwifery cases included in preceding total	1,247*	1,346*	1,473*
Average number of orders per medical officer	743	751	832
Amount of medical officers' salaries -	£18,200	£18,495	£18,275
Ditto ditto fees - -	£1,930	£2,070	£2,250
Average remuneration per order, excluding extra fees - - - -	*s. d.* 3 1¾	*s. d.* 3 1½	*s. d.* 2 9¼
Ditto ditto including fees	3 5¾	3 5½	3 1½

* Exclusive of cases attended by 14 midwives; the number of these cases during the three years were 333, 244, and 228 respectively.

Casual paupers (Metropolis).

We next append a table showing the total number of admissions to the casual wards in the Metropolis in each year from 1882 to 1893, from which it will be observed that the number in the latter year is greater than in any of the three preceding years, but the number of admissions during the year was considerably less than in 1882, the year in which the Casual Poor Act was passed. The large number of admissions as compared with the average number relieved on Friday nights, as stated below, is accounted for by the fact that the same vagrants are admitted into the casual wards on numerous occasions in the course of the year.

Year.	Total Number of Admissions to Metropolitan Casual Wards.	Decrease as compared with the Number in 1882.
1882	294,960	—
1883	125,906	169,054
1884	116,132	178,828
1885	109,948	185,012
1886	108,293	186,667
1887	141,733	153,227
1888	241,958	53,002
1889	182,299	112,661
1890	154,507	140,453
1891	149,808	145,152
1892	168,270	126,690
1893	176,978	117,982

We insert in the Appendix, page 349 *et seq.*, statements as to the number of casual paupers relieved in the Metropolis on Friday night in each week in 1892 and 1893, the average number relieved on Friday nights during the years 1874 to 1893 inclusive, and the number of admissions on certain dates in 1893. The average number relieved on Friday nights during the year 1893 was 957, which was 115 more than the average of 1891, and 38 more than the average of 1892.

In the Appendix, page 352, we give a statement as to the number of casual paupers identified by the visiting officers of the Metropolitan casual wards in each week of the year 1893, as having been admitted on more than one occasion during one month into a casual ward of the Metropolis, and the number detained in consequence of such identification. The following table shows the numbers thus identified, and detained, in each year since the Casual Poor Act, 1882, came into force :—

Year.	Number identified.	Number detained.
1883	20,629	16,869
1884	20,763	17,517
1885	16,498	15,428
1886	13,646	13,078
1887	13,432	12,115
1888	16,703	10,652
1889	18,834	12,614
1890	18,846	13,167
1891	17,529	12,454
1892	15,695	11,226
1893	19,674	14,090

A statement will also be found in the Appendix (page 354), of the number of casual paupers charged with offences under the Vagrant Acts at the Metropolitan Police Courts during the year 1893. Of the 545 casual paupers so charged 532 were convicted and 13 discharged. The majority of the convictions were for refusing or neglecting to perform the prescribed task of work and for destroying clothes; the remainder were for absconding and other offences. During the year 1892, 549 casual paupers were charged, and of this number 528 were convicted and 21 discharged.

Workhouse buildings outside the Metropolis.

We have sanctioned plans for increasing and improving the accommodation for the in-door poor of many Unions outside the Metropolis. These plans included provision for additions and alterations at the workhouses of the East Stonehouse, Houghton-le-Spring, Kettering, Prescot, Rotherham, and Sheffield Unions; for new infirmaries or extended infirmary accommodation for the Dover, Guildford, Keighley, Kingston, Leeds, Pontefract, Steyning, Toxteth Park, and Wirral Unions; for aged married couples quarters at the Alverstoke and West Derby Workhouses; for isolation hospitals at the Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Bolton, and Hereford Workhouses; for cottage homes for the Dewsbury and Sheffield Unions; and for new or additional vagrant wards at the workhouses of the Barton-on-Irwell, Basford, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Cookham, East Grinstead, Lancaster, Leicester, New Winchester, Prescot, and Stroud Unions. We have also sanctioned plans for drainage works at eight workhouses, and for new laundry buildings at six workhouses and at the Walsall and West Bromwich District School. It is satisfactory to us to add that in numerous instances we have approved of plans for providing improved arrangements for the escape of workhouse inmates in the event of an outbreak of fire, and that the subject of such provision has continued to receive the attention of Boards of Guardians.

Visitation of workhouses.

At the beginning of the year 1893 we issued an Order with regard to the visitation and inspection of workhouses, giving authority to any Guardian to visit any part of a workhouse or other establishment belonging to the Union or Separate Parish of which he is a Guardian at any time he may think fit. By the same Order we empowered Boards of Guardians to appoint at their discretion committees of ladies, who need not be Guardians, with authority, subject to rules to be framed by the Guardians, to visit the parts of the workhouse in which female paupers or pauper children are accommodated. The Order provided that the appointment of such a committee should not in any way affect the powers and duties of the Visiting Committees appointed by the Guardians from among their own members. A copy of the Order and of the Circular Letter which accompanied it will be found on page 62 of the Appendix.

Small-pox among casual paupers.

In view of the large number of instances reported to us in which casual paupers who had been admitted to casual wards were found to be suffering from small-pox, and the danger of the disease being spread by such paupers, we thought it expedient to communicate with Local Authorities generally upon the subject. Accordingly on the 13th of February 1893 we addressed a Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians of Unions outside the Metropolis, calling attention to the danger of the spread of small-pox by casual paupers, and reminding the Guardians that any such pauper complaining of illness or appearing ill should at once be seen by the medical officer, and that any case of small-pox should he isolated until complete recovery. We pointed out the grave danger of admitting or retaining any case of small-pox in a workhouse, and the importance of arrangements being made by Guardians for the reception of such cases into the hospitals which Sanitary Authorities are empowered to provide under section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875. We also drew attention to the need for careful enforcement of vaccination in workhouses in the event of any outbreak of small-pox, especially in the case of those brought into contact with the patients; and we requested that, in the event of any case of small-pox occurring in a workhouse or casual ward, the fullest particulars as to the circumstances and the measures taken should at once be reported to us by the Medical Officer. A copy of this Circular was sent to Sanitary Authorities, and a Circular to a similar effect was addressed to Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis. Copies of both Circulars are published in the Appendix, pages 63 and 65.

Regulations under section 26 (1) of Lunacy Act, 1890.

In pursuance of the provision in section 26 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, we issued an Order on the 13th of April 1893 prescribing regulations with regard to the reception and treatment of a limited number of chronic lunatics, not being dangerous, at the Rochdale Union Workhouse, subject to certain regulations prescribed by the Commissioners in Lunacy and the terms of an agreement entered into between the Guardians and the Visiting Committee of the Lancashire County Lunatic Asylum at Prestwich. Before making the Order we satisfied ourselves that the patients could be accommodated in buildings reserved, furnished, and maintained for insane or imbecile persons of the respective sexes, and as to the sufficiency of the staff of special attendants, the definite arrangements relating to the duties of the medical officer and his responsibilities in respect of the patients, the dietary of the patients, and the keeping of separate accounts of the expenditure incurred on account of such patients.

Meetings of boards of guardians.

We issued an Order on the 13th May 1893 providing that in cases when the ordinary day of meeting of any Board of Guardians falls on Christmas Day, Good Friday, a bank holiday, or a day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving,

the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Guardians may by resolution determine.

Chairmen and vice-chairmen who were ex-officio or elected guardians.

In connexion with the proposal in the Local Government Bill of 1893–94 that ex-officio guardians should be abolished, it was considered desirable to obtain some information as to the proportion of the total number of chairmen and vice-chairmen of Boards of Guardians who were ex-officio guardians. A return was therefore moved for with a view of showing the number of chairmen and vice-chairmen respectively of Boards of Guardians in England and Wales who were ex-officio members or elected guardians, and the number of years that each such chairman or vice-chairman had served in such office. We presented the return to Parliament in November 1893 (Parliamentary Paper No. 436, Session 1893–94). It appeared from it that out of the 648 chairmen of Boards of Guardians, 397 were elected and 237 ex-officio guardians, 12 both elected and ex-officio, while two were guardians nominated by us. Out of the 1,083 vice-chairmen, 973 were elected and 99 ex-officio guardians, 10 both elected and ex-officio, and one a guardian nominated by us.

Poor law education.

We have received reports from Mr. Mozley, Mr. Holgate, and Mr. Byam Davies, our Inspectors of Poor Law Schools, on the education of pauper children in their respective districts, which will be found on pages 145–159 of the Appendix.

School attendance.

A statement will be found on page 414 of the Appendix, showing the average daily number of children who attended workhouse schools, separate poor law schools, and district schools during the year ended at Lady-day 1893. The following is a summary of this statement:—

AVERAGE daily number of children attending the Schools in Workhouses, and separate Poor Law Schools other than District Schools, during the year ended at Lady-day, 1893:—

Boys	9,785	
Girls	7,807	
		17,592

AVERAGE daily number of children attending District Schools during the same period:—

Boys	4,300	
Girls	2,790	
		7,090
Total		24,682

The summary below shows in what manner the education of pauper children was provided for in the several Unions and Parishes of England and Wales at Lady-day 1893 :—

NUMBER of UNIONS and PARISHES, the Children chargeable to which were educated in—

Workhouse Schools.	Detached or Separate Schools, other than District Schools.	District Schools.	Schools of another Union.	Public Elementary Schools.
129*	66*	29*	27*	397

* In 27 Unions and Parishes some of the children were sent out to public elementary schools, the remainder being taught in a workhouse school or other poor law school.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of cases in which workhouse children are sent out to neighbouring public elementary schools continues to increase. Owing mainly to this fact, the total average daily number in Union and District Schools which, in 1882–83 was 35,335, is now only 24,682.

Certified schools.

Twenty-one schools, supported wholly or partially by voluntary subscriptions, were certified by us during the year in pursuance of the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, as fitted for the reception of such children as may be sent there by Boards of Guardians. Of these, one was a school which had before been certified, but in respect of which a fresh certificate was granted on its management being changed. A statement will be found at page 428 of the Appendix, showing the names and situations of the schools certified by us during the year 1893, with the amount which was fixed under the 45 & 46 Vict. c. 58. s. 13, as the reasonable expenses which may be incurred by the Guardians for the maintenance, clothing, and education of a pauper child in each school. Following this, a further statement will be found as to two schools, the certificates in respect of which were cancelled during the year. The number of schools holding our certificate under the first-mentioned statute on the 1st January 1894 was 197.

Boarding-out of pauper children.

In the year 1893 we authorised two re-constituted Committees and 14 new Committees for the purpose of finding and superintending homes for orphan or deserted pauper children in pursuance of the orders regulating the boarding-out of such children issued by us on the 28th May 1889. Five of these Committees, one in each of the counties of Carnarvon, Hertford, Lancaster, Norfolk, and York, West Riding, were authorised to act only in regard to the boarding-out of children within the limits of the Union to which they were chargeable. The 11 remaining Committees were empowered to act in respect of

children from other Unions as well, and were established in the counties of Berks, Essex (two), Hertford, Kent, Somerset, Southampton, Sussex (two), Warwick, and Wilts. We also issued an order withdrawing the authority granted to the Woughton-on-the-Green Committee except as regards the children who are now boarded out under their superintendence. From returns which have been furnished to us it appears that on the 1st January last 1,802 children were boarded-out under the provisions of "The Boarding-out Order, 1889," and 3,663 children under the provisions of "The Boarding of Children in Unions Order, 1889."

In the Appendix, p. 159, will be found the report of Miss Mason, our Inspector of Boarding-Out by Committees for boarding out children beyond the limits of the Unions to which they are chargeable, with reference to the working of the system and the children inspected by her.

Emigration.

During the year 1893 we issued Orders authorising Boards of Guardians to send 360 orphan or deserted pauper children to Canada at a cost to the poor rates of 4,339*l*. The regulations to be complied with before we decide to issue an Order in any such case are contained in the Memorandum inserted at pages 50 and 51 of the Appendix to our Seventeenth Annual Report. Under these regulations the Guardians are required to furnish us with satisfactory evidence as to the state of health and the fitness for emigration of each child, and that the person taking out the children has a reasonable prospect of finding suitable homes for them in Canada; and that, as required by the Statute 13 & 14 Vict. c. 101, s. 4, a certificate has been obtained under the hands of two Justices in Petty Sessions that the children have consented before them to be emigrated to that country.

We further authorised Boards of Guardians to assist the emigration of other persons, of whom 2 went to Australia, 26 to Canada, and 10 to New Zealand. The expenditure from the poor rates authorised in respect of this emigration was 197*l*.

A statement showing the number of persons whose emigration at the cost of the poor rates has been authorised during the past 10 years, with the expenditure authorised in each year, is inserted at page 413 of the Appendix.

Poor Law Conferences.

The Central Poor Law Conference for the year 1893 was held at the St. Martin's Town Hall, London, on the 8th and 9th of November, under the presidency of Mr. Albert Pell. The subjects discussed were the Local Government Bill, 1893, and the relations of the poor law and the unemployed.

Other Conferences were held during the year as follows:

West Midland District, at Malvern, on the 26th and 27th of April. President, Lieut.-Colonel Curtis Hayward.—Subjects discussed: Imbecile children under the poor law; and ladies' committees for visiting workhouses.

Northern District, at Gilsland, on the 18th and 19th of July. Chairman, Mr. James Cropper.—Subjects discussed: Old age pensions; relief under labour test; district and parish councils; and disposal of sewage.

North-Western District, at Lancaster, on the 29th and 30th of September. President, the Right Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, M.P. —Subjects discussed: The Local Government Bill, 1893; the care of semi-imbecile women; the grant for maintenance of lunatics; the relations of the poor law and voluntary effort; the causes of pauperism; and exemptions from rating.

South-Eastern District, in London, on the 19th of October. Chairman, Lord Basing.—Subject discussed: The Local Government Bill, 1893.

Yorkshire District, at Sheffield, on the 7th of November. President, Mr. J. W. Wilson.—Subjects discussed: Classification in workhouses; isolated cottage homes; separation of imbecile children from adults; and the office of overseer of the poor.

Dismissals and resignations of Poor Law Officers.

We insert in the Appendix, page 438, a statement showing the number of Poor Law Officers who resigned on account of irregularities in conduct or in the discharge of their duties, or who were dismissed from the offices held by them, during the past year.

It will be seen that, of a total number of 22,075 officers, 17 resigned voluntarily to avoid inquiry or dismissal, 65 were required to resign, and 76 were dismissed.

The following figures show the total number of the officers of the principal classes, and the number of those who, during the year, resigned on account of irregularities or were dismissed:—

Officers.	Total Number.	Number of Dismissals, &c.
Clerks	664	1
Chaplains	565	2
Medical Officers	4,399	10
Masters of Workhouses	766	10
Relieving Officers	1,589	14

Superannuation allowances.

In the Appendix, page 439, will be found a statement showing the number of Union and Parochial Officers to whom, with our consent, superannuation allowances were awarded during the past year. The number of officers to whom allowances were so awarded was 112; the total amount of their salaries and emoluments, including the estimated value of their board and lodging, &c., was 13,472*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the superannuation allowances granted to them amounted to 5,470*l.* 5*s.*

The number of officers superannuated is slightly less than in 1892, but the number in that year was exceptionally high,

being, as we stated in our last Report, larger than in any previous year since such allowances were first granted.

The average age of the officers superannuated in 1893 was 63 years; five of the officers were above 80 years of age, 27 were under 80 but over 70, 46 were under 70 but over 60, 22 under 60 but over 50, and 12 were under 50 years of age.

The oldest officer was 82 years of age on his retirement, having held a subordinate office at a workhouse for a period extending over 48 years.

The youngest were two officers, viz., a schoolmaster and labour mistress, who were both permanently incapacitated from work at the early age of 38 years.

Audit of accounts.

The District Auditors have audited the half-yearly accounts of the Guardians and Officers of 648 Poor Law Unions and Separate Parishes, and of the Boards of Management of 13 Asylum and School Districts. They have also examined the half-yearly accounts of the receipts and payments of the Overseers of the Poor of about 15,000 parishes, and the books of the several Collectors and Assistant Overseers of those Parishes.

Auditors' reports.

Reports have been received by us from the Auditors relating to their examination of the several books prescribed to be kept by each officer liable to account to them; and, where necessary, we have drawn the attention of the officers concerned to any defects or irregularities which have been brought under our notice in these reports. Where it has appeared that the requirements of the statutes or the regulations affecting such accounts had been infringed or imperfectly understood, we have given the necessary instructions to the officers.

Defalcations by collecting officers.

Numerous instances have come before us of misappropriation by assistant overseers and collectors of poor rates and other collectors of parochial and other moneys collected by them, and in each of these cases we have obtained from our district auditor a report on the precise means employed by the officer to facilitate or conceal his defalcation. From these reports we find that in some cases ingenious devices have been resorted to by the defaulting officer; but, in the majority of cases, the means employed are very simple, and in almost all the defalcation has been assisted by a want of that proper supervision of the proceedings of the collecting officer which our accounts orders contemplate shall be given by the overseers or other authority concerned. In some of the parochial cases it appears that, as a basis for his subsequent proceedings, the officer has falsified the entries in the pass book relating to the parish banking account of the overseers, who have allowed him to retain possession of it. This account, however, is the personal account of the overseers; and the bank pass book and cheque book should always be in their custody, or in the custody of one of them. It is not necessary that the assistant overseer should have access to the pass book, and if the precaution indicated

were always taken, as we invariably point out it should be, he would be unable to avail himself of this means of concealment. In other cases the overseers refuse to take over the money received by the collector, apparently supposing that they can in this way divest themselves of their responsibility for it and its legal expenditure. Large sums are frequently thus placed under the sole control of the collector who may, if so disposed, abscond with them. In many instances we have found that the overseers have not hesitated to initial, in token of receipt, entries in the collector's book purporting that the sums collected have been paid over to them, although the moneys have in fact been retained in the hands of the collector. Another aid to the retention of considerable sums in the hands of the collector is afforded when the Local Authorities do not enforce prompt payment by the overseers of the calls on them. In some instances the fraud has been facilitated by the carelessness, or negligence, or ignorance of ratepayers, who are content to accept the receipt of the collector given upon the demand note, or in some other irregular manner.

Audit districts.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. T. Drever, Assistant Auditor for the Metropolis. To supply the vacancy so caused we appointed Mr. H. V. Thomas. With this exception no material changes were effected during the year in the arrangements for the audit of the accounts of local authorities. The following Assistant District Auditors were again appointed to act, subject to the general supervision of the District Auditors, for those audit districts where the Auditors had been selected to audit the accounts of County Councils, namely :—Mr. A. W. Dolby for the Cheshire District, Mr. H. McC. Rich for the West Yorkshire District, Mr. A. C. Roberts for the Norfolk District, Mr. F. L. Stevens for the Cornwall District, and Mr. Jordison for the Surrey District. Assistant District Auditors were also appointed temporarily for the Durham, South Wales, and Hereford and Monmouthshire Audit Districts.

Disallowances and surcharges.

In the year ended the 31st of December, 1893, the District Auditors reported 2,224 disallowances and surcharges as having been made by them in the accounts of Overseers, Assistant Overseers, and Collectors of Poor Rates, Guardians of the Poor and Union Officers, and the Officers of the Metropolitan Asylum District. This number is very slightly less than the number of disallowances and surcharges in the accounts of the same classes of Authorities and Officers in the preceding year.

Appeals against disallowances and surcharges.

We decided, during the same period, 944 appeals against the decisions of the Auditors with respect to disallowances and surcharges and allowances in the accounts of the above-mentioned classes of Authorities and Officers. At page 568 in the Appendix there is a table giving a summary of the appeals, and of the effect of our decisions in regard to them. On reference to the summary, it will be observed that more than three-

fourths of the decisions appealed against related to the accounts of Overseers; the remainder related principally to the accounts of Guardians and Relieving Officers. These appeals numbered together upwards of 300 in excess of those decided in 1892, the increase being in the number of appeals made by Overseers and Relieving Officers, which of themselves show an increase of over 350.

Expenditure sanctioned under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887.

The Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887, provides that expenditure which has been sanctioned by us shall not be disallowed by the District Auditor. Applications to the number of 654, many of them referring to several items, were made to us during the year by various Poor Law Authorities for our sanction under the Act to expenditure incurred by them, which they apprehended might be disallowed by the District Auditor unless our sanction were obtained. The sanction desired was given in 617 cases and refused in 37 cases. As stated in our previous Reports, we have not regarded the Act as justifying us in authorising illegal expenditure of a recurring nature, and we have, therefore, declined to sanction payments of this description. The number of applications by Poor Law Authorities for our sanction under this Act during the past year was considerably in excess of those made during the year 1892. A table giving further particulars as to the applications for sanction under the Act will be found in the Appendix, at page 570.

Appeals as to election of guardians.

During the year ended the 31st December, 1893, we gave decisions in 16 cases in which questions were submitted to us under section 8 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1842, as to the right of persons to act as elective guardians of the poor.

It is unnecessary to refer to these cases in detail, but it may be mentioned that they are probably the last of the kind which will come before us, the enactment referred to being repealed by the Local Government Act, 1894, and the effect of section 79 of that Act being to continue in office the persons who were in office as guardians at the passing of the Act (5th March 1894), without re-election until the day on which the first guardians and rural district councillors elected under the Act come into office. In consequence of this provision no further elections of guardians are to be held before the first elections under the Act of 1894, except for the purpose of filling casual vacancies or electing additional guardians.

In several of the cases above mentioned we found it necessary to direct a local inquiry to be held by one of our inspectors into the facts of the case.

In 15 of the cases decided by us during the year the questions came before us by way of appeal against the decision of the Returning Officer, and we upheld his decision in nine instances. In the remaining six cases we set aside the decision of the Returning Officer.

Triennial elections of guardians.

We received two applications for the alteration from one year to three years, of the period for which the Guardians are elected to serve. Before we could give effect to any such proposal it was necessary under section 41 of the 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76, that the consent of a majority of the owners of property and rate-payers should be obtained. For this purpose we issued in each case an Order directing a poll to be taken. In both instances the vote of the majority of the owners of property and rate-payers was given in favour of the change, and Orders were issued by us directing the adoption of the triennial system of election.

The number of Unions and Separate Parishes with respect to which, up to the 31st of December last, Orders had been issued providing that the Guardians should be elected for three years, was 101. A list of these Unions and Parishes will be found in the Appendix, at page 440.

Decision of disputed questions of settlement, &c.

Under section 12 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 105), any two Boards of Guardians between whom a question affecting the settlement, removal, or chargeability of any poor person may arise, can by a written agreement submit the question to us for decision, and we are empowered, if we see fit, to determine the question by Order under seal. An Order thus made is in all courts and for all purposes final and conclusive between the Guardians submitting the question. Boards of Guardians are thus enabled to avoid the costs which would be incurred if the question were submitted to the ordinary tribunals for decision. We issued during the year fifteen Orders dealing with such cases. It appears to us to be matter for regret that Boards of Guardians do not more generally resort to this inexpensive mode of obtaining a decision upon disputed questions to which the section applies.

Reports of proceedings of assessment committees.

Under the Union Assessment Acts, 1862 to 1880, the Boards of Guardians of every Union and of several separate Parishes not within the Metropolis, are required in the month of April in every year to report to us the proceedings of their Assessment Committees; and under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, which incorporates the Union Assessment Committee Acts, 1862 and 1864, the Vestries of separate Parishes within the Metropolis are required to make a similar report.

There are now only 12 places in England, not within the Metropolis, in which the Union Assessment Acts are not in force. These places are, with one or two exceptions, under Local Acts, for poor law purposes.

In accordance with our usual practice, we supplied the several Boards of Guardians and Vestries in April, 1893, with forms in which the reports required to be sent to us might be made. The particulars with which we ask to be furnished in these reports are such as to enable us to form some estimate of the work

performed by the Assessment Committees and by their clerks, whose remuneration has, under section 10 of the Act of 1862, to be sanctioned by us. Particulars of the rateable value of the Union or separate Parish, as the case may be, are given in a table which is appended to the form of report. The information which we thus obtain as regards the rateable value of property in the different parts of the kingdom is embodied by us in a return annually made to Parliament, and we also require it in order that we may be in a position to give the certificates required by section 24 (5) of the Local Government Act, 1888, for the purpose of the apportionment of the grants payable by county councils in cases where the Union or Parish is in more than one administrative county.

Orders issued.

In the Appendix, page 572, will be found a table showing the number of Orders under seal issued by us during the year 1893 in connexion with the Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate, the Orders being classified according to the principal subjects to which they relate. The total number of such Orders was 946.

Expenditure on buildings and purchase of sites for Poor Law purposes.

During the year we issued 191 Orders authorising expenditure by Boards of Guardians of Unions or Parishes and Boards of Management of School or Asylum Districts for the purpose of purchasing, erecting, altering, fitting up, or furnishing buildings, or for purchasing land to be appropriated as sites for buildings or for other purposes connected with the relief of the poor. In the Appendix, page 403 to page 411, are tables showing the names of the Unions, Parishes, and Districts to which the Orders related, the amount authorised to be expended in each case, and the specific purpose for which the expenditure was sanctioned. The tables show also the total expenditure for the same class of purposes which we sanctioned by letter under the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113. s. 8.

The total expenditure authorised by Order or sanctioned by letter as above-mentioned during the year was as follows:—

Establishments.	Authorised by Order.	Sanctioned by Letter.	Total.
	£	£	£
Workhouses - - - -	391,576	23,628	415,204
Asylums and Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum District -	110,352	—	110,352
District Sick Asylum - - -	540	—	540
District Schools - - - -	14,600	760	15,360

Amounts borrowed.

The Orders which we issue to authorise expenditure for the purposes above referred to confer, in most cases, borrowing powers also; and loans to the extent of 550,107*l.* were reported to us as having been obtained during the year under the powers so conferred. This amount was divided amongst the several classes of authorities as follows:—

	£
Guardians of Unions or separate parishes -	419,182
Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District - - - - -	88,325
Managers of Sick Asylum District - -	28,000
Managers of District Schools - - -	14,600
	£550,107

It is usual for Boards of Guardians to obtain their loans from Insurance Societies, the Public Works Loan Board, and, in the case of the Metropolis, from the London County Council. One exceptional case has occurred during the year in which, having authorised a Board of Guardians to borrow 1,300*l.* to defray the cost of the purchase of land, we further authorised the Guardians to borrow the money from certain Parishes in the Union on behalf of which the Guardians held Two and Three-quarters per cent. Consolidated Stock. To furnish the sum of 1,300*l.*, Stock to the amount of 1,365*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, the property of the Parishes referred to, was sold, and we by our Order directed that the money thus lent should be repaid out of the Common Fund of the Union to the lending parishes by such equal annual instalments as reckoning principal and interest together would repay the amount borrowed within 30 years. The Order also provided for the application of the principal and interest when paid.

Unexpended balances of poor law loans.

We are empowered by section 2 (4) of the Poor Law Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 56.), to authorise the application by Guardians of the unexpended balances of Poor Law loans to any purpose for which Guardians could raise a loan under the Act. During the year our consent was given to the application of such balances in the cases of thirteen Unions and Parishes, the amount of balances dealt with being 3,681*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* The details of these cases will be found tabulated on page 412 of the Appendix.

Letting or sale of union or parish property.

In addition to cases affecting union or parish property in course of investigation at the close of the year 1892, we have had to consider a number of new cases of this kind, and we have, during the year 1893, issued 51 Orders with respect to the letting or sale of such property, and for the appropriation or investment of the sale produce.

These Orders were issued under the powers conferred upon us by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, the Union and Parish

Property Act, 1835, and the Sale of Exhausted Parish Lands Act, 1876.

Appropriation of sale produce.

Up to the end of the year 1892 the gross produce of the sale of union and parish property and of property belonging to school or asylum districts amounted to 2,259,803*l.* After allowing out of this sum the expenses incidental to the sales, the sum of 2,126,904*l.* has, under our Orders or those of our predecessors, been invested in Government securities, deposited in savings banks, or appropriated for the permanent advantage of the unions, parishes, or districts to which the sale produce has belonged.

The gross produce of sales reported to us during the year 1893 amounted to 24,502*l.*, the net produce of such sales being 24,234*l.*

The Orders issued during the year dealing with produce arising from the sales effected in this and previous years directed that the sum of 13,562*l.* should be appropriated to objects of permanent advantage to the union or parish to which the property had belonged, and that the sum of 9,304*l.* should be invested in Government stock.

Dissolution of incorporation.

It was mentioned in our last Report that a Provisional Order had been confirmed by Parliament for the dissolution of the Mutford and Lothingland Incorporation with a view to the formation of a new Union. The Provisional Order came into operation on the 25th March 1893, and from that day the Parishes formerly comprised in the Incorporation were by an Order issued by us formed into a new Union by the name of the Mutford and Lothingland Union. The particulars relating to this Union will be found in Table No. 121 on page 441.

Formation of new union.

As regards the property and liabilities of the dissolved Incorporation, we issued an Order determining that all the liabilities, obligations, and property attaching to or vested in the Directors and Acting Guardians should be transferred to and be vested in the Guardians of the new Union.

Transfer of parishes from one union to another.

In pursuance of Orders issued by us the parish of Avening was separated from the Stroud Union and added to the Tetbury Union. The transfer took effect as from the 25th March 1893.

By further Orders issued by us the parish of Biddulph, in the county of Stafford, was severed from the Congleton Union and added to the Leek Union. This transfer took effect as from the 29th day of September 1893. The remaining parishes in the Congleton Union are all in the county of Chester.

Divided parishes.

The Order for separating the detached part of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, situate at Muswell Hill from that parish and amalgamating it with the parish of Hornsey, having become Provisional, required the confirmation of Parliament (see our Twenty-second Report, page c), and it was included in a confirming Bill which was introduced into the House of Commons on

the 5th May. A petition was presented against the Order by the vestry of the parish of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, and by the overseers of St. James, Clerkenwell, and the Bill was referred to a Hybrid Committee. A petition was subsequently presented against the Order by the London County Council. The Committee decided to confirm the Order, but, at our instance, inserted a provision in the Bill as to the date on which the Order should for certain purposes operate. When the Bill reached the House of Lords, petitions were again presented against the Order by the same parties, and the Select Committee of that House decided that it was not expedient to proceed further with the Bill.

Poor rate expenditure for purposes other than the relief of the poor.

The expenditure out of the Poor Rate during the year ended at Lady-day 1893 on purposes wholly unconnected with the relief of the poor amounted to 9,398,024*l.*,* which was an increase of 564,990*l.* as compared with the expenditure for the preceding year. This expenditure includes payments towards the County, Borough, and Police Rates; payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, Burial Boards, and School Boards, and to Rural Sanitary Authorities in respect of general expenses and certain special expenses; payments on account of School Attendance Committee expenses; expenses connected with the Acts relating to the registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary, Municipal, and County registration and cost of Jury Lists; vaccination fees and expenses; school fees for non-pauper children; contributions towards baths and washhouses and Public Libraries; and other minor matters. As the total amount expended on the above purposes during the year was 9,398,024*l.*, while the total amount levied as Poor Rates during the same period was 16,531,406*l.*, it appears that considerably more than half of the amount levied as Poor Rate was required to meet expenditure on purposes which were wholly unconnected with the relief of the poor.

Tabular statements will be found in the Appendix, (pages 386 and 388), setting forth the sums received from poor rates and in aid of poor rates, including Government Grants and receipts from the Exchequer Contribution Accounts, during the years ended at Lady-day from 1843 to 1893, both inclusive, and the purposes to which these sums were applied during each such year. The receipts and expenditure are briefly summarised in the following table, for the ten years from 1884 to 1893:—

* This was the expenditure for purposes wholly unconnected with the relief of the poor. The expenditure for purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with such relief was 796,359*l.*

Years ended at Lady Day.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid.	Total.	Adjusted Relief to the Poor.	†All other purposes.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884	14,282,915	1,103,732	15,386,647	8,402,553	6,954,238	15,356,791
1885	14,501,844	1,050,824	15,552,668	8,491,600	7,240,266	15,731,866
1886	14,711,580	1,070,693	15,782,273	8,296,230	7,394,484	15,690,714
1887	14,688,278	1,128,717	15,816,995	8,176,768	7,512,525	15,689,293
1888	14,707,290	1,132,481	15,839,771	8,440,821	7,525,140	15,965,961
1889	14,771,132	1,315,554	16,086,686	8,366,477	7,603,649	15,970,126
1890	15,820,594	1,968,616	17,789,210	8,434,345	9,301,369	17,735,714
1891	15,563,794	2,794,284	18,358,078	8,643,318	9,341,957	17,985,275
1892	15,642,020	2,445,797	18,087,817	8,847,678	9,606,782	18,454,460
1893	16,531,406	2,439,715	18,971,121	9,217,514	10,194,383	19,411,897

† The sums entered in this column include expenditure partly connected and partly unconnected with the relief of the poor. In the last year mentioned, this expenditure amounted to 796,359*l.*

It will be seen from the above summary that the expenditure on the relief of the poor has increased to a very much smaller extent than the expenditure chargeable on the Poor Rate for other purposes. In 1892–93 as compared with 1883–84, the expenditure on the relief of the poor had only increased by 814,961*l.*, or 9·7 per cent., while the expenditure for all other purposes (including purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with such relief), had increased by 3,240,145*l.*, or 46·6 per cent.

The large increase during the last four years of the Poor Rate expenditure for purposes other than the relief of the poor is mainly attributable to the operation of section 40 (9) of the Local Government Act, 1888, under which the costs incurred by the London County Council as successors of the Metropolitan Board of Works are now paid out of the County Fund. The moneys required by the County Council in 1889–90 and subsequent years to meet these costs were consequently included in their precepts for the County Rate and raised by the overseers by means of the Poor Rates. Thus expenditure which had previously been provided for by the Consolidated Rates raised by the Vestries and District Boards under the Metropolis Management Acts, the Sewers Rate levied by the Commissioners of Sewers in the City of London, and the now abolished Coal and Wine Duties, became a charge upon the Poor Rate, and the sums required by the County Council in connexion with the Main Drainage and Fire Brigade of the Metropolis, Street Improvements and Embankments, Artizans' Dwellings Improvement Schemes, and other purposes of the County Council, have now to be provided for out of the Poor Rate, in addition to the

expenditure unconnected with relief which was previously chargeable on that rate.

The following summary shows the average rates in the pound, calculated upon the rateable value of the property liable to contribute to the poor rate, which were required to provide for the total amount of the rate levied, and for the proportion thereof raised for the expenses of Poor Law Authorities, in each of the ten parochial years from 1884 to 1893 :—

Years ended at Lady Day	Rateable Value.*	Amount raised from Poor Rate.	Rate in the £.	Amount raised for expenses of Poor Law Authorities.	Rate in the £.
	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1884	143,222,438	14,282,915	1 11·9	8,389,989	1 2·0
1885	145,527,944	14,501,844	1 11·9	8,350,354	1 1·8
1886	147,350,562	14,711,580	2 0·0	8,457,530	1 1·8
1887	148,907,797	14,688,278	1 11·7	8,341,982	1 1·4
1888	149,334,624	14,707,290	1 11·6	8,355,122	1 1·4
1889	149,696,812	14,771,132	1 11·7	8,354,554	1 1·4
1890	150,485,974	15,820,594	2 1·2	7,749,192	1 0·4
1891	152,116,008	15,563,794	2 0·6	7,472,460	0 11·8
1892	155,896,383	15,642,020	2 0·1	7,288,765	0 11·2
1893	157,722,913	16,531,406	2 1·2	7,595,873	0 11·6

* The Rateable Value is that shown by the Valuation Lists in force at the beginning of each parochial year comprised in the Table.

The decrease during the last four years in the amounts of the rates raised for the expenses of Poor Law Authorities is due to the additional grants received by Boards of Guardians from County and Borough Councils under sections 26 and 43 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

A Tabular Statement will be found at page 390 of the Appendix, giving the rate in the pound of the total Poor Rates raised, and of the proportion of such rates raised for the expenses of Poor Law Authorities, in each year ended at Lady-day 1866, 1868, and from 1870 to 1893, both inclusive. On referring to that Statement it will be found that the rate in the pound of the rates raised for the expenses of Authorities other than Poor Law Authorities had increased from 7·1*d.* in 1866 to 1*s.* 1·6*d.* in 1893, whilst the rate in the £ of the rates raised for the expenses of Poor Law Authorities had decreased from 1*s.* 5·4*d.* in the former to 11·6*d.* in the latter year.

Legislation of 1893 affecting Boards of Guardians.

We may here draw attention to two Acts passed in the year 1893, by which the powers and duties of Boards of Guardians and of School Attendance Committees appointed by them are affected. The Acts referred to are the Elementary Education

(Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893, and the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893.

The Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.

The object of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 42), which came into operation on the 1st January last, is to make better provision for the elementary education of blind and deaf children in England and Wales. For the purposes of the Act, "blind" is defined as meaning too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children, and "deaf" as meaning too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school. Prior to the passing of this Act there was practically no power to compel the attendance at school of these children, but section 1 of the new Act now provides that the efficient elementary instruction which under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, a parent must cause his child to receive, shall, in the case of a blind or deaf child, include instruction suitable to such a child. The section further provides that the fact of a child being blind or deaf shall not of itself, except in the case of a deaf child under seven years of age, be a reasonable excuse for not causing the child to attend school, or for neglecting to provide elementary instruction for the child. Moreover, the fact that there is not within any particular distance from the residence of a blind or deaf child any public elementary school which the child can attend is not now of itself a reasonable excuse for not causing the child to attend school or for neglecting to provide efficient elementary instruction for it.

The Act makes it the duty of the School Authorities mentioned in it to enable blind and deaf children resident within their districts, for whose elementary education efficient and suitable provision is not otherwise made, to obtain such education in a school certified by the Education Department as suitable. For this purpose it is the duty of the School Authorities either to establish or acquire and to maintain a school certified by the Education Department, or to contribute, on such terms and to such extent as may be approved by that Department, towards the establishment or enlargement, alteration and maintenance of a school so certified. Further it is the duty of these Authorities, where necessary or expedient, to make arrangements, subject to regulations of the Education Department, for boarding out any blind or deaf child in a home conveniently near to the certified school where the child is receiving elementary education.

The duty of a School Authority under the Act is not, however, to extend to idiots or imbeciles, to children resident in the workhouse or in any institution to which they have been sent by the Guardians from a workhouse, or to children boarded out by the Guardians.

The Act expressly extends the period of compulsory education of blind or deaf children to 16 years, and provides for enforcing the attendance of any such children at school until they reach that age.

The School Authorities under the Act, in the case of areas not under school boards, will eventually be the district councils established under the Local Government Act. 1894, acting through committees of those councils appointed for educational purposes; but pending the establishment of district councils the Board of Guardians, acting through the School Attendance Committee, are (elsewhere than in a School Board District, or in a Borough or Urban Sanitary District for which a School Attendance Committee is appointed) the School Authority for the purposes of the Act. A contributing School Authority may be represented on the governing body of the school to which it contributes if the Education Department deem such representation practicable and expedient. In cases where a School Authority fail to perform their duty under the Act similar powers are given to the Education Department to those which they possess under section 27 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, for the purpose of dealing with defaulting authorities under that Act; an alternative power is also given to them to order that the School Authority pay to any certified school specified in the order towards the expenses of any particular child at the school, such annual or other sum as may be fixed by the Department.

An attendance order under section 11 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 79.), may be made as respects any school certified under the Act.

Where a child is boarded out in pursuance of the Act, the School Authority are, if possible, to arrange for the boarding out being with a person belonging to the same religious persuasion as the parents, and where a child is required in pursuance of the Act to attend any school, it is not to be compelled to receive religious instruction contrary to the wishes of the parent, and is, so far as practicable, to have facilities for receiving religious instruction and attending religious services conducted in accordance with the parent's persuasion, which is required to be duly registered on the child's admission to the school.

Where a school authority incur any expense under the Act in respect of any blind or deaf child the parent will be liable to contribute towards the expenses of the child such weekly sum, if any, as, having regard to the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1891, may be agreed on between him and the School Authority, or if the parties fail to agree, as may be settled by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The expenses in question will include the expenses incidental to the child's attendance at the school, and his clothing, maintenance, and boarding out while so attending, and also the expenses of conveying the child to and from the school. No payment made under the Act in respect of the child will deprive the parent of any franchise, right, or privilege, or subject him to any disability or disqualification; nor must any payment under the Act be made conditional on the child attending any certified school

other than such as may reasonably be selected by the parent, nor may such a payment be refused because the child attends or does not attend any particular certified school.

By section 1 of the Poor Law (Certified Schools) Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 43.), and section 42 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 122.), powers were conferred on Boards of Guardians which enable them to send poor deaf or blind children to schools. But as from the 1st of July 1894, any enactment in force at that date empowering Boards of Guardians to send blind or deaf children to school is, as regards such children, repealed by the present Act, except as far as regards children who are (*a*) idiots or imbeciles; or (*b*) resident in a workhouse or in an institution to which they have been sent by a Board of Guardians from a workhouse; or (*c*) boarded out by guardians. Any blind or deaf child in respect of whom the guardians possessed powers under the enactments thus repealed, and who was on the 1st of July 1894 relieved in any institution by a Board of Guardians will continue chargeable as if the Act had not passed until the expiration of six months' notice to be given by the Guardians, if they think fit, to the School Authority of the district from which the child was sent.

The expenses of a Board of Guardians as a School Authority are to be defrayed out of a fund to be raised out of the poor rate of the parishes for which the School Attendance Committee act, according to the rateable value of each parish.

The Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 51.), which also came into force on the 1st of January last, has assimilated, as regards the minimum age of children for the purposes of employment, the requirements of the Elementary Education Acts to those of the Factory and Workshop Acts, that is to say, it has raised to 11 years the age at which a child may, in pursuance of byelaws made under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1891, obtain total or partial exemption from the obligation to attend school, on obtaining a certificate as to the standard of examination which he has reached, and the byelaws, so far as they provide for such exemption, are to be construed and have effect accordingly. The Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893.

A person taking a child into his employment in such manner as to prevent the child from attending school in accordance with the byelaws in force is by the Act made liable to a penalty. The Act is not to apply to any child who on the 22nd of September 1893, (the date of the passing of the Act), was under the byelaws in force exempt either wholly or partially from the obligation to attend school.

IV.—*The Public Health and Local Administration.*

Loans of Sanitary Authorities sanctioned by the Department.

In accordance with our practice for many years past, we subjoin information as to the extent to which the borrowing of money by Sanitary Authorities has been sanctioned by the Central Departments which have successively been entrusted with the administration of the sanitary laws.

The total amount of the loans which were sanctioned by the General Board of Health under the Public Health Act, 1848, up to the 1st of September, 1858, when the Local Government Act, 1858, came into force, was 2,956,178*l.*

The sanctions granted by the Secretary of State under the latter Act and the Sewage Utilization Act, 1865, prior to the 19th of August 1871, amounted to 7,363,366*l.*

Since our constitution on the 19th of August 1871, we have sanctioned the borrowing of the following amounts by Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, viz. :—

	£
In 1871	267,562
1872	602,271
1873	980,153
1874	1,457,496
1875	1,973,105
1876	2,757,323
1877	4,380,369
1878	3,097,857
1879	3,308,032
1880	2,932,899
1881	2,526,190
1882	2,485,288
1883	2,338,573
1884	2,460,246
1885	2,836,109
1886	2,318,594
1887	2,103,026
1888	2,289,897
1889	2,820,267
1890	2,827,296
1891	3,281,037
1892	4,340,577
1893	7,266,516
Total	£61,650,683

It will be observed that during the past year sanction was granted to the borrowing of an amount very greatly in excess of the amount sanctioned in any previous year, and more than twice as large as that authorised to be borrowed during the whole of the ten years which intervened between the passing of the Public Health Act, 1848, and that of the Local Government Act, 1858.

By far the greater proportion of the foregoing sums has been sanctioned for the purpose of sanitary improvements in Urban Districts, to be executed under the provisions of the Sanitary Acts, the Public Health Act, 1875, and Local Acts and Provisional Orders. The remainder has been sanctioned principally for the execution of sanitary improvements in Rural Districts, or for electric lighting works in Urban Districts, as well as improvement schemes under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

The following statement shows the total amounts of the loans sanctioned by us during the last twenty years for sanitary and other purposes in Urban Districts, irrespective of improvement schemes under the last-mentioned Acts :—

	£
In 1874	1,338,181
1875	1,835,796
1876	2,063,708
1877	3,080,144
1878	2,789,677
1879	2,870,601
1880	2,688,742
1881	2,264,622
1882	2,225,781
1883	2,162,869
1884	2,324,258
1885	2,488,180
1886	2,158,187
1887	1,822,449
1888	2,083,287
1889	2,657,636
1890	2,560,028
1891	2,983,800
1892	3,868,177
1893	6,755,211
Total	53,021,334

The amounts which we have sanctioned during the same period in respect of sanitary improvements in Rural Districts, have been as follows :—

	£
In 1874	119,315
1875	137,308
1876	193,615
1877	196,792
1878	238,180
1879	269,885
1880	194,157
1881	249,194
1882	178,907
1883	95,704
1884	135,988
1885	187,929
1886	160,407
1887	180,577
1888	201,560
1889	154,531
1890	185,464
1891	174,862
1892	261,040
1893	407,855
Total	3,923,270

The amounts which we have sanctioned under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, are as follows :—

	£
In 1876	500,000
1877	1,103,433
1878	70,000
1879	167,546
1880	50,000
1881	12,374
1882	100,000
1883	80,000
1884	nil
1885	160,000
1886	nil
1887	100,000
1888	nil
1889	nil
1890	4,000
1891	117,375
1892	211,360
1893	103,450
Total	2,779,538

In addition to the amounts shown in the above Tables we have sanctioned the borrowing of the under-mentioned amounts by Joint Boards, viz.:—

	£
In 1875	2,500
1876	16,500
1877	115,000
1878	50,000
1879	260,059
1880	50,635
1881	195,000
1882	66,350
1883	27,250
1884	108,220
1885	29,890
1886	28,880
1887	171,235
1888	31,500
1889	2,520
1890	88,475
1891	65,250
1892	76,310
1893	41,030
Total	1,426,604

The loans to the Joint Boards were sanctioned in respect of systems of sewerage and sewage disposal, the provision of a cemetery, the provision and equipment of hospitals, and the purchase of land in connexion with those objects. Although not included amongst the loans for which we have given our sanction to Sanitary Authorities, the loans to Joint Boards are as we have explained in previous Reports, virtually a charge upon the Urban and Rural Districts comprised in the United Districts over which those Boards exercise jurisdiction, and the payments in respect of them, so far as they are borne by the rates, are met out of the same class of rates as would have contributed to them if the loans had been contracted by the Sanitary Authorities of the constituent districts for the same objects.

Detailed information with regard to the loans which we have sanctioned during the past year, their purposes, the Authorities by whom they are to be raised, and the number of years within which they are to be repaid, will be found in the tabular statements given in the Appendix (page 464, *et seq.*). From these statements it will be seen that, in addition to the loans sanctioned to be raised by Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities and by Joint Boards, under the Public Health Acts and Local Acts and Provisional Orders, we sanctioned the borrowing of 87,189*l.* by Urban Authorities and 152,500*l.* by Metropolitan Commissioners of Baths and Wash-houses, for the purposes of the Baths and Wash-houses Acts; 62,185*l.* by Urban Authorities, and 25,973*l.* by Library Commissioners (Metropolitan) for the purposes of the Public Libraries Acts; 773,722*l.* by Urban Authorities under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882; 217,579*l.* by Local Authorities for the purposes of the Technical Instruction Act, 1889; and 18,017*l.* by Port Sanitary Authorities. Under the Public Health (London) Act also, we sanctioned loans, amounting to 30,986*l.*, for the provision of sanitary conveniences, lavatories, and disinfectors in the Metropolis.

The following figures represent the amounts of the loans to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities which we have sanctioned during the past twelve years for purposes of water supply, and of sewerage and sewage disposal, respectively, viz. :—

Loans to Urban Sanitary Authorities.

Year.	Water Supply.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.
	£	£
1882	192,025	541,563
1883	185,683	376,460
1884	247,480	777,133
1885	180,999	852,014
1886	180,450	619,819
1887	174,687	443,188
1888	417,239	367,675
1889	256,050	1,004,205
1890	285,513	599,305
1891	379,255	614,717
1892	287,116	974,416
1893	326,379	1,532,944
Total	3,112,876	8,703,439

LOANS TO RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Year.	Water Supply.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.
	£	£
1882	45,604	112,860
1883	34,745	37,077
1884	46,975	67,157
1885	45,792	110,885
1886	57,050	73,863
1887	33,265	119,822
1888	40,358	124,026
1889	42,292	89,871
1890	49,774	77,890
1891	59,863	72,829
1892	35,671	184,296
1893	74,097	286,094
Total	565,486	1,356,670

We have also sanctioned during the same years the borrowing by Joint Boards of the following amounts for purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal:—

	£
In 1882	59,750
1883	25,000
1884	94,120
1885	19,890
1886	27,980
1887	154,860
1888	31,500
1889	300
1890	75,000
1891	56,950
1892	45,610
1893	24,000
Total	614,960

We have sanctioned the borrowing of the following sums for the purchase of land under the Allotments Act, 1887.

Year.	To Urban Sanitary Authorities.	To Rural Sanitary Authorities.
	£	£
1888	—	5,050
1889	750	3,850
1890	5,570	450
1891	650	1,170
1892	7,538	7,696
1893	8,050	3,348
Total	22,558	21,564

It will be observed that of the amounts which Rural Sanitary Authorities have received our permission to borrow, the greater part was sanctioned in respect of works of sewerage, sewage disposal, and water supply, and that the greater part of the loans sanctioned to be raised by Joint Boards has been for works of sewerage and sewage disposal and hospitals. The objects for which Urban Sanitary Authorities may borrow money with our consent are far more numerous, and among the purposes for which we sanctioned loans to such Authorities during the year may be mentioned the construction, widening, paving, flagging, channelling, and lighting of streets; the erection of offices, public baths and washhouses, bridges, gasworks, markets, hospitals, and sea defences; the provision of electric lighting apparatus, pleasure grounds, cemeteries, slaughter-houses, steam road-rollers, fire engines and appliances, and town yards; scavenging purposes, and works for the destruction of refuse.

We have, as in previous years, required the borrowing Authorities to supply us with detailed particulars as to the manner in which it has been proposed to expend the loans which we have been asked to sanction, and we have been careful to satisfy ourselves that the works for the execution of which our sanction has been given have been expedient, and that the estimates have not been excessive. With the view of obtaining full information on these points, and of affording all persons interested an opportunity of being heard on the subject, we have, in relation to the great majority of the applications for permission to borrow money, caused local inquiries to be held by our Engineering Inspectors, after public notice in the districts. Before granting our sanction, we have also required the Authorities to inform us of the arrangements made by them for the due discharge of their debt, if any, under the Sanitary Acts and the Public Health Act, 1875. The powers of borrowing conferred by these Acts are subject to certain conditions, one of the most

important of which is that annual provision should be made for the repayment of each loan within a prescribed term, either by instalments or by means of a sinking fund. In some cases we have found that these conditions have been disregarded, and we have brought the matter under the notice of the Authority, with the result that a more strict compliance with the requirements of the statutes has been secured.

Loans authorised to be raised by Town Councils and Sanitary Authorities under Local Acts.

The following statement shows the extent to which borrowing powers exerciseable without our sanction have been conferred by Parliament upon Town Councils and Sanitary Authorities by Local Acts during the last twenty-two years:—

	£
The total amount of the specific sums mentioned in Local Acts of the Session of 1872 which may be raised without our sanction by Town Councils and Sanitary Authorities under powers granted by those Acts was	2,571,750
In the Session of 1873	1,347,500
„ 1874	866,324
„ 1875	6,236,000
„ 1876	3,211,100
„ 1877	4,141,851
„ 1878	2,107,563
„ 1879	6,417,754
„ 1880	4,933,900
„ 1881	1,548,025
„ 1882	2,384,307
„ 1883	1,690,000
„ 1884	3,059,850
„ 1885	1,747,500
„ 1886	1,496,287
„ 1887	894,600
„ 1888	1,294,355
„ 1889	1,068,208
„ 1890	3,901,430
„ 1891	4,123,262
„ 1892	7,967,975
„ 1893	4,326,415
Total	£67,335,956

It should be added that in numerous cases a general power has been given to borrow unascertained amounts, and that the issue of perpetual annuities has also been authorised by some of the Acts. It has not, therefore, been practicable for us to state the total sum authorised in any one year to be borrowed under the special powers granted by Parliament to Sanitary Authorities by Local Acts; and the foregoing statement only shows the borrowing powers of the Authorities under those Acts during the past twenty-two years, so far as fixed amounts of money have been specified in the Acts.

We append a Table showing, as regards the past year, (1) the names of the Town Councils and Sanitary Authorities on whom borrowing powers exerciseable without our sanction have been conferred by provisions in Local Acts; (2) the extent, so far as it can be ascertained, of these borrowing powers; (3) the purposes for which the loans may be contracted; and (4) the titles of the Local Acts which have given the powers of borrowing in the several cases.

Name of Authority.	Extent of borrowing powers.	Purpose of Loan.	Title of Local Act.
	£		
Ashton-under-Lyne Town Council.	40,000	Sewers, depôt, and culvert	Ashton-under-Lyne Corporation Act, 1893.
	35,000	Conversion of existing closets into slop-water-closets.	
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - - -	
Barnoldswick Local Board.	14,500	Purchase of gas undertaking.	Barnoldswick Local Board Gas Act, 1893.
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	
Barry and Cadoxton Local Board.	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	Barry and Cadoxton Local Board (Gas and Water) Act, 1893.
	Unascertained.	Purchase of gas and water undertaking.	
Bilston Improvement Commissioners.	46,000	Waterworks - - -	BilstonCommissioners (Water) Act, 1893.
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	
Blackpool Town Council.	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	Blackpool Improvement Act, 1893.
	50,000	North Shore Works -	
	15,750	Purchase of tramways -	
	Unascertained.	Purchase of fee simple of market land.	
	5,000	Purchase of portion of gas undertaking.	
Bolton Town Council	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	Bolton Corporation Tramways Act, 1893.
Bristol Town Council	79,165	Street works - -	Bristol Dock Act, 1893.
East Stonehouse Local Board.	Unascertained.	Purchase of part of water undertaking.	Devonport Waterworks Act, 1893.
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	East Stonehouse Water Act, 1893.
Fleetwood Improvement Commissioners.	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	Fleetwood Improvement Act, 1893.
Ilkley Local Board -	20,000	Waterworks - -	Ilkley Local Board Act, 1893.
	Unascertained.	Purchase of gas undertaking.	
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	
Leeds Town Council	250,000	Gasworks - -	Leeds Improvement Act, 1893.
	250,000	Waterworks - -	
	450,000	Street improvements -	
	30,000	Sewage disposal - -	
	210,000	Sewerage - -	
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act and of a Bill in 1891.	

Name of Authority.	Extent of borrowing Powers.	Purpose of Loan.	Title of Local Act.
	£		
Manchester Town Council.	2,000,000	Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company.	Manchester Corporation (Ship Canal) Act, 1893.
Plymouth Town Council.	150,000	Waterworks - - -	Plymouth Corporation Water Act, 1893.
Pontypridd Local Board.	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	Pontypridd Local Board (Gas) Act, 1893.
	35,000	Purchase of gas undertaking.	
	60,000	Gasworks - - -	
Runcorn Improvement Commissioners.	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	Runcorn Commissioners Act, 1893.
	Unascertained.	Purchase of water undertaking.	
St. Helens Town Council.	Unascertained.	Redemption of rents and purchase of shares in water company.	St. Helens Corporation Act, 1893.
	150,000	Waterworks - -	
	50,000	Sewerage - -	
	50,000	Street improvements -	
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	
Salford Town Council	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	Salford Improvement Act, 1893.
	37,000	Street works - -	
Stockton-on-Tees Town Council.	68,000	Gas purposes - -	Stockton - on - Tees Corporation (Gas) Act, 1893.
Todmorden Local Board.	150,000	Purchase of gas undertakings, and costs of Act.	Todmorden Local Board Gas Purchases Act, 1893.
West Ham Town Council.	30,000	Sewerage - -	West Ham Corporation Act, 1893.
	6,000	New street and street widenings.	
	5,000	Depôt - - -	
	8,000	Acquisition of Abbey Wharf and Stores.	
	2,000	Sanitary convenience -	
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	
Wigan - - -	30,000	Street improvements and tramways.	Wigan Corporation Act, 1893.
	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	

In the Appendix (page 504) we have inserted a Table giving particulars of all the cases in which, under section 26 of the Local Loans Act, 1875, our official sanction has been granted to the issue of debentures, from the passing of the Act to the end of the year 1893. The total amount which has been secured by debentures issued under such sanction is 720,344*l.* Local Loans Act, 1875.

We have referred in previous Reports to the fact that by an Order, dated the 3rd July 1891, we prescribed Regulations under section 52 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Stock under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

and that such Regulations were confirmed by Your Majesty in Council on the 26th September 1891. The section referred to provides that where any Urban Authority, whether a Municipal Corporation, Local Board, or Improvement Commissioners, have for the time being, either in their capacity as Urban Authority or in any other capacity, any power to borrow money, they may, with our consent, exercise such power by the creation of stock, to be created, issued, transferred, dealt with, and redeemed in such manner, and in accordance with such regulations, as we may from time to time prescribe.

During the year we considered several applications from Urban Authorities with reference to the creation of stock in the exercise of statutory borrowing powers, and in the cases of the City of Bath, the Boroughs of Bournemouth, Burton-upon-Trent, Cambridge, Dover, Grimsby, Hanley, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Portsmouth, and Torquay, and the Local Government District of Mountain Ash, we issued Consent Orders under the regulations. In each of these cases, except the last mentioned, the stock was readily subscribed, but in the case of Mountain Ash the tenders sent in for the stock were insufficient, and on the application of the Local Board the Consent Order was subsequently revoked. In every case the stock issued carries dividends at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The stock is redeemable at par at the option of the Local Authority at the end of a period of 15 years in the cases of Bath and Newcastle-under-Lyme, and of 20 years in the other cases mentioned, and is to be extinguished within a period of 40 years in the cases of Bath, Bournemouth, and Portsmouth, and of 50 years in the other cases. In most of the cases we also approved under the regulations of schemes of consolidation for the purpose of making provision for the repayment of the whole or certain portions of the debt raised by stock within an uniform period, instead of within the various periods prescribed for repayment under the original statutory borrowing powers, and in approving such schemes we have, as required by the regulations, had due regard to the amounts of the several loans and the periods allowed for their repayment by the statutory borrowing powers. In all the cases the Consent Orders enabled the Urban Authorities to raise by stock such sum as might be necessary for defraying the reasonable expenses of the creation and issue of stock under the Order, and in some of the cases we also authorised the issue of stock to raise sums arranged to be paid to lenders for giving up existing securities, where the sums so to be paid were not in our opinion excessive.

Examination of returns as to the repayment of local loans.

Since the year 1873, with very few exceptions, every Local Act which has empowered a Town Council or other Local Authority to borrow money has provided that an annual return shall be made to us by the clerk, treasurer, or accountant of the borrowing authority, showing the manner in which the authority are complying with their statutory requirements as regards the repayment of the money borrowed under the Local Act, or the

setting aside of an adequate sinking fund or loans fund for that purpose. The return has to be made in a form prescribed by us, and to be verified by statutory declaration, and if it appears that the Local Authority have failed to make such provision for the repayment of debt as the Local Act requires, or have misapplied any moneys belonging to a sinking fund or loans fund set aside under the Local Act, we have power to make an order, enforceable by mandamus, requiring the Local Authority to make good their default in this respect.

Similar returns have been required to be made to us of late years in every case in which we have extended the borrowing powers of Local Authorities by means of Provisional Orders; and also in all cases in which Local Authorities have raised loans by the issue of securities under the Local Loans Act, 1875, and have elected to secure the discharge of such loans by the establishment of a sinking fund.

Annual returns of a somewhat more elaborate character have been required to be made to us under the Local Acts which have been passed of late years authorising the creation of Corporation Stock; and by our regulations above referred to in regard to the creation and issue of stock by Local Authorities under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, we also required that Returns of a similar nature should be transmitted to us annually.

By Local Acts and Provisional Orders obtained in recent years several Corporations have been authorised to borrow money for the purpose of advancing loans to School Boards, Boards of Guardians, or other authorities within the City or Borough, and these Acts or Provisional Orders require such Corporations to make an annual return to us as to the repayment of money so borrowed, unless it has been raised by means of Corporation Stock, in which case particulars as to the redemption of the debt are included in the annual return made by the Corporation as to their stock and loans fund. The following Corporations are empowered to borrow money for the purpose of lending to other authorities: — Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford (Yorks), Carlisle, Dewsbury, Halifax, Kingston-upon-Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Oldham, Portsmouth Reading, Scarborough, Sheffield, Southampton, West Bromwich, West Ham, Wolverhampton, and York.

The examination of the returns above referred to involves a considerable amount of labour, and more or less difficult questions not unfrequently arise as to the construction of the statutory provisions which prescribe the methods of repayment to be adopted by the various Local Authorities. In some instances we find that sufficient care is not taken that the annual payments to the funds are made within the times prescribed by statute or that, owing to miscalculations or misapprehensions, the amounts which have been set aside during the year have been insufficient, or have been improperly invested, or that in some other respect there has been an infringement of the conditions subject to

which the debt has been authorised. In these cases the Local Authorities, when their attention has been drawn to the matter, have, as a general rule, shown every disposition to comply with our requirements for the rectification of the sinking funds or loans funds. The advantage of these periodical examinations consists mainly in the fact that, if deficiencies are made good within a short time after they have arisen, they do not constitute any serious charge on the rates of the year, whereas if they are allowed to pass unnoticed and the payments into the funds fall far into arrear, the accumulated deficiency cannot be made good without the imposition on one generation of ratepayers of a heavy burden which should in fairness have been borne by their predecessors.

The number of cases in which provisions are in force requiring these returns to be made to us is 671, including 81 cases in which the return is required to be made in connexion with the issue and redemption of Stock.

Recommendations to Public Works Loan Commissioners.

Under section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, we recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners during the year to make advances amounting to 570,000*l.* at reduced rates of interest, to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities. Of the sums thus recommended to be advanced, 344,517*l.* was required by Urban Sanitary Authorities, and 225,483*l.* by Rural Sanitary Authorities. In addition, we recommended advances by the Commissioners of 1,180*l.* to Joint Hospital Boards and 8,000*l.* to a Port Sanitary Authority.

The works in respect of which the Commissioners are willing upon our recommendation to advance money at a low rate of interest under the above-mentioned section are works of primary sanitary importance, such as water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, baths, and hospitals.

Public Works Loans Acts, 1875–82.

We are required by the provisions of the Public Works Loans Acts to satisfy ourselves that all loans advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to Local Authorities in England and Wales on the security of the rates have been applied to the objects for which they were raised. Accounts containing detailed information relating to the several payments made out of 500 advances, amounting in the aggregate to 949,239*l.*, have been investigated by us during the past year, and portions of the loans which have not been required for the purposes for which they were obtained, nor authorised to be expended on other objects under section 9 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1881, have by our direction been remitted to the Public Works Loan Commissioners in pursuance of section 4 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1878. The total of the amounts so remitted during the year is 4,433*l.* In the case of each advance made by the Public Works Loan Commissioners we have drawn the attention of the Local Authority to the requirements of section 8 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1882, which makes it

incumbent on them to cause their treasurer to keep a separate account of all such advances, and we have required compliance with this enactment in all cases where it has been found that the Authority have neglected their duty in this respect. The cases where the Local Authorities have been called upon by us to recoup the loan account amounts spent otherwise than for the precise purpose for which the money was borrowed have not been numerous; and, as in past years, we have ascertained that in the great majority of cases the loans have been properly expended.

Instructions as to applications for Provisional Orders.

Following our practice in former years we addressed, on the 22nd of August last, Circular Letters and Instructions to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, with reference to applications to be made to us for Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875; and, in the case of Urban Sanitary Authorities, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and the Gas and Water Works Facilities Acts.

Provisional Orders.

In the Appendix (page 507, *et seq.*), will be found tables with respect to the Provisional Orders issued by us during the year 1893, showing the areas affected, the purposes of the Orders, and the titles of the Confirming Acts.

From these tables it will be seen that, in addition to the Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act, 1888, to which reference has already been made in this Report, we issued 78 Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, and two under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Of these 80 Orders, 70 were unopposed in Parliament, and five only were actually contested before Select Committees.

The Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, were included in 17 Confirming Bills.

Thirty-four Provisional Orders issued in pursuance of our powers under the Public Health Act, 1875, put in force, with reference to the lands described in the schedules to the Orders, the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement by twenty-eight Urban and three Rural Sanitary Authorities, and by three Joint Boards. The purposes for which the lands were authorised to be acquired included the disposal of sewage, the making of new streets, the widening and improvement of existing streets, works of water supply, and the provision of a site for a fire station.

In five cases the Orders authorised the acquisition of more than ten houses occupied by persons of the labouring class, and in accordance with the Standing Orders of Parliament the Local Authorities were required by the Confirming Acts to provide, according to schemes to be approved by us, for the accommodation of persons to be displaced.

Of the thirty-four Orders enabling Local Authorities to acquire lands compulsorily, twenty-four were unopposed in Parliament.

A debate arose in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Bill to confirm the Order for enabling the Town Council of the City of Coventry to acquire compulsorily certain lands for the disposal of the sewage of the City, and it was decided by the House that that Order should not be proceeded with.

Petitions were presented to Parliament against the remaining nine Orders, but the petitions against four of the Orders were withdrawn, in two cases without alteration of the Order, and in two cases on the insertion of protective clauses.

Five orders only of the thirty-four were therefore contested before Select Committees, and each of these Orders was, as will be seen from the following statement, confirmed.

The Order for enabling the Linthwaite Local Board to acquire lands for sewage disposal works was opposed by the London and North-Western Railway Company and the Corporation of Huddersfield; the petition of the railway company was withdrawn on the insertion of a saving clause, and the select committee to whom the Bill was referred, inserted in the Bill a provision to the effect that the powers of the Local Board under the Order should cease if within six months from the date of the Confirming Act the Local Board and the Corporation should have obtained our sanction to an agreement under section 28 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the communication of the sewers of the Local Board with those of the Corporation.

The Order for enabling the Carshalton Local Board to acquire land for sewage disposal works was opposed by certain owners of property who alleged that they would be injuriously affected, and who wished the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Bill was referred, to consider an alternative site. The Select Committee, after hearing the case for four days, and visiting the sites, decided to confirm the Order, but inserted provisions that crude sewage should not be placed upon the land without some previous filtration, and fixing a minimum gradient for the outfall sewer. A further provision was inserted in the House of Lords by agreement with the owner of Ravensbury Park (who was one of the petitioners against the Order in the House of Commons) relating to the point of discharge of the effluent from the sewage lands into the River Wandle.

The Order for enabling the Northampton Town Council to acquire from the owner of Ecton House additional land for sewage disposal works was opposed by the owner of the land to be acquired, but the Select Committee of the House of Commons to whom the Bill was referred, after a hearing of two days, decided to confirm the Order, subject to the insertion of clauses providing (*inter alia*) for similar preliminary filtration as in the Carshalton case.

The Order for enabling the Town Council of Macclesfield to acquire land for the disposal of the sewage of the Borough was opposed in the House of Commons by the owner of the lands required, but the Select Committee, after a hearing extending over three days, decided to allow the Order to proceed, subject to the insertion of a clause providing for compensation to the owner, lessee, and occupier of Prestbury corn mill in the event of their rights being affected by the diversion of water from the River Bollin. The owners again opposed in the House of Lords, but after two days' inquiry the Committee decided to confirm the Order with the insertion of clauses similar to those in the Northampton case. The Committee also provided for the owners of three mansions in the neighbourhood of the lands to be taken having the power to prevent the erection of any buildings on the lands, except with our approval after local inquiry.

The Provisional Order for enabling the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Wakefield Union to purchase lands compulsorily for waterworks purposes, was petitioned against by the Great Northern Railway Company and the Corporation of Wakefield. The petition of the Railway Company was, however, withdrawn upon the insertion of protective clauses, the decision of the Committee being confined to the details of the clauses which the Rural Sanitary Authority were willing to insert in the Order for the protection of the Corporation; these clauses were, after considerable discussion and alteration, approved by the Committee and inserted.

Thirty Provisional Orders were issued in pursuance of our powers under the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to the repeal, alteration, and amendment of Local Acts and Provisional Orders Confirmation Acts. The greater number of these Orders extended the borrowing powers of the Acts amended, or altered the existing provisions relating to the repayment of loans.

The Provisional Orders for the alteration and amendment of Local Acts dealt with sundry other matters of importance. For instance, the limits of water supply of the Corporation of Newark were extended so as to include several contributory places in the Rural Sanitary District of the Southwell Union; while, in another case, a restriction in a Liverpool Act was removed so as to enable the Liverpool Corporation to supply water for use in the contributory place of Shevington, which is within the limits in which the Corporation of Manchester are empowered to supply water. Other Orders authorised the use of additional lands for the manufacture and storage of gas, and the extension of the limits of supply; amended provisions relating to streets and buildings, ash-pits, &c., and the recovery of water or other rates; permitted the extension of market accommodation; and altered provisions as to the redemption of annuities and mortgages, and as to Corporation Stock.

The following table gives the maximum amounts, so far as they could be ascertained, authorised to be borrowed with our

sanction under these Orders, the names of the borrowing authorities, and the objects for which the loans were authorised to be raised.

Name of Authority.	Amount.	Object of Loan.
	£	
Abergavenny Town Council	1,000	Market undertaking.
	8,000	Gas undertaking.
Ashton-in-Makerfield Local Board	15,000	Gas undertaking.
	5,000	Water undertaking.
Barnsley Town Council	10,000	Purposes of Local Acts.
Bolton Town Council	12,000	Conversion of privies, &c.
Bury Town Council	8,000	Cleansing and improving a stream.
	15,000	Gas undertaking.
Carlisle Town Council	25,000	Gas undertaking.
Chorley Town Council	19,640	Gas undertaking.
	360	Public slaughter-houses.
Darwen Town Council	20,000	Water undertaking.
Llandudno Improvement Commissioners.	Unascertained.	Redemption of gas and water mortgages and annuities.
Manchester Town Council	500,000	Gas undertaking.
Neath Town Council	20,000	Gas undertaking.
Newbury Town Council	10,000	Gas undertaking.
Newton-in-Makerfield Improvement Commissioners.	5,000	Public hall.
Smethwick Local Board	20,328	Gas undertaking.
Swansea Town Council	20,000	Public markets.
Wigan Town Council	40,000	Gas undertaking.

Of the thirty Provisional Orders altering Local and Confirming Acts, twenty-nine were unopposed in Parliament. In the one case in which there was opposition a petition was presented to the House of Commons by the Great Western Railway Company against the Provisional Order for increasing the borrowing powers of the Neath Corporation under their Local Act for gas purposes, but the petition was withdrawn upon a slight alteration being made in the Order with a view to continue an exemption which had been granted to the Company by the Local Act.

Three Provisional Orders were made during the year under section 208 of the Public Health Act, 1875, providing that the expenses of executing that Act should in future be defrayed by the Urban Sanitary Authority out of a district fund and general district rate, and were confirmed without opposition in Parliament.

United districts.

Ten Provisional Orders were issued under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875, constituting United Districts, and in no case was opposition to their confirmation raised in Parliament. The purposes for which these districts were formed may be gathered from their names, which are as follows: the Brighouse Joint Hospital District, the Clayton-le-Moors and Great Harwood Joint Sewerage District, the Dewsbury Joint Hospital District, the Epsom (Rural), Carshalton, and Sutton Joint Hospital District, the Guildford and Godalming Joint Hospital District,

the Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital District, the Isle of Thanet (Urban) Joint Hospital District, the Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital District, the Luddenden District Joint Hospital District, and the Whitchurch Joint Cemetery District. The names of the areas comprised in these districts are given at pp. 508–511 of the Appendix.

Provisional Order under the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act, 1891.

As explained in our last Report (page cxix), the Bill for confirming the Provisional Order which we had issued under the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act, 1891, for forming the Northwich and Winsford Compensation District was suspended in the House of Commons in the Session of 1892. In the Session of 1893 the Bill was referred to a Select Committee before whom all the parties appeared. After a hearing extending over seven days, the Committee decided that the Provisional Order should not be confirmed.

Changes of name.

We received two applications during the year under section 311 of the Public Health Act, 1875, from the Local Boards of Clay Lane and Swadlincote for our authority to change their respective names to the Clay Cross Local Board and the Swadlincote District Local Board, and the necessary assent was given by us.

Constitution of special drainage districts.

We have approved of the constitution of four Special Drainage Districts, by the Rural Sanitary Authorities of the Horncastle, Northampton, South Stoneham, and Whitchurch (Salop) Unions respectively. The names of these new districts and particulars of the area composing each are given on p. 506 of the Appendix.

Urban powers.

We have issued 103 Orders under section 276 of the Public Health Act, 1875, section 5 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and section 4 of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, investing Rural Sanitary Authorities with the powers conferred on Urban Sanitary Authorities by certain sections of those Acts.

In a large number of cases the urban powers given were those contained in sections 42, 44, 157, and 158 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, relating to the cleansing and watering of streets, and the making of byelaws for the prevention of nuisances, and with respect to new buildings. In many instances we conferred the powers contained in the first and second paragraphs of section 160 of the Act of 1875, with regard to the naming of streets and numbering of houses and ruinous or dangerous buildings, and in the first paragraph of section 161 to enter into contracts for lighting purposes, and to provide lighting apparatus; and also the powers of sections 169 (paragraphs 2 and 3) and 170 for the sanitary regulation of slaughter-houses.

Other powers have been given where the circumstances of the localities appeared to us to require them.

A list of these powers and of the contributory places in which they have been put in force is embodied in the statement of Orders conferring urban powers, which will be found at page 537 of the Appendix.

Defaulting authorities.

We mentioned in our last Report that local inquiries had been directed with reference to complaints which had been made to us under section 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, that the Sanitary Authorities of the Borough of Reigate, the Hendon Local Government District, and the Epsom Rural Sanitary District amongst other places had made default in providing areas within their jurisdiction with sufficient sewers.

The Reigate Town Council subsequently submitted a scheme for remedying the nuisances complained of, and obtained our sanction to a loan for its execution.

In the case of Hendon we found it necessary to issue an Order requiring the Local Board to perform their duty in the matter of the sewerage of the Mill Hill portion of their district within a period of six months, and we have now reason to believe that the necessary works are in progress.

A similar Order was made with reference to the parishes of Cheam and Cuddington, in the district of the Epsom Rural Sanitary Authority, where the drainage arrangements were clearly unsatisfactory and productive of nuisance.

The remaining two of the four Orders issued during the year declaring Sanitary Authorities to be in default related to St. Agnes and Startforth in the Rural Sanitary Districts of the Truro and Teesdale Unions respectively. The facts as to these places were briefly set out in our last Report.

Several additional complaints of this character have since come before us, and have been the subject of inquiries by our Inspectors. The places to which the complaints related were Enfield, Gillingham, Malden (in the Kingston Rural Sanitary District), Shere and Gomshall (in the Guildford Rural Sanitary District), Much Urswick and Little Urswick (in the Ulverston Rural Sanitary District), Heage, Deeping St. Nicholas (in the Spalding Rural Sanitary District), and St. Bride's Major (in the Bridgend and Cowbridge Rural Sanitary District).

Port sanitary authorities.

During the past year we issued four Orders constituting permanent Port Sanitary Authorities, in pursuance of which the Town Council of Liverpool have become the Sanitary Authority for the whole of the Liverpool Customs Port, the Town Councils of Portsmouth and Southampton for parts of those ports respectively, and the Barry and Cadoxton Local Board for part of the Customs Port of Cardiff. In each case we invested the Port Sanitary Authority with all requisite powers for the performance of their duty, and prescribed the manner in which the expenses were to be borne.

The constitution of the Barry and Cadoxton Port Sanitary District in close proximity to Cardiff rendered it desirable to

place the waters which intervene between the two Port Sanitary Districts under the jurisdiction of a Sanitary Authority. Pending more permanent arrangements therefore, we issued an Order constituting the Town Council of Cardiff the Port Sanitary Authority for what is known as the Lavernock Division of the Customs Port.

By three other Orders we altered the limits of jurisdiction of the Falmouth and Truro, Poole, and Workington Port Sanitary Authorities, and effected certain changes in their constitution.

The Customs Ports in which Port Sanitary Authorities have now been constituted by us under Provisional Orders confirmed by Parliament, or by Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health (Ships) Act, 1885, are as follows: — Barnstaple, Beaumaris, Boston, Cardiff, Cardigan, Carnarvon, Chester, Colchester (Colchester and Maldon Divisions), Cowes, Dartmouth (River Dart), Dartmouth (Salcombe Haven), Dover (Deal Division), Exeter, Falmouth and Truro, Fleetwood, Fowey, Gloucester (Chepstow Division), Grimsby, Hartlepool, Harwich, Hull and Goole, Ipswich, Lancaster, Littlehampton, Liverpool, Lowestoft, Lynn (King's Lynn Division), Lynn (Wells Division), Milford, Newhaven, Newport (Mon.), New Shoreham, North Shields (River Blyth), Padstow, Plymouth, Poole, Portsmouth, Preston, Ramsgate, River Tees (Stockton and Middlesbrough), River Tyne (Newcastle, North and South Shields), Rochester, Southampton, Swansea, Teignmouth, Weymouth, Wisbech, Workington, and Yarmouth. The Corporation of the City of London were constituted the Port Sanitary Authority for the Port of London by the Public Health Act of 1872, and the Corporation of Sunderland were made the Port Sanitary Authority of the Port of Sunderland by the Borough of Sunderland Act, 1885. The remaining Port Sanitary Authorities have been acting under Orders issued by us assigning them their powers for a limited period only.

A list of the several Port Sanitary Authorities existing on the 31st of December last, and a description of their respective jurisdictions, will be found in the Appendix at page 530.

Appeals under sec. 268 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

In the event of any person being aggrieved by the decision of a Local Authority in any case in which the Authority are empowered to recover in a summary manner any expenses incurred by them, or to declare such expenses to be private improvement expenses, it is provided by section 268 of the Public Health Act, 1875, that he may within twenty-one days after notice of such decision address a memorial to us stating the ground of his complaint, and that we may then make such Order in the matter as we may consider equitable. Orders of this kind have been issued by us during the past year, dealing with appeals made to us under the section referred to against decisions of the Town Councils of Accrington, Bradford (Yorks), Folkestone, Hastings, Peterborough, Preston, and Worcester, and the Local Boards of Audenshaw, Horfield, St. Austell,

Stapleton, Toxteth Park, Walthamstow, West Derby, Wimbledon, and Wood Green.

Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879.

As we have explained in previous Reports, Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities are empowered under the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, to provide and maintain cemeteries. We have during the past year sanctioned the raising of loans for this object by the Urban Sanitary Authorities of Acton, Alfreton, Altrincham, Baldock, Bridgend, Crompton, Croydon, Droylsden, Hurst, Hyde, Llandrindod Wells, Mountain Ash, Northampton, Northfleet, Oxford, Seaford, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and Walsall, and by the Rural Sanitary Authorities of the Cockermouth, King's Norton, Liskeard, and Thrapston Unions. In the case of the last-mentioned Authorities we have declared the cost of the cemeteries to be chargeable as special expenses upon the contributory places for which they were provided.

The total amount of which we sanctioned the borrowing during the year for cemetery purposes is 101,251*l.*, of which 96,301*l.* was in respect of Urban Districts, and 4,950*l.* in respect of contributory places in Rural Districts. The aggregate amount sanctioned by us under the Act since it came into operation is 490,991*l.*

Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.

A Sanitary Authority in whose district there is no Local Act in force authorising a water rate may apply to us under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to determine the reasonable cost at which water may be required to be furnished to houses which are without a proper supply, and we are empowered by section 8 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, to fix by Order, for the purposes of the first-mentioned section, a general scale of charges for the whole or any part of the district of the Authority. Four such general scales were fixed by us during the year, on the application of the Local Boards of Methley and Stone, and the Rural Sanitary Authorities of the Clitheroe and Ludlow Unions, and a fifth Order had reference to the Local Government District of Felixstowe and Walton.

Under section 3 of the Act of 1878 a Rural Sanitary Authority are empowered to require the owner of a house to provide an available supply of wholesome water for domestic purposes in any case where such a supply does not exist within a reasonable distance, and it can be obtained at a cost within the limit laid down by the section. On the default of the owner the Sanitary Authority may carry out the necessary works and recover the costs incurred by them from the owner. Section 4 enables the owner to appeal against the requirement, and provides for the determination of any such appeal, either by us or by a court of summary jurisdiction, according to the grounds on which the appeal is made. In one case only which arose at Aston, in the Rural Sanitary District of the Runcorn Union, were we called upon during the year to determine an appeal under this section.

Inquiries by engineering inspectors.

We have already, in Part I. of this Report, referred to the local inquiries which have been held by our Inspectors with reference to applications made to us under the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Irrespective of these, during the past year we directed local inquiries, after public notice, to be held by our Engineering Inspectors in 784 cases, a number very largely in excess of that for any previous year. The majority of them had reference to applications from Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities for our sanction to the borrowing of moneys for carrying out works of a permanent character under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, the Public Libraries Acts, the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Allotments Act, 1887, the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and Local Acts. Sixty-one related to petitions for the issue of Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, twelve to applications for our approval of the constitution of special drainage districts, eight to complaints under section 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, of the default of Sanitary Authorities in the performance of their duty, and eight to applications for our approval of schemes submitted to us under Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for the reconstruction of insanitary areas. Amongst the subjects of the other inquiries may be mentioned applications for urban powers, proposals to fix general scales for the compulsory supply of water under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and section 8 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, applications for approval of schemes for providing accommodation for persons of the working class in lieu of houses demolished under the powers of local Acts, and applications under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, and the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee Act, 1892, for our consent to proceedings being taken against manufacturers for polluting streams by trade refuse.

Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.

We have already in Part I. of this Report alluded to the Orders which we have issued under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, upon the application of Joint Committees. In addition to these we made two Orders authorising Sanitary Authorities to take proceedings against manufacturers for the pollution of streams by refuse liquids. A third Order was made in pursuance of an application made to us by the Saltburn-by-the-Sea Local Board to declare the tidal waters of the Skelton Beck to be "a stream" within the meaning of the Act. In each of these cases a local inquiry was held by one of our Inspectors before our decision was given.

Labourers' dwellings.

In the Circular Letters and Instructions to which we have referred as issued in connexion with applications for Provisional Orders, we drew attention to the Standing Orders of Parliament

which require that in any case where it is proposed by a Bill in Parliament to authorise the taking in any Urban Sanitary District, or in any parish or part of a parish in a Rural Sanitary District, of ten or more houses occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class as tenants or lodgers, there shall be deposited with us as the Central Authority for England and Wales, exclusive of the Metropolis, and also with the Clerk of the Parliaments and at the Private Bill Office, on or before the 31st day of December, a statement of the number, description, and situation of such houses, the number (so far as can be ascertained) of the persons residing in them, and a copy of so much of the plan (if any) as relates thereto.

Thirty statements were deposited with us on or before the 31st December last, from which it appeared that it was contemplated during the session of 1894, by means of 23 Railway and other Bills, and 7 Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, to obtain powers to acquire in England and Wales, exclusive of the Metropolis, 797 houses wholly or partially occupied by persons of the labouring class, and that the number of persons who were residing in such houses was 3,319.

Applications were made to us during the year for our approval to schemes for providing new dwellings for persons of the labouring class proposed to be displaced by the acquisition of their dwellings under powers conferred by Local Acts and Provisional Orders.

It is our rule to arrange for the holding of the local inquiries in connexion with these applications in the evening of the day appointed, so that the occupants of the houses in question may have an opportunity of being present. In order to ensure that such persons have due intimation of the inquiry, we also arrange for the service at each house of printed notices of the inquiry, setting forth the nature of the application made to us.

There were only three local inquiries of this character during the past year. At Croydon the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company had purchased 15 houses for the purposes of their Act of 1892, and proposed to demolish five of them. We accepted their scheme for the erection of six new dwellings in their stead. In the Salford Urban Sanitary District the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company required the sites of 177 houses, containing a population of 849, and submitted a scheme for building 74 dwellings, this number being considered sufficient, having regard to the amount of vacant accommodation in the vicinity. This scheme also we have approved. In the case of Heckmondwike the inquiry relative to a scheme of the London and North-Western Railway Company was held late in the year.

We alluded in our last Report to the inquiries which had been held with reference to schemes submitted by the Urban Sanitary Authorities of Oxford, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dover, and Linthwaite. Satisfactory schemes have now been approved in three of these cases, and at Dover the proposals will be dealt with in connexion with a similar application under a later Provisional Order.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

We have already referred to the Circular Letter and Instructions which we issued on the 22nd of August last with reference to applications for Provisional Orders. Our instructions relative to applications for such Orders under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, dealt with the necessary formalities preceding the application, the form in which the application should be submitted, the particulars by which it should be accompanied, and the latest date at which it could be presented.

In eleven instances we directed local inquiry to be held into applications for the confirmation of schemes under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. Three of these Schemes made under Part I. of the Act by the Town Councils of Plymouth and Portsmouth, and the Local Board of Stretford, provided for the clearance of areas which, on account of their confined and insanitary condition, were considered dangerous to the health of the inhabitants. In the result we issued Provisional Orders confirming the schemes, and, with the exception of the Portsmouth Order, which was issued too late in the year for the purpose, these Orders received the approval of Parliament.

The remaining eight schemes, which were framed under Part II. of the Act, dealt with areas regarded as too small to form the subject of schemes under Part I. They were submitted by the Town Councils of Halifax and Lancaster, the London County Council (schemes relating to Mill Lane, Deptford, and Ann Street, Poplar), the Board of Works for the District of Limehouse, and the Vestries of St. Mary, Islington, St. George-in-the-East, and St. Leonard, Shoreditch. In all these cases, with the exception of Halifax, Orders confirming the Schemes have either been issued or are in course of preparation. In the Halifax case, however, it appeared from our inspector's report that the Town Council had not only acquired most of the property included in the scheme, but had already begun the work of demolition, thus failing to satisfy the provisions of the Act which contemplate that our Order sanctioning a scheme should be obtained before an area is acquired. We, therefore, had no alternative but to inform the Town Council that we were unable to deal with their proposal as a scheme within the meaning of Part II. of the Act.

Every scheme under the Housing of the Working Classes Act as sanctioned by us made due provision as to the uses to which the areas were to be put when cleared, and the construction of an adequate number of new dwellings in lieu of those to be pulled down, and where the scheme itself did not embody

satisfactory proposals in this behalf, we made the necessary modifications in our confirming Order.

Particulars of the loans sanctioned during the year under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, will be found on page 492 of the Appendix. The money was required for the execution of approved schemes for the clearance of unhealthy areas, for the removal of obstructive buildings, and the erection of dwellings for persons of the working class.

Local Acts.

At page 516 of the Appendix will be found a list of the Local Acts promoted during the year by Urban Sanitary Authorities, and also a list of the Local Acts so promoted by Gas and Water Companies in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolis).

Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, 1872.

Our approval, as regards matters within our jurisdiction, has been given under section 4 of the Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, 1872, to the resolutions of 28 Urban Authorities to promote Local Bills in Parliament, and of 28 Urban Authorities to oppose such Bills.

We have, as in former years, been furnished, in every case in which our consent has been given, with a statement of the grounds of the proposed promotion or opposition, and with a statutory declaration proving compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Promotion of Bills by Local Authorities.

The Select Committee on Police and Sanitary Regulations appointed in the Session of 1893, having suggested in a special report made by them to the House of Commons, that the attention of Local Authorities should be drawn to the necessity of confining their proposals, when a Bill is promoted by them, within the limits laid down by Parliament in Instructions to the Committee, and in the Standing Order 173A of the House of Commons, we addressed a circular letter on this subject to all Urban Authorities, and a copy of such letter is inserted in the Appendix, page 91.

Reports on Private Bills.

During the year we made reports to Parliament on 61 Private Bills, of which 26 were promoted by Local Authorities, and 35 by Companies. In seven cases we found it necessary to make supplementary reports, in consequence of alterations made in the Bills during their passage through Parliament.

Of the Local Authorities Bills reported on by us, 10 were referred to the Select Committee on Police and Sanitary Regulations, who also dealt with two Private Bills of the previous Session, which had been suspended. Mr. Boyce, one of the officers of our Department, who acts as our Parliamentary Agent, attended the meetings of this Committee on our behalf; and the Committee, in their Special Report to the House, refer to the valuable assistance which they received from him during their deliberations.

Legislation of 1893-94 affecting Sanitary Authorities.

The legislative enactments of the Session 1893-94 affecting the public health and sanitary administration, include the Local Government Act, 1894, the Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893, the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1893, the Barbed Wire Act, 1893, the Public Libraries (Amendment) Act, 1893, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Amendment Act, 1893. The first three of these Acts have been dealt with in Parts I. and II. of this Report. A copy of a Circular Letter which we addressed to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities on the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1893, will be found in the Appendix, page 79.

The Barbed Wire Act, 1893

The Barbed Wire Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 32.), is designed to prevent the use of barbed wire for fences in highways, so as to be injurious to persons or animals lawfully using the highways. The Local Authorities for the purposes of the Act are County Councils, and in London the Sanitary Authorities, and in the provinces Urban Sanitary Authorities, Highway Boards, and any other Local Authorities having control over highways. The Act empowers a Local Authority, where there is on any land adjoining a highway a fence made with barbed wire, or in or on which barbed wire has been placed, and such barbed wire may probably be injurious to persons or animals lawfully using the highway, to serve notice on the occupier requiring him to abate the nuisance. If the notice is not complied with, a court of summary jurisdiction, on the application of the Local Authority, may make a summary order on the occupier to abate the nuisance, and if the order is not complied with by him within a reasonable time the Local Authority may do whatever may be necessary to execute the order. The Act provides for similar proceedings being taken against a Local Authority where they are the occupiers of the land on which the barbed wire has been placed.

The Public Libraries (Amendment) Act, 1893.

Under the Public Libraries Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 53.), questions as to the adoption of the Act for any Library District, and the fixing, raising, and removing of any limitation on the maximum rate to be levied for the purposes of the Act, were to be decided by the majority of the voters by means of voting papers. The opinion of the voters with respect to other matters for which their consent was required under the Act was to be ascertained in the same manner. By operation of the Public Libraries (Amendment) Act, 1893 (56 Vict. c. 11.), the requirements of the Act of 1892 as to ascertaining the opinion of the voters in the cases above referred to are, as respects Urban Sanitary Districts, repealed, and for the decision of the voters the Act substitutes a resolution of the Urban Sanitary Authority, passed and published in the same manner as a resolution of an Urban Sanitary Authority adopting the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 22.). The Act of 1893 also enables two or more Urban Sanitary Authorities to combine

for the purposes of the Act of 1892, and thus supplies an omission in the last-mentioned Act. In the case of any such combination, the powers of the Library Authority may be delegated, except as regards the borrowing of money, to a Joint Committee appointed by the combining Authorities.

The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Amendment Act, 1893.

Under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 120.), the Vestries and District Boards of the Metropolis were empowered to deal with the removal of street and other refuse, and provision was made by the Act as to the borrowing of money to defray the expenses incurred for this purpose. The Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 76.), made further provision with respect to the removal of street and house refuse, but the effect of that Act was to repeal the power of vestries and district boards to borrow money for some of those purposes. The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Amendment Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 47.), has now provided that notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1891, expenses incurred by a Vestry or District Board as Sanitary Authority, for or in connexion with the provision of land, wharves, destructors, plant, and equipment for the purposes of collection, removal, and disposal of house and street refuse, shall be expenses for the purposes of which a Vestry or District Board may borrow money as expenses incurred by them in the execution of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855.

Tuberculosis.

In pursuance of an Order of the House of Commons we prepared and presented to Parliament in January 1894, a return (Parliamentary Paper, No. 485, Session 1893–94) showing in respect of the year ended the 25th March 1893, the number of carcases seized by Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances in England and Wales under section 116 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the number of such carcases condemned by Justices under sections 117 and 47 of those Acts, distinguishing, as far as practicable, the number so condemned in consequence of the animal having suffered from Tuberculosis. It appeared that during the year in question, 3,322 carcases had been seized by the officers under the above sections; that 499 of those carcases had been condemned by Justices, and that 155 were so condemned in consequence of the animal having suffered from Tuberculosis. In explanation of the small proportion of the carcases seized which were condemned by the Justices it may be mentioned that the returns in many cases showed that the carcases were destroyed without being taken before the Justices, and that some of the carcases so destroyed were those of animals which had suffered from Tuberculosis. Some of the Local Authorities furnished in their returns further particulars than those required by the Order of the House with respect to the number of carcases which had been voluntarily surrendered by owners without being seized by

the officers, and which were destroyed with the owners' consent without being condemned by the Justices, and also with respect to the number of pieces of meat, not being whole carcases, which had been seized and condemned. We appended a short statement to the return giving the effect of this information.

Contracts of urban sanitary authorities specifying conditions as to wages to be paid by contractor, &c

We also prepared and presented to Parliament in November 1893, a return (Parliamentary Paper, No. 435, Session 1893–94) showing, in respect of each Urban Sanitary District, whether the contracts entered into by the Authority for the execution of works specified any conditions as to the wages to be paid by the contractor, or other conditions with respect to the persons employed by him; and, if so, what were the conditions so specified. It appeared from the Return that in the case of 39 County Boroughs, 38 non-County Boroughs, 2 Improvement Act Districts, and 62 Local Government Districts, the Sanitary Authorities had inserted conditions as to these matters in the contracts which they had entered into; but that in 25 County Boroughs, 199 non-County Boroughs, 29 Improvement Act Districts, and 625 Local Government Districts, no such conditions had been inserted by the Sanitary Authorities in contracts. In 30 of these cases the Local Boards stated that they had not yet entered into any contracts, and in a few cases it appeared that the Authorities had passed resolutions or given notice to the contractors with regard to the conditions upon which persons should be employed.

Byelaws under the Public Health Acts.

We confirmed during the year 504 series of byelaws made by Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health Act, 1875, the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and the Acts incorporated with the first-mentioned Act.

This number is about the same as the number confirmed during the year 1892, and is greatly in excess of the number of series of byelaws on similar subjects confirmed by us in any year previous to that year. The figures given below afford evidence of considerable activity on the part of Sanitary Authorities in making byelaws on the more important sanitary matters, such as the prevention of nuisances, the regulation of common lodging-houses, the construction of buildings, and the regulation of offensive trades. It should be added that the majority of these byelaws were based on the model series issued by us for the use of Sanitary Authorities.

A table showing the number of series of byelaws on each subject, and the names of the Sanitary Authorities by whom they were made is given in the Appendix at p. 517.

The byelaws under the Public Health Acts confirmed by us as above stated comprised 36 series relating to the cleansing of footways and pavements, the removal of house refuse, and the cleansing of ashpits, &c., and 52 series relating to the prevention of nuisances arising from filth, and of the keeping of animals so

as to be injurious to health, which were made under section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1875, 43 series dealing with the regulation of common lodging-houses made under section 80, and 130 series with respect to the construction of new streets and buildings, made under section 157 of that Act, and section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. For the regulation of offensive trades, so as to prevent or diminish their noxious or injurious effects, 90 series were made under section 113 of the Public Health Act.

The byelaws confirmed under the last-mentioned Act also included 22 series made under section 164 with regard to public walks and pleasure grounds. Four series were made under section 172 with respect to the regulation of horses and asses for hire, and 6 series as to pleasure boats and vessels. Six series were made with respect to cemeteries under section 141 of the Act as extended by the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879. Under section 20 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, 7 series as to the decent conduct of persons using public sanitary conveniences, under section 26 of the same Act, 12 series relating to the carriage of filth through streets, and under section 38, and 10 series relating to whirligigs, swings, and shooting galleries were made. One series was made under section 40 with respect to cabmen's shelters.

Under the powers of the Acts incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, 9 series of byelaws, confirmed during the year, were made for the regulation of markets, 51 series with respect to slaughter-houses, 22 series as to hackney carriages, and 2 series as to public bathing.

Other byelaws, &c. under General Acts.

We confirmed 11 series of byelaws made by Local Authorities under the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Act, 1861, and the Town Police Clauses Act, 1889, and two series of byelaws made under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, by Town Councils. We also approved two series of regulations made by Port Sanitary Authorities under section 125 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the removal to hospital of persons infected with a dangerous infectious disorder. The names of the Local Authorities by whom these byelaws and regulations were made, and other particulars with regard to them are given in the table at p. 526 of the Appendix.

Byelaws under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

We mentioned in our last Report that, during the year 1892, we issued model series of byelaws for the guidance of the Sanitary Authorities in London in framing the byelaws which they were required to make by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The model series related to the following subjects; viz.,—

(*a.*) The prevention of nuisances and other matters mentioned in section 16 (1) of the Act;

(*b.*) The keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action (section 39 (2)); and

(*c.*) The cleansing of cisterns (section 50).

We also stated in our last year's Report that we had received from the majority of the Sanitary Authorities, drafts of the byelaws proposed to be made by them with respect to the matters above mentioned, and that these proposals were under our consideration at the end of the year.

In the month of May 1893, after giving very careful consideration to the proposals of the various Sanitary Authorities in London, we addressed to them a circular letter, of which a copy will be found in the Appendix to this Report (page 69). As mentioned in that circular, we found that in most instances matters dealt with by the proposed byelaws were also dealt with by those of the London County Council under the Act, and it appeared to us to be desirable that matters with respect to which the County Council proposed to make byelaws under the powers conferred upon them, should be excluded from the byelaws made by the Sanitary Authorities. We also found that, although the model series above referred to had been adopted as the basis of byelaws by many of the Sanitary Authorities, various amendments had been made by different Authorities, in some cases covering the same ground, and in others being of a character which appeared to be suitable for general application. With the circular in question, therefore, we forwarded to the Sanitary Authorities copies of three revised series of model byelaws embodying such of the suggestions of those Authorities as we felt able to accept.

The effect of our action has been to secure the adoption by the Sanitary Authorities in the Metropolis of a practically uniform code of byelaws on each of the matters above alluded to; and, during the year 1893, we confirmed 34 series on each of those subjects (making together 102 separate series).

In addition, we confirmed a series of byelaws made under section 45 of the Act of 1891, as to the decent conduct of persons using sanitary conveniences provided for public accommodation, and three series, made under section 88, with respect to the management of mortuaries, and charges for the use of the same.

In cases where regulations under section 35 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, as to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family were not in force, section 94 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act made it incumbent on the Sanitary Authority to make byelaws on the subject.

During the early part of the year 1893 we issued a model code of byelaws under the section last mentioned.

Nearly all the Sanitary Authorities in London had made regulations under the Act of 1866, but the powers conferred by the Act of 1891 under section 94 differ in some respects from those exercisable under section 35 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, and section 47 of the Sanitary Law Amendment Act, 1874, both of which enactments were repealed by the Act of 1891. While, therefore, in the first instance we forwarded copies of the model

series to those Sanitary Authorities only who had not made regulations on the subject, we have since communicated with the other Sanitary Authorities in London, and have suggested that they should substitute for the regulations in force byelaws based on the model clauses.

During the year 1893 seven series so based were confirmed by us. In three of these cases no regulations under the Act of 1866 had been made.

A list of the Sanitary Authorities by whom the byelaws above referred to were made, is given in the Appendix at page 524.

At the end of the year, several series of byelaws proposed by Sanitary Authorities in London were still under consideration; and, with but two or three exceptions, we have, at the date of this Report, confirmed byelaws on the subjects on which the Public Health (London) Act requires byelaws to be made for each of the Authorities to whom the requirement applies.

The byelaws made by the London County Council under the same Act are referred to at page 524.

Byelaws, &c. under Local Acts and Provisional Orders.

Nineteen sets of byelaws or regulations submitted to us by Local Authorities and public companies in pursuance of provisions in various Local Acts and Provisional Orders were also confirmed or approved by us during the year.

The subjects of these byelaws and regulations, the names of the authorities or companies by whom they were submitted, and the titles of the Local Acts or Provisional Orders under which they were made, are set out in the table at p. 528 of the Appendix.

Market tolls.

Our approval was given under the Public Health Act, 1875, to four tables of market tolls adopted by the Sanitary Authorities named at p. 529 of the Appendix.

Regulations as to allotments.

Regulations made by 11 Sanitary Authorities under section 6 of the Allotments Act, 1887, with reference to allotments provided under that Act, were confirmed by us during the year. The Appendix at p. 529 contains the names of the Sanitary Authorities by whom these regulations were made. At the end of 1893 we had confirmed 77 series of regulations made by 70 Sanitary Authorities since the passing of the Act of 1887.

Regulations with respect to dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops.

Under the provisions of Article 14 of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, as altered by the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Amending Order of 1886, Sanitary Authorities are required to send to us a copy of every regulation made by them under the former Order, not less than one month before the date named in the regulation for the same to come into force; and the Article also provides that, if at any time we are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any regulation, that it is of too restrictive a character or otherwise objectionable, and direct the

revocation of the regulation, it shall not come into operation or shall thereupon cease to operate, as the case may be. We have not found it necessary to exercise the power of revocation thus conferred upon us, as the Sanitary Authorities who have made regulations have for the most part given effect to any suggestions which we have thought it necessary to offer with respect to the form or substance of the clauses sent to us. Moreover, we have obtained drafts of the regulations before they were adopted, whenever this was practicable, so as to be enabled to point out to the Sanitary Authorities beforehand any regulations to which we might consider it necessary to take exception under the provisions of the Order. During the year, the number of Sanitary Authorities from whom we received copies of regulations made by them under the Order was 20, and a list of their names will be found at p. 529 of the Appendix.

Examination and revision of proposed byelaws, &c.

Our practice in requesting that byelaws and regulations may be, in the first instance, submitted to us in draft, so that before they are actually made their details may be examined from legal, sanitary, and technical points of view, and the policy of the clauses by which it is proposed to create punishable offences may be fully considered, continues to work satisfactorily, and enables us, in dealing with proposed clauses, to suggest such modifications as experience has shown to be useful.

In connexion with the framing of byelaws, we may also refer to the great advantage which, as stated in our previous reports, we have found from arranging for conferences between some of our officers and representatives of the Local Authority proposing the byelaws.

Sanitary Authorities audit.

The accounts of 722 Urban Sanitary Authorities and 574 Rural Sanitary Authorities and their officers were audited by the District Auditors, as were also those of 36 Port Sanitary Authorities and 39 Joint Hospital, Water, Drainage, and Cemetery Boards, and two other Local Authorities, and reports were made to us as required in regard to such audits. The Chairmen of these Authorities were informed, where necessary, of the irregularities and defects observed by the Auditors in the accounts.

Highway Authorities audit.

We also received reports from the District Auditors after the audit of the accounts of 361 Highway Boards and their officers, (inclusive of those of 77 Highway Boards in South Wales which became subject to audit by the operation of the Local Government Act, 1888,) of 535 Waywardens, and of the Surveyors of Highways and Boards for Repair of the Highways and Collectors of Highway Rates for 6,451 Highway Parishes. Where from the nature of the report in any case we considered it necessary to do so, we communicated with the Authority or officer concerned, and drew attention to the requirements

of the statutes and regulations relating to their obligations and duties in regard to their accounts.

School Boards audit.

The accounts of 2,360 School Boards and their officers have also been examined by the District Auditors.

Public Libraries Commissioners audit.

The accounts of 29 bodies of Public Library Commissioners, whose accounts are not included in the accounts of Urban Sanitary Authorities, have also been audited by the District Auditors.

Audit of municipal accounts.

Auditors appointed by us have also examined the accounts of the Town Councils of the Municipal Boroughs of Tunbridge Wells and Bournemouth, the Audits in these cases being held under the provisions of Local Acts.

Disallowances and surcharges in accounts of above authorities.

The District Auditors made, during the year ended the 31st December, 1893, 350 disallowances and surcharges in the accounts of Urban Sanitary Authorities and their Officers; one in the accounts of a Port Sanitary Authority; 58 in the accounts of Rural Sanitary Authorities and their Officers; 107 in the accounts of Highway Boards and their Officers, and the separate accounts of Waywardens; 491 in the accounts of Surveyors of Highways; 304 in the accounts of School Boards and their Officers; and 4 in the accounts of Public Libraries Commissioners. The total number of disallowances and surcharges in the accounts of these Authorities is about the same as in the previous year, but the number made in the accounts of Urban Sanitary Authorities and Surveyors of Highways is in excess of the number for that year.

Appeals against disallowances and surcharges.

Of appeals which were made to us against disallowances, surcharges, allowances, &c. by District Auditors in the accounts of Urban Sanitary Authorities and their Officers, we decided during the year 159. We also decided 107 such appeals relating to the accounts of Rural Sanitary Authorities and their Officers. and one as to the accounts of a Port Sanitary Authority. The appeals from Members and Officers of Highway Authorities and the Officers of such Authorities, which were determined by us during the year, numbered 171, and those from School Boards and their Officers 135. These figures show an increase in the number of decided appeals against disallowances, &c. as compared with those which we reported last year, in all cases except that of Urban Sanitary Authorities, in which there was a considerable decrease. In the Appendix (p. 568) particulars of the appeals and of our decisions thereon will be found stated in tabular form.

Expenditure sanctioned under the Local Autho-

The number of cases in which applications were received by us from Local Authorities, other than County and Poor Law Authorities, for our sanction to expenditure under the Local

Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887, in order to avoid possible disallowances, was 411. We gave our sanction to the expenditure in 346 of these cases, but in the remaining 65 cases we felt unable to do so. Fuller particulars of the applications dealt with under this Act will be found in the Appendix, at page 570. The number of cases in which we have, under the provisions of this Act, sanctioned expenditure in order that it may not be subject to disallowance at the Audit has increased year by year since the passing of the Act. rities (Expenses) Act, 1887.

The report of Mr. Brydone, our Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, will be found on page 179 of the Appendix. His inspections have extended to most of the Sanitary Districts in England and Wales where there is any barge traffic, and his report summarizes the information which it is the statutory duty of the Sanitary Authorities to send us annually as to steps taken by them to secure the enforcement of the Acts and Regulations on the canals passing through their districts. Canal Boats Acts.

Besides this general report, Mr. Brydone has made to us special reports on the work of all the Authorities whose districts he has visited, and we have in particular instances communicated with those whose procedure in this matter has appeared to require amendment. There would seem to be no doubt that the extent of the supervision exercised under the Acts continues to increase and that the condition of the canal boat population has materially improved.

The total number of craft which come under the Acts and are still in use cannot be stated with accuracy, for the registration does not require annual renewal, and the number on the register is considerably in excess of those actually employed. 334 new boats were registered during 1893, and the total number standing on the registers of the various registration authorities is 12,479.

Boats were inspected by 316 Sanitary Authorities, the aggregate number of inspections amounting to 30,630. The local officers at Liverpool made 4,955 inspections during the year, those at Hull 2,183, at Manchester 2,008, and at Salford 1,061.

The number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken for breaches of the Acts and Regulations was only 38, as compared with 73 in 1892. Of these, 8 were for non-registration, 2 for failure to comply with the Regulations as to numbering and marking, 4 for overcrowding, 12 for carrying unmarried females over age, or for absence of proper partition in sleeping cabin, and 12 for dirty cabins.

Cases of infectious diseases were met with on 29 boats, and Mr. Brydone quotes several cases illustrative of the special danger of spread of infection by means of canal boats travelling from town to town.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Appointment of Analysts.

The number of cases in which we have approved of the appointments of Analysts under the Statutes 35 & 36 Vict. c. 74., and 38 & 39 Vict. c. 63., is as follows:—

Administrative Counties	61
County Boroughs in which appointments have been made under sec. 10 of the latter Act	61
County Boroughs in which arrangements exist under sec. 11 of the latter Act	3
Non-County Boroughs, with a population of over 10,000, under sec. 10 of the Act	68
Non-County Boroughs, with a population of over 10,000, under sec. 11 of the Act	3
The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	1
Vestries and District Boards of Works in the County of London	40
Total	237

Analyses.

The result of the analyses made during the year is shown in the abstract printed in the Appendix (page 548). It will be seen that the total number is 37,233 (one to every 779 of the population), an increase of nearly 4,800 over that of 1892. There has been a steady advance in the number of samples taken each year, the number having more than doubled in the past 12 years. In London one sample was obtained for every 530 persons, and in the provinces one for every 847. Within the jurisdiction of the County Councils of Hereford and Montgomery, and of the Town Councils of 16 boroughs, including Northampton (population 61,012), Colchester (population 34,559), and Dover (population 33,300), not one sample was taken for analysis during the year; while in the jurisdiction of the County Councils of Derby, Devon, Soke of Peterborough, Oxford, Salop, West Suffolk, Carmarthen, Merioneth, and Pembroke, and in 18 boroughs, including Sunderland, South Shields, Walsall, Ipswich, Great Yarmouth, Tynemouth, and Oxford, the number of samples taken was so small as obviously to afford no security against adulteration. In all, there were 45 districts, with an aggregate population of nearly 3,000,000, in which the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were either altogether in abeyance or were so inadequately administered that a quite insignificant number of samples were taken, amounting in the 45 districts to 496, or one sample a year for every 5,720 persons. In one county the analyst reports that, at the past rate of purchasing samples for analysis, it would take the Inspectors 66 years to make a single round of the dealers. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the number of districts in which the Acts are not efficiently carried out is steadily decreasing.

The statutory reports which we receive from the Authorities are copies of those made to them by the analysts, and show

only the number and description of samples analysed, with the results of the examinations, without including any particulars of prosecutions. Indeed, a large number of samples are classed as adulterated although the amount of adulteration may be so small that it would be inexpedient to take the cases into Court. We have therefore thought it well to ascertain, as regards the samples reported against, in how many instances proceedings were actually instituted and what penalties were inflicted. It appears that 4,793 samples were returned by the analysts as adulterated, and that prosecutions were instituted in respect of 3,174, fines being imposed in 2,687 cases, amounting in the aggregate to 5,091*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, excluding costs in most instances. The average penalty was thus 1*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, as against 1*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* in 1892 and 1*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* in 1891. There was one fine of 45*l.*, proceedings having apparently been taken under the Margarine Act as well as the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; one of 22*l.* (being 20*l.* paid by the master and 2*l.* by the man); 25 of 20*l.* each; 9 between 10*l.* and 20*l.*; 47 of 10*l.* each; 32 between 5*l.* and 10*l.*; and 219 of 5*l.* On the other hand, 192 fines were of 2*s.* 6*d.* or less, including 29 of 6*d.* and under; 243 were over 2*s.* 6*d.* and not over 5*s.*; and 444 were over 5*s.* and not above 10*s.* We have observed that very heavy costs were sometimes incurred. A fine of 1*s.* in one case carried with it costs amounting to no less than 4*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, and the magistrates, no doubt, had regard to this when fixing the amount of the penalty. But the fact remains that in the majority of cases the fine has not been sufficient to deter a dishonest dealer from repeating his offence. We have often received complaints of the leniency of magistrates in this matter.

The following table shows the number of samples examined during the year, and the percentage of cases in which adulteration was reported.

	No. of Samples in 1893.		Per-centage adulterated in	
	Examined.	Adulterated.	1893.	*1892.*
Milk	15,543	2,310	14·9	*13·3*
Bread	698	1	0·1	*0·4*
Flour	378	1	0·3	*0·0*
Butter	5,784	794	13·7	*15·3*
Coffee	1,848	214	11·5	*15·1*
Sugar	237	3	1·3	*4·1*
Mustard	696	54	7·8	*9·8*
Confectionery and Jam	347	7	2·0	*0·6*
Pepper	1,314	21	1·6	*1·8*
Tea	394	0	0·0	*0·0*
Lard	1,600	127	7·9	*1·5*
Wine	43	1	2·3	*4·3*
Beer	363	16	4·4	*16·8*
Spirits	3,971	782	19·7	*18·7*
Drugs	751	85	11·3	*20·1*
Other Articles	3,266	377	11·5	*8·4*
TOTAL	37,233	4,793	12·9	*12·4*

It will be observed from this table that the proportion of adulterated samples was 12·9 per cent. of those examined. This percentage is higher than that of any of the previous seven years. In 1877 it was as high as 19·2 per cent., and from that time it was gradually reduced, until in 1888 it was only 10·8. Since then the proportion has been steadily rising, chiefly in consequence of the increase in the percentage of adulterated samples of milk and spirits, which between them represent more than one-half of the total number of samples examined.

Milk.

Milk, as usual, formed the chief subject of analysis, and out of 15,543 samples analysed, no less than 2,310, or 14·9 per cent., were reported against. It is probable than even this large proportion does not adequately represent the full extent of adulteration, for we have observed that numbers of samples are reported as "poor," "very poor," "of doubtful genuineness," "probably slightly watered," &c. This may have been to some extent due to the phenomenal drought of 1893, when pasture was scarce and milk correspondingly dear, but apparently in many cases the poverty of milk is the result of an attempt to water down the article to the limit of the poorest sample of genuine milk.

We mentioned in a former report that a systematic investigation into the composition of genuine milk had been made under the direction of Professor Bell, the then Principal of the Laboratory of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The milk of 240 cows was examined, and it was found that the "total solids" in the milk of individual cows ranged from 10·3 to 17·2 per cent. Under Dr. Bell's superintendence, another systematic investigation has been made, including the milk of 273 individual cows and the mixed milk of 55 dairies (see Appendix, page 2). Dr. Bell states:—

"In each case the cows were thoroughly milked in the presence of one of the assistant analysts of this Department, and the genuineness of each sample can be substantiated. The samples, which embrace the milk of country farms as well as of town dairies, were collected over a wide area; and the breed of the cows, as well as the kind of food on which they were being fed, was duly noted."

"The results show that while there has been a sensible improvement in the quality of milk since our previous investigation ten years ago, as regards the proportion of fat, the non-fatty solids are in substantial agreement with the results obtained from the samples previously analysed by us. It may be pointed out that 17 per cent. of the samples from individual cows fall below 8·5 per cent. in non-fatty solids, though in very few cases does the percentage fall much below this figure, and that the proportion under 8·8 per cent. amounts to over one-third of the total number, while in the case of the mixed milk of dairies more than one half of the samples fall below 9·0 per cent."

The average composition of the milk of the 273 cows was as follows:—Total solids, 12·90; solids not fat, 8·91; fat, 3·99. The average composition of the mixed dairy milk was:—Total solids, 12·96; solids not fat, 8·96; fat, 4·00. The total solids in the milk of individual cows was, however, found to range from 10·33 to 15·83 per cent., and as we have before observed, if between these limits a high standard were fixed, the result would be to condemn much genuine milk, while if a low standard were adopted, pure milk would be watered down to it.

Mr. Carter Bell, the public analyst for Cheshire, in referring to the undesirability of fixing a very low standard for milk, states :—

"I have visited many farms in Cheshire and Lancashire, and have had hundreds of cows milked in my presence, and have rarely found an abnormal sample of milk. The farmers of Cheshire may feel perfectly safe that no prosecution could ever take place in the county for naturally poor milk, as it has been my custom for nearly 20 years to follow up poor cases of milk to their source, and only in one instance do I remember a case which did not come up to a very low standard. In this particular instance, when I found that the milk was so poor, I asked the Inspector to obtain a sample direct from the cows, which sample corresponded with number one. I then visited the farm myself, and found five half-starved cows, which were nothing more than animated bundles of bones. The cows were milked in my presence, and the analyses of the milk again corresponded with number one. It must be perfectly patent to all that the milk supply of the United Kingdom is not to be brought down to correspond with such samples as I have named. From the hundreds of samples I have seen taken from the cows myself, and which I have analysed, I find the average composition of the Cheshire milk to be :—Total solids, 13·32 ; solids not fat, 9·31 ; fat, 4·01. It will be interesting to compare this with a report made by a chemist to one of the large London dairies upon the milk supplied during the last 12 years, which represents over 120,000 samples. The average composition of this large number of milks is :—Total solids, 12·9 ; solids not fat, 8·8 ; fat, 4·1."

In some instances Local Authorities in the Metropolis have taken special care to test the genuineness of milk as it arrives by rail from the country. As to the importance of action of this kind, Mr. Frank L. Teed, the public analyst for Camberwell, writes :—

"There is one branch of the milk trade that should more particularly receive attention, and that is what may be called the external milk trade. London water is by no means everything that could be desired in the way of purity, but compared with some sources of supply in country districts, is purity itself. The London vendor who dilutes his milk does so with London water and defrauds his customers. Water possibly kills off some poor infants through insufficient nutriment, but there his crime ceases. The country adulterator does all the above, and in addition may, by diluting with shallow well water—the well being in close proximity to a cesspool—send up to London an epidemic of typhoid fever. A bucketful of foul well water from some Surrey or Hampshire farm may mean a hundred deaths in Camberwell."

Special attention has been paid by some Authorities to the quality of the milk sold on Sundays. In Paddington, of 127 samples purchased on week days, 21 (or 16·5 per cent.) were adulterated ; while of 64 samples taken on Sundays, 19 (or 30 per cent.) were condemned. The analyst observes :—

"From this it is evident that on ordinary days one may expect to find one out of every six milks that are purchased to be adulterated ; while on Sundays the probability is that about one out of every three milks has been tampered with. Sunday with the poorer classes is a great day for preparing milk puddings.

In Liverpool, of 230 samples taken on week days, about 13 per cent. were adulterated, but of 96 samples purchased on Sundays, 30 per cent. were reported against. It is satisfactory, however, to note that in consequence of the infliction of heavy penalties by the magistrates, there has been a considerable diminution in the adulteration of milk on Sundays in Liverpool.

We have in previous reports referred to the practice of diluting—often to a very large extent—the milk supplied to some of the public institutions. On this subject, Mr. Pattinson,

the public analyst for Newcastle-on-Tyne, after an examination of the milk supplied to the various public institutions of the City, writes :—

"It was found that some of these institutions were supplied with genuine milk, but others were being supplied with grossly adulterated milk. The milk supplied to the workhouse contained 18 per cent. of added water; that supplied to the barracks, contained 36 per cent. of added water; two samples of the milk supplied to the Girls Orphanage, Town Moor, contained respectively 22 and 18 per cent. of added water; two samples taken of the milk supplied to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Town Moor, contained respectively 18 and 14 per cent. of added water; and three samples taken from the milk supply of the Fleming Memorial Children's Hospital were each adulterated with 30 per cent. of added water."

These instances prove the necessity for a strict watch being kept by the governing bodies of such institutions in order to ensure the purity of the milk supplied to the inmates under their charge.

London continues to compare very unfavourably with most of the thirty-two large towns of the Registrar-General's Returns. The proportion of adulterated samples of milk in London during 1893 was over one-fourth, while in the thirty-two towns, taken in the aggregate, the proportion was less than 10 per cent. In Liverpool and Birmingham the proportion was as high as 17·9 and 19·2 per cent. respectively, but in Manchester it was only 5·5, in Salford 3·2, and in Cardiff 3·3.

Of 159 samples of condensed milk analysed, 14 were reported as adulterated. In some other instances, samples which were found to contain little or no butter fat had labels on the tins indicating the fact that the article had been prepared from skimmed milk. In some of these cases the words "condensed milk" were printed in large letters, while upon another part of the label the word "skimmed," usually in much smaller type, was introduced.

Proceedings were taken in nine cases of adulterated condensed milk, but only two fines were imposed, amounting to 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Of the entire number of 2,310 samples of milk reported against 1,542 were the subject of legal proceedings; 152 cases were dismissed; 55 were withdrawn; in 43 cases the costs only were paid; while in the remaining 1,292 cases penalties amounting in all to 2,914*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* were imposed. There were 132 fines of 5*l.* each; 20 between 5*l.* and 10*l.*; 33 of 10*l.*; 4 between 10*l.* and 20*l.*; 19 of 20*l.*; and one of 22*l.*

Bread and flour.

Out of 1,076 samples of bread and flour examined, only one sample of bread and one of flour were reported against. Proceedings were taken in the case of the adulterated bread, and a fine of 1*l* was inflicted.

Butter.

The proportion of adulterated samples of butter, which in 1891 and 1892 was as high as 15·5 and 15·3 per cent. respectively, fell in 1893 to 13·7. In London the percentage fell from 25·5 in 1892 to 20·9 in 1893, but the proportion of adulterated

samples in London is still nearly twice as high as in the rest of the country. In the thirty-two large towns the proportion was only 12·9 per cent., while in the counties of Devon, Dorset, Durham, Somerset, and Glamorgan, out of a total of 497 samples of butter examined, only 18, or 3·6 per cent., were reported against. Of the 5,784 samples analysed, 794 were condemned, and in respect of 604 of these legal proceedings were taken. 29 cases were dismissed; in 6 cases the proceedings were withdrawn; in 18 the vendors were only required to pay the costs; and in 551 cases penalties were imposed, amounting in all to 1,150*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* There were 56 fines of 5*l.* each; 8 between 5*l.* and 10*l.*; 9 of 10*l.*; 3 between 10*l.* and 20*l.*; 3 of 20*l.*; and 1 of 45*l.*

Coffee.

The fraudulent sale of large quantities of chicory as coffee, though still common, appears to have somewhat decreased in extent, the percentage of adulterated samples of coffee having fallen from 17·0 in 1891 and 15·1 in 1892 to 11·6 in 1893, which is the lowest point reached since the passing of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875. Of 1,848 samples analysed, 214 were condemned, the proportion of chicory being over 50 per cent. in no less than 117 cases.

Of the 214 samples reported against, 129 were the subject of legal proceedings, 12 cases were dismissed, and one withdrawn; in 4 the costs only were paid, and 112 penalties were imposed, amounting in the aggregate to 138*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* There were five fines of 5*l.* each, one of 7*l.* 7*s.*, and one of 14*l.*, but more than half of the fines were less than 20*s.*, 54 of them averaging only 6*s.* 9*d.*

Sugar.

Of 237 samples of sugar examined, only three were reported against, these being beet sugar coloured yellow with a minute quantity of aniline dye.

Mustard.

Of 696 samples of mustard, 54 were found to be adulterated by wheat flour and turmeric. Proceedings were taken in 23 instances, 18 penalties being inflicted, amounting in all to 9*l.* 3*s.*

Confectionery and jam.

Only seven out of 347 samples of confectionery and jam were reported against, proceedings being taken in two cases, and a fine of 10*s.* being inflicted.

Pepper.

Pepper, which a few years since was extensively adulterated, is now seldom reported against, the average percentage of the past two years being slightly over one and a half. Of 1,314 samples analysed during 1893, only 21 were found to be adulterated. Proceedings were taken in seven cases, and fines amounting to 7*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* were imposed.

Lard.

Of 1,600 samples of lard examined, 127 were condemned, a percentage of 7·9 as against 1·5 in the previous year. There

were 94 prosecutions, and in 59 cases penalties were imposed, amounting in the aggregate to 92*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, including five fines of 5*l.* each.

Wine. There were 43 samples of wine examined, and one only was found to be adulterated. This was a sample of port wine which was stated by the analyst to be merely a decoction of sugar and colouring matter.

Beer. Of 363 samples of beer analysed, 16 were reported as adulterated, but no proceedings were taken. One sample of lager beer contained 14 grains of salicylic acid per gallon, but all the other samples were condemned on account of the presence in them of an excess of salt.

Spirits. Seven hundred and eighty-two samples of spirits were reported against out of 3,971 examined, the proportion being slightly under 20 per cent. In nearly every instance, the adulterant employed was water, but the amount added beyond the liberal quantity permitted by the Act of 1879 was often very considerable. On the other hand, 91 of the condemned samples contained under 2 per cent. of added water, the vendors in most of these cases being merely "cautioned" by the local authorities. There were 552 prosecutions, 477 penalties being imposed, amounting in the aggregate to 576*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* There were 18 fines of 5*l.* each, and six above that amount.

Drugs. There were 751 samples of drugs examined, 85 (or 11·3 per cent.) being reported against. Nearly two-thirds of the adulterated samples were either sweet spirits of nitre, rhubarb, cream of tartar, or paregoric. Of these, nearly 25 per cent. were condemned in each of the three years 1891–93. On the other hand, of 25 cases in which analysis was made in order to ascertain whether medicine had been prepared in accordance with particular prescriptions, not one was reported against. There were 35 prosecutions and 28 convictions; penalties, amounting to 21*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* being imposed. There was one fine of 5*l.*, the remainder being generally of very small amount.

Miscellaneous articles. Of the articles not specially enumerated in the table, 3,266 samples were analysed and 377 condemned. The chief subject of analysis was vinegar, of which as many as 1,059 samples were analysed as compared with 186 in the previous year. The number reported against was 165 or 15·6 per cent. It appears from the reports of the analysts that the majority of these samples were condemned on account of their having been produced from substances other than malt, the value of the artificial product being less than half of that of pure malt vinegar. A few samples were found to be adulterated with sulphuric acid.

There were 97 prosecutions in respect of adulterated vinegar 74 penalties being inflicted, amounting in all to 120*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

There were two fines of 5*l.* each; one of 10*l.*, and three of 20*l.*, the average of the remaining fines being under 12*s.*

Of 201 samples of cocoa examined, 58 were reported against and 18 penalties were inflicted. Of 205 samples of baking and egg powders, 57 were condemned, generally because they contained alum.

It has recently been decided in the High Court that baking powder is not an article of food, and that neither the sale of it nor the admixture of it with an article of food, unless such article is intended for sale, is an offence.

Of 330 samples of cheese, 12 were reported against, chiefly because of their having been made from skimmed milk. One sample, however, contained a grain of lead per pound. Four penalties were imposed. Of 168 samples of aërated waters, 32 were condemned and proceedings were taken in respect of 18 samples (all of soda-water), 14 penalties being inflicted. Of 139 samples of yeast, 20 were reported against; and 14 out of 25 samples of preserved peas, &c., were condemned.

Samples from private purchasers.

Of the 37,233 samples analysed during 1893, all but 211 were obtained by officers of local authorities. Of the samples purchased privately, 27 per cent. were reported against, or more than double the proportion of those purchased officially. The difference is no doubt mainly due to the fact that private purchasers will not incur the expense of analysis unless they have primâ facie grounds for suspecting adulteration.

Analysis of tea by Customs.

We have received from the Commissioners of Customs the report printed in the Appendix, page 545, on the examination, made by their analyst under the 30th section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, of imported teas before they are taken out of bond. The system appears to work satisfactorily, as may be inferred from the fact that of the 394 samples of tea procured by the officers of local authorities from retailers during the year, not one was condemned, although two were found to contain minute quantities of lead.

Vaccination.

The final returns (made up to the 31st January 1893) of the Vaccination Officers appointed under the Vaccination Act of 1871, relating to children whose births were registered in the year 1891, were received by us early last year from each Union in England and Wales, and will be published in full in the Supplementary Volume containing the report of our Medical Officer for 1893. A digest of the returns, together with a summary for each county, will be found at page 445 *et seq.*, of the Appendix to the present report; and the following table shows the figures for each of the 11 districts into which the country is divided for registration purposes:

VACCINATION RETURNS, 1891.

	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Died unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Children not finally accounted for (including Cases postponed) per Cent. of Births.	
								1891.	1890.
ENGLAND & WALES	914,079	693,117	1,806	9	96,351	13,823	108,973	13·4	11·3
DIVISIONS.									
LONDON	134,521	98,439	432	1	13,551	2,292	19,806	16·4	13·9
SOUTH-EASTERN	78,312	63,707	184	—	6,597	1,290	6,584	10·1	10·2
SOUTH MIDLAND	54,980	38,936	103	—	4,962	629	10,350	20·0	17·2
EASTERN	49,040	37,925	92	—	4,555	861	5,607	13·2	10·5
SOUTH-WESTERN	53,240	42,200	51	2	4,752	876	5,359	11·7	9·6
WEST MIDLAND	104,938	81,401	200	2	11,292	1,429	10,614	11·5	7·9
NORTH MIDLAND	57,117	37,190	70	—	6,674	830	12,353	23·1	18·8
NORTH-WESTERN	154,367	117,122	295	—	18,161	2,280	16,509	12·2	9·9
YORK	101,029	73,690	276	4	11,736	932	14,391	15·2	14·4
NORTHERN	66,776	52,482	88	—	7,756	1,435	5,015	9·7	8·6
WALES	59,759	50,025	65	—	6,315	969	2,385	5·6	4·9

This table shows that of the 914,079 children whose births were returned by the Vaccination Officers as having been registered in 1891, 693,117, or 75·8 per cent., are recorded as successfully vaccinated; 96,351, or 10·5 per cent., as having died unvaccinated; and a small number (0·001 per cent.) as having remained unvaccinated on account of their having had small-pox; while 1,806, or 0·2 per cent. of the whole, were certified as "insusceptible" of vaccination in consequence of the operation having been three times performed without success. There are other cases recorded in the returns, amounting to 1·5 per cent., in which vaccination was temporarily postponed on account of the children's state of health.

It thus appears that of the entire number of children whose births were registered during 1891, 13·4 per cent. were not finally accounted for as regards vaccination at the time the returns were made, this percentage being higher than any previously recorded since the Vaccination Act of 1871 came into operation.

London vaccination returns.

With regard to the Metropolis, the returns for 1891 show that the number of cases not finally accounted for as regards vaccination amounted to 16·4 per cent., or more than double the average proportion of default in the ten years 1877–86. The percentage of cases not finally accounted for in some of the

Unions was very high. Thus, in Mile End Old Town it was 49·9, in Hackney it was 40·6, in Bethnal Green it was 38·2, in Poplar it was 19·6, in Greenwich it was 19·4, and in Stepney it was 19·0. In some districts, however, the work of the vaccination officer has been carried out so efficiently that the proportion of children escaping vaccination has been very small. For instance, in 1891 the percentage of default in Woolwich, St. George, Hanover Square, and Whitechapel was 3·6, 3·7, and 4·1, respectively.

Country vaccination returns.

With regard to the provinces, the proportion of children not finally accounted for as regards vaccination was 12·9, a higher percentage than that recorded in any previous return, and nearly double what it was in 1887. In the following Unions more than three-fourths of the children whose births had been registered remained unvaccinated when the returns were made: Gloucester (percentage of default 84·7), Wellingborough (83·2), Keighley (83·1), Northampton (80·2), Leicester (79·9), Oldham (78·7), Barrow-on-Soar (78·1), Luton (77·1), Blaby (76·7), and Kettering (75·6). In eight other Unions the proportion of default was over 60 per cent., in four others over 50 per cent., while in 16 other Unions there was between 30 and 50 per cent. of default.

On the other hand there were seven Unions in which either no cases were returned as unaccounted for, or the proportion of default did not reach 1 per cent., 30 Unions in which the proportion of default was over 1 and under 2 per cent., while in many others, some of which have large urban populations, the default was under 3 per cent. of the births registered. In Stourbridge it was 2·1, in Bolton 2·2, in Birkenhead and Portsea Island (Portsmouth) 2·4 each, and in Huddersfield 2·5. Among other large towns in which satisfactory results have been obtained are Dudley 3·2, Manchester 3·5, Warrington 4·0, Liverpool 4·1, Middlesbrough 4·8, and West Derby 5·5.

Vaccination inspection and awards.

In our duty of supervising the performance of public vaccination we, in 1893, directed the inspection of 326 Unions comprising 1,429 vaccination districts. To the public vaccinators in 992 of these districts special awards were made on the reports of our inspectors under section 5 of the Vaccination Act of 1867, in recognition of the excellence of the work done and the careful observance of the instructions and regulations on the subject. The sum awarded in 1893 amounted to 14,286*l.* 8*s.* Details of the apportionment of this amount are given in the Appendix, p. 448.

Lymph supply.

We have continued our administration of the system which, under the name of the National Vaccine Establishment (see Appendix, p. 454) is devoted to providing vaccine lymph to enable public vaccinators and other medical practitioners from time to time to commence local series of vaccinations. The lymph-supplying stations, from which the stock of human

lymph used for this purpose is derived, have been inspected as usual by one of our medical staff. The selection and mode of storage of such lymph have been ascertained to be satisfactory, and all such lymph has been microscopically examined under our direction before issue.

The number of applications for vaccine lymph received and dealt with during the year amounted to 7,119.

The performance of vaccination with calf lymph has been continued at the station established by us for the purpose at Lamb's Conduit Street. 7,686 persons have been vaccinated there, and 775 re-vaccinated, and a large quantity of lymph has been supplied to our vaccine establishment for distribution to medical practitioners.

Statistics of public vaccination.

In the Appendix (pages 442 to 444), will be found tables relating to the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated by public vaccinators at the expense of the Poor Rates for a series of years. The first of those tables shows that the number of successful primary vaccinations performed by the public vaccinators during the year ended the 29th September, 1893, was 393,451, of which 369,627 were of persons under one year of age, and 23,824 of persons one year and upwards. During the same period 47,557 successful re-vaccinations took place, the fees for which were paid out of the Poor Rates. The total number of births registered during the year was 912,325, and comparing this number with the number of children under one year of age (369,627), who were vaccinated by the public vaccinators, it appears that about two-fifths of the children born in the year were vaccinated at the public expense.

The last of these Tables shows that the rate per cent. which the number of successful primary public vaccinations bore to the total number of births registered, namely, 43·1 per cent. in the year ended 29th September, 1893, was considerably lower than the rate in any of the other years for which the statistics are given. In the year ended the 29th of September, 1881 it was 61 per cent. The number of successful re-vaccinations in the year 1893 was, however, very much larger than in any year since 1888.

Medical inspections.

During the year our Medical Inspectors took part in local inquiries in connexion with proposals relating to the provision of hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease in an unusually large number of instances. These had reference to the following districts:—Bangor, Birmingham, Bristol (Port), Burton-on-Trent, Chelmsford (Rural), Chorley (Joint), Christchurch (Rural), Cowes (Port), Derby, Dewsbury (Joint), Dunmow (Rural), Eton (Urban and Rural) and Slough (Joint), Farnworth, Felixstowe and Walton, Great Clacton, Halifax, Handsworth (Yorks), Harrow, Hemsworth (Rural), Hull and Goole (Port), Ipswich (Port), Keighley (Joint), Liversedge, Longton, Lowestoft, Luddenden Foot (Joint), Malling (Rural),

Maryport, Melton Mowbray, Millom, Mirfield, Ormskirk, Paignton, Pateley Bridge (Rural), Penrith, Plomesgate (Rural), Plymouth, Portsmouth, Rochford (Rural), St. Mary Church, Samford (Rural), Sandal Magna, Scarborough, Solihull (Rural), Southampton (Port), Southend, South Shields, South Stoneham (Rural) Stone (Joint), Stratford-on-Avon (Rural), Stroud and Bisley (Joint), Tees (Port), Tewkesbury, Toxteth Park, Truro, Tunbridge Wells, Waltham Holy Cross, Watford (Rural), Wednesbury, West Ham, Wigton (Rural), Wimbledon, Great Yarmouth, and York.

These inquiries had regard, for the most part, to the fitness of particular sites. The inquiry at Toxteth Park had reference also to the provision of a refuse destructor, and that at Southampton (Port) to the provision of a steam launch. Inquiry was also held at Otley with reference to the provision of a mortuary.

In connexion with the construction of hospital buildings, numerous Authorities have availed themselves of opportunities afforded them of conference at our office with our Medical and Architectural Departments.

Various conferences have also been held with representatives of Sanitary Authorities on the subject of proposals for byelaws; and in the cases of the rural districts of Clitheroe and Winslow, inquiries were made as to the local requirements with reference to the question of scavenging under section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Inspections were made in 29 instances with regard to the incidence of disease on particular places, and to questions concerning local sanitary administration.

Local complaint as to the dissemination of scarlet fever by a particular milk service led to inspection in Leyton and in the Ongar Rural District.

Among the Sanitary Districts visited with reference to the prevalence of diphtheria, were Alton Urban and Rural, Fylde Rural (Breedy Butts Farm), Calne and Chippenham Rural (Derry Hill), Farnham and Guildford Rural (Pirbright, Normandy, Stoke, and Merrow), Hinckley Urban and Rural, Lexden and Winstree Rural (Great Tey), and Usk Urban Sanitary Districts.

Prevalence of enteric fever called for inquiry at Amlwch, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Atherstone, Chester-le-Street, Pocklington, Shildon and East Thickley, Worthing, and Ryedale, the latter embracing investigation of the circumstances of the water supply of Malton. The relation of water services to the localised incidence of the fever was illustrated in several of these cases.

Representations from County Councils resulted in inquiry in four instances, namely, the Parish of Rotherhithe, and Tenbury Rural, Thorpe St. Andrew (Blofield Rural), and Ystradyfodwg, the special points being respectively insufficiency of sanitary

staff, water supply, river pollution, and public health administration.

Medical inspections as to local sanitary administration were made in the Festiniog, Poole and Risca Urban, Uxbridge Rural, and Whitby Urban and Rural Districts, whilst Brownhills was revisited with a view of obtaining precise information as to the steps taken for its sanitary improvement since the previous inspection.

Dr. Copeman made detailed inspection of the River Brent in its course through Middlesex, in consequence of complaints as to its polluted condition; and Dr. Bruce Low made inquiry into the condition of the River Trent in relation to use of its waters by riverside populations, treating specially and in detail the town of Newark and the Rural Districts of Gainsborough and Thorne.

Local inquiry as to questions of port sanitary administration was made in the case of the Bristol Channel (south side), Cardiff Faversham, Kingsbridge and Salcombe, Mersey, Poole, and Workington Port Sanitary Districts.

Dr. Sweeting made inquiry into a complaint as to maladministration in the hospital at Hounslow belonging to the Heston and Isleworth Local Board, and into the circumstances attending the spread of small-pox to scarlet fever patients in the Wimbledon Local Board Hospital.

Dr. Airy conducted an inquiry into the sanitary condition of the night shelters of the Salvation Army in the Metropolis.

Dr. Barry concluded his investigation of the efficiency of the arrangements made use of at Barnsley, Bradford (Yorks), and Nottingham small-pox hospitals for rendering the air of the wards innocuous prior to its escape into the general atmosphere.

Dr. Barry was again associated with Mr. Power in studying the conditions under which water supplies acquire their ability to act upon lead; and Dr. Copeman made inquiry into a local outbreak of lead-poisoning at Mossley.

Dr. Copeman also made inquiry into an outbreak of a form of acute skin disease somewhat allied to eczema, but apparently of a contagious nature, which broke out in the infirmary of the Bethnal Green Union Workhouse. It was not possible at the time accurately to trace the origin of the disease, but its spread had obviously been assisted by the inefficient arrangements for nursing and the markedly insanitary conditions which were found to exist.

The International Sanitary Conference held at Dresden called for the attendance in that capital of Dr. Thorne Thorne, who, at the request of the Foreign Office, had been again nominated as one of the British delegates.

Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

The following table shows the number of Annual Reports in respect of the year 1892 which were made by Medical Officers of Health to the Sanitary Authorities, and copies of which were forwarded to us in 1893.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH WHOSE DUTIES ARE PRESCRIBED BY THE BOARD'S GENERAL ORDER.

OFFICERS.	RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES.			URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES.		
	Number of Authorities.	Number of Medical Officers of Health.	Number of Annual Reports received.	Number of Authorities.	Number of Medical Officers of Health.	Number of Annual Reports received.
Medical Officers of Health,—a portion of whose salary is repaid by County Councils, and acting for the District of a single Sanitary Authority.	323	333	322	567	567	565
Ditto, and acting for divisions of the District of a Sanitary Authority.	61	114	125	—	—	—
Ditto, and acting for the District of two or more Sanitary Authorities.	152	38	151	197	59	197
Medical Officers of Health,—no portion of whose salary is repaid by County Councils, and acting for the District of a single Sanitary Authority.	23	23	21	179	179	174
Ditto, and acting for divisions of the District of a Sanitary Authority.	14	43	41	—	—	—
Ditto, and acting for the District of two or more Sanitary Authorities.	—	—	—	8	4	8
Totals - -	573	541	660	951	809	944

In addition Reports were received from 54 Medical Officers of Health acting for Port Sanitary Districts, and from 28 Medical Officers of Health acting for Districts within the Metropolis, as well as from 9 Medical Officers of Health whose duties are not prescribed by the Board's Order.

The reports have been examined, analysed, and duly considered, and in numerous instances have been the subject of communications with the Sanitary Authorities as to the action required with regard to drainage, water supply, systematic scavenging, the abatement of nuisances, the provision of means of isolation for infectious cases, and other kindred matters.

Report of Medical Officer to be published separately.

A separate report of our Medical Officer for the year 1893 will appear as a supplement to the present volume, and will contain information as to some of the inspections to which, in view of the publication of that report, we have here only briefly referred, as well as to other sanitary questions which have specially engaged the attention of our Medical Staff during the year. We may add that separate reports on many of the inspections above referred to have been already published.

Cholera.

In our last report we referred to the outbreak of cholera on the Continent of Europe, and to the fact that isolated cases of the disease had from time to time arrived at ports in this country.

Towards the end of 1892 there was a marked diminution in the number of persons attacked in the foreign towns where the

epidemic had prevailed, and at the close of the year the epidemic had temporarily died out.

As the year 1893 advanced, signs of a revival of cholera on the continent made it necessary that local authorities in this country should again be on the alert against possible importation of cases into England.

On the 8th June our Medical Officer prepared a memorandum on the subject (see Appendix, p. 77), a copy of which we sent, on the 22nd June, to all the Sanitary Authorities in the Metropolis. It was accompanied by a letter (Appendix, p. 76), in which we drew attention to the advice given by us in 1892, and asked those authorities to take an early opportunity of considering whether they were ready to meet any emergency that might arise. We also asked to be informed how far they were prepared to perform the duties which might devolve upon them if we should find it necessary to issue regulations for dealing with a cholera epidemic.

The attention of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum Board was also drawn to the subject in connexion with the Medical Officer's memorandum (Appendix, p. 78), and they were invited to renew or extend the temporary arrangements made in 1892 with the authorities of hospitals, infirmaries, and similar institutions in London, for placing at the disposal of the managers accommodation for cholera patients.

On the whole the replies which we received from the Metropolitan Asylum Board and from the Sanitary Authorities were satisfactory.

On the 26th June we received a telegram from Newcastle stating that a steamer had arrived in the River Tyne from Nantes having had a death from cholera on board the previous night. We learnt from the Medical Officer of Health on the following day that the body had been removed to the floating hospital, the crew examined, the clothes, &c., of the deceased destroyed, all necessary disinfection done, and our regulations fully carried out. The water ballast on board was also disinfected and pumped out.

On the same day we received information that a steamer which had arrived at Malta with cases of cholera had left there for Penarth. The information was at once conveyed to the Medical Officer of Health of the Port of Cardiff, and the Board subsequently learnt that on the arrival of the ship on the morning of the 7th July, she was at once visited by the Medical Officer of Health and ordered to the mooring station off the Flat Holm Island, to remain there until the master had complied with the regulations in force. It appeared that the ship had arrived at St. Louis-du-Rhone on the 6th June, that she remained there until 20th June, and had taken water on board at that place. On the 19th one of the crew was taken ill, several others were subsequently attacked and two of them died, the symptoms in all the cases being strongly indicative of cholera.

On the 18th July another ship arrived in the Port of Cardiff with two sailors on board apparently recovering from choleraic illness. It appeared that one of the crew was attacked shortly after the ship had sailed from Marseilles, and that other cases followed. The patients were conveyed to the hospital of the Port Sanitary Authority on the Flat Holm Island, and the ship was dealt with at the mooring station as required by the regulations.

On the 22nd July a report was received of the arrival of a ship in the Thames from Marseilles and Havre having a patient convalescing, apparently from cholera. The ship was detained and disinfected by the Medical Officer of Health of the Port of London. The water tanks were emptied and cleansed, and the bilges washed out with perchloride of mercury solution. On the 27th July we heard that a man who had landed from the ship was ill at Wapping. He was visited by the local Medical Officer of Health as well as by the Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London. They were of opinion that the case, though suspicious, was not one of cholera, but in the circumstances, as a matter of precaution, work on board the ship in the docks was stopped, and she was subjected to a further process of disinfection.

On the 25th July the Medical Officer of Health of the Port of Liverpool reported the detention, for disinfection, of a steamer from the Baltic which had touched at certain French ports and which had suspicious illness on board.

Subsequently, at various dates, information was received of the arrival of ships in the Thames, the Tyne, at Liverpool, Bristol, Portland, and Grimsby, on which, during the voyage, death or illness had occurred from symptoms suspiciously resembling those of cholera. In all these cases measures were promptly taken for disinfecting the ships, and either destroying or disinfecting clothes and other articles which had been suspected of coming into contact with the patients.

In the beginning of August numerous cases of severe diarrhœa occurred at Great Grimsby, and it was rumoured that a death had occurred in the town from "English cholera." This report was publicly denied on the 14th August, it being alleged that the case was only one of ordinary excessive diarrhœa.

On the 19th August we received a telegram from Shoreditch that a death from cholera had occurred in that parish, and we immediately instructed one of our medical inspectors to investigate the facts. From the history of the case, however, it did not appear to be one of true cholera, and the same conclusion was arrived at after inquiry by one of our medical staff into another suspicious death in Shoreditch reported to us on the 22nd August.

On the 25th August the Medical Officer of Health for Hull furnished us with particulars of the death, on the previous day, of a boy at Hull in circumstances that gave rise to grave suspicion of cholera, and subsequent bacteriological examination

by Dr. Klein left no doubt that the case was one of cholera of true Asiatic type.

At the same time the number of cases of illness described as "English cholera" or "cholera nostras" was increasing at Great Grimsby and several deaths occurred. In view of the conclusion arrived at in the Hull case the deaths at Grimsby could not be regarded otherwise than as calling for serious inquiry.

For this purpose, two of our Medical Staff, Dr. Theodore Thomson and Dr. Reece, were instructed on the 29th August to proceed to Hull and Grimsby respectively in order to ascertain the circumstances on our behalf.

Fresh cases in Grimsby continued to occur notwithstanding the preventive measures taken in the town, and the disease appeared in the adjoining district of Cleethorpes-with-Thrunscoe, whilst further cases occurred at Hull.

On the 1st September we issued an Order prescribing epidemic regulations for the Urban Sanitary Districts of Grimsby and Cleethorpes-with-Thrunscoe and the Grimsby Port Sanitary District (see Appendix, p. 84). On the 6th September we issued a further Order (see Appendix, p. 89), putting in force in those districts the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in regard to choleraic diarrhœa.

On the 14th September, with a view of inducing action on the part of any Sanitary Authorities who might have been unprepared, we issued a further circular in which we pointed out that cases of cholera had occurred in England, and requested the Sanitary Authorities to revise the arrangements which had been contemplated by them in the event of the disease appearing in their district, with a view of those arrangements being promptly brought into operation if the necessity should occur.

During the months of September and October we received information from many districts of cases of suspicious illness variously described as acute diarrhœa, choleraic diarrhœa, cholera nostras, English cholera, or Asiatic cholera.

In many of these cases microscopical and bacteriological examinations were made on our behalf by Dr. Klein, and in several instances he reported that he had obtained from the material submitted to him positive evidence that the cases in question were true cholera.

In six cases which occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne and South Shields, bacteriological investigations conducted by Dr. Murray, of Newcastle, also showed the attacks to be true cholera.

Outbreaks of suspicious illness at Ashbourne, Cleethorpes, Gainsborough, Coton Hill (Stafford), Grimsby, Hull, Ilkeston, Appleton-le-Street (Malton), Middleton, North Bierley, Rotherham, Rowley Regis, and Yarmouth, and in the Metropolis were investigated by the Board's Inspectors, and the results will be embodied in a report which will be made on the subject by our Medical Officer.

In all cases measures were promptly taken for dealing with the outbreaks, and were for the most part successful in preventing serious spread of the disease. The disease did not at any time assume formidable proportions, and as the winter approached it again entirely disappeared.

According to the returns which we have received from the Sanitary Districts specified in the Appendix, page 458, 282 cases of cholera were notified to Medical Officers of Health during 1893.

In view of the temporary disappearance of cholera at the end of 1892, we found ourselves able to yield to the representations made to us on behalf of various industries in the country affected by our restrictions on the importation of rags, and on the 21st January, 1893, we issued an Order temporarily relaxing those restrictions.

For a period of two months from that date, rags, to which the previous Orders applied, and which were delivered overside or landed for the purpose of disinfection, were allowed to be removed by the consignee, or other person having control over them, provided there was delivered to the Officers of Customs a certificate by the consignor of the rags made before Her Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul at the place where the certificate was made, and authenticated by him, that such rags had not been derived from any place in which cholera had been prevalent.

Among the matters discussed at the Conference held during the early part of the year between representatives of the various Great Powers in Dresden, was the subject of the conveyance of cholera infection by rags; and an international agreement was arrived at, and subsequently ratified by the Governments of the Powers represented, which enabled us to make considerable relaxations in our Orders relating to the importations of rags.

By an Order issued on the 5th August, 1893 (see Appendix, p. 80 *et seq.*), we rescinded previous Orders and prescribed other Regulations on the subject.

The Regulations contained in the new Order extend only to dirty bedding or disused or filthy clothing, and it is provided that the terms "bedding" and "clothing" shall include such articles when torn up, but shall not include rags packed in bales and imported as merchandise. The limit of time within which dirty bedding or disused or filthy clothing which is delivered overside or landed for the purpose of disinfection is required to be disinfected has been fixed at forty-eight hours, and it is provided that any such articles delivered overside or landed for the purpose referred to which are not disinfected within the time fixed shall be destroyed within twenty-four hours by the person having control of the same; and that similar articles delivered overside or landed for destruction shall be destroyed by such person within twenty-four hours.

The Order further provides for the destruction by the Sanitary Authority, or their Medical Officer of Health, at the cost of the person having control over the same, of any bedding or clothing delivered overside or landed for the purpose of disinfection or destruction, and not disinfected or destroyed by such person within the prescribed time.

In consequence of doubts arising as to the construction of the last-mentioned Order we issued a further Order of 13th September, 1893 (Appendix, p. 90) explaining that the term "rags packed in bales and imported as merchandise" meant "rags compressed by hydraulic force transported as "wholesale merchandise in bales surrounded by iron bands, and "with marks and numbers showing their origin, and accepted "as such by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs," this being the effect of the Agreement arrived at in Dresden.

During the year members of our medical staff were constantly engaged in carrying out a systematic sanitary survey of districts in various parts of England and Wales where the death-rate from preventible disease has appeared to be unusually high, or where local circumstances have been brought to our knowledge which seemed likely to favour the spread of cholera in the event of the disease being introduced.

The results of their action will appear in the report of our Medical Officer.

Notification of infectious disease.

In our last Report we stated that up to the 31st March, 1893, the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, had been adopted in 697 Urban, 447 Rural, and 23 Port Sanitary Districts. In the course of the year ended the 31st March, 1894, we received copies of resolutions of adoption from the Authorities of 64 Urban, 26 Rural, and 14 Port Sanitary Districts. Up to the last-mentioned date, therefore, the Act had been adopted in—

761 Urban Sanitary Districts.
473 Rural Sanitary Districts.

1,234 Districts, with an aggregate population (1891) of	18,294,422
If to this be added the population of London (1891), where notification is compulsory under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	4,232,118
and of 49 towns having notification under Local Acts	3,875,286
it will be seen that the system is in force in Districts with an aggregate population of	26,401,826
out of a total population in England and Wales (1891) of	29,002,525

In addition, the Act is in force in 37 Port Districts, the population of which cannot be stated.

In 95 instances Sanitary Authorities have availed themselves of the power given them to require the notification of diseases other than those specified in the Act. In 85 cases the Act has been extended to measles; in 5 to rötheln or German measles; in 23 to whooping-cough; in 6 to chicken pox; in one to hydrophobia; and in 7 to choleraic diarrhœa or choleraic disease, for limited periods. But in 11 of these cases the Sanitary Authorities subsequently desired to revoke the addition of measles, in 1 the addition of German measles, in 2 the addition of whooping-cough, and in 1 the addition of chicken-pox.

Ten towns, namely, Barrow-in-Furness, Bradford (Yorks), Burton-on-Trent, Jarrow, Llandudno, Macclesfield, Newport (Mon.), Salford, Stafford, and Stalybridge, have substituted the provisions of the General Act for those contained in their Local Acts.

Infectious cases compared with mortality.

In previous reports we have described the system under which we collect and circulate weekly returns of cases of infectious disease notified in particular towns. Of the 141 provincial towns, having upwards of 25,000 inhabitants according to the last census, all but 7 (namely, Aberdare, Crewe, Dudley, Lincoln, Luton, Walton-on-the-Hill, and Wednesbury) have adopted the notification system, and 115 of these, as well as 9 others of smaller population, now furnish us on each Tuesday with a list of the infectious cases notified during the preceding week; and two days later the general return (which also includes the London cases, a statement of which is supplied by the Metropolitan Asylums Board) is issued to the Medical Officers of Health of the towns taking part in the scheme. By this plan we were enabled during the year to obtain and circulate information, in each week, as to the number of cases of infectious disease occurring in an aggregate population (1891) of 12,913,846. Since the close of the year, Doncaster, Gateshead, Leeds, Scarborough, Stockton-on-Tees, West Derby, and Ystradyfodwg have joined the scheme, thereby raising the aggregate population to 13,603,098. A summary of these returns for 1893, together with the number of deaths from each of the specified diseases during the year in each of the towns concerned, will be found in the Appendix, p. 458.

The following table shows the aggregate number of notifications of each disease, the deaths, and the percentage of mortality:—

Disease.	Number of Notifications received during 1893.	Number of Deaths registered during 1893.
Small-pox	11,135	909
Scarlet fever	88,373	3,691
Diphtheria	20,712 } 22,148	5,436
Membranous croup	1,436 }	
Typhus fever	371	100
Typhoid fever	18,833	3,199
Continued and relapsing fevers	878	71
Erysipelas	17,918	778
Puerperal fever	1,384	960
Cholera	282	236

With regard to this table, as well as to the summary in the Appendix, it is necessary, to point out that in most of the towns in which notification is under Local Acts, continued fever, membranous croup, and erysipelas are not notifiable, and, in some few, relapsing and puerperal fevers are also omitted. It should also be explained that the notifications of "cholera" included cases of "cholera nostras" or "English cholera," "cholera infantum," &c.

Other adoptive Acts.

Up to the 31st March, 1894, we had received copies of resolutions passed by 463 Urban and 185 Rural Sanitary Authorities adopting the whole or particular sections of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, for their districts which contained at the last census an aggregate population of 13,234,711. It may be remarked that all the more important of the clauses of this Act are in force in London without adoption, under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

A considerable number of Sanitary Authorities have also readily availed themselves of the valuable additional powers contained in the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Up to 31st March, 1894, we had received copies of resolutions from 620 Urban Sanitary Authorities adopting the whole or particular parts of the Act, and from 184 Rural Sanitary Authorities adopting so much of Part 3 as is applicable to Rural Sanitary Districts.

Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Acts.

The report of Mr. A. E. Fletcher, our chief inspector under the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Acts, contains detailed information as to the proceedings taken under those Acts during 1893, and is published as a separate Parliamentary paper. The total number of works registered during the year 1892 was 910. During the past year 1,046 works were registered. This large increase is mainly due to the Act which was passed in 1892, and which added to the works subjected to registration and inspection under the principal Act, those for extracting sulphur from alkali waste, for the preparation of barium,

strontium, sulphate of antimony, and bisulphide of carbon for the manufacture of Venetian red, crocus, &c., for smelting lead deposit, for preparing arsenious and arsenic acids, nitrate and chloride of iron, and muriatic acid, for separating the fibres of wool, cotton and silk, and for distilling gas tar or extracting zinc from the ore. The increase of the work of inspection caused by the new Act is best shown by the number of the various distinct processes of manufacture, as several of these may be carried on at a work previously registered.

There are now 1,495 processes of manufacture under inspection as against 1,225 in 1892, showing an increase of 270. A table classifying the several processes and showing the geographical distribution of the works will be found on page 564 of the Appendix.

Mr. Fletcher reports that 4,824 visits were made by the inspectors for the purpose of ascertaining whether the operations carried on at the registered works are in accordance with the principal Act, and the number of tests or exact examinations of the gases found escaping through culvert or chimney was 4,613. These tests involved the exact chemical determination of the amount of acid gas or other matter in a measured volume of the escaping air. The analysis is either made on the spot or the collected material is taken away for examination.

Mr. Fletcher's report contains a table showing the average result of all the tests made in each district throughout the year. It is satisfactory to find that the amount of noxious gas discharged into the atmosphere, though now much below that of the legal standards originally imposed, is gradually diminishing year by year.

In two cases it was found necessary to take proceedings against manufacturers for contravening the provisions of the Act. In one case a penalty of 25*l.* was inflicted, in the other a penalty of 20*l.* Proceedings were also taken in two cases for neglect to register works, and in each case a penalty was imposed.

Mr. Fletcher gives statistics showing the quantity of salt decomposed in the Leblanc and ammonia soda processes respectively during the past three years, from which it appears that the ammonia process is making a steady advance upon the older method which has flourished for more than a century, and has now nearly equalled it in the production of soda. Mr. Fletcher reports, however, that during the last 18 months, five new Leblanc works have been started, and he accounts for this by explaining that by the ammonia soda process there is no production of hydrochloric acid, chlorine or bleaching powder, which are by-products of the original manufacture.

Mr. Fletcher's report contains a description of each of the new works mentioned in the Schedule to the Act of 1892, and specified above. It will be seen from the table of the separate processes of manufacture that by far the largest number of these new processes registered during the past year, were those for

the distillation of tar. This process is carried on at 118 works distributed throughout the country. The next in number were the works for dealing with nitrate and chloride of iron and arsenic. Of the former 48 processes were inspected, including 41 in East Lancashire and Yorkshire. Of arsenic works, 41 were inspected, including 35 in the south-west of England and South Wales.

The great increase in the number of processes which now come under the Act, has of course thrown much additional work on the inspectors, and has necessitated some re-arrangement of the inspectors' districts.

Interesting details of the several processes will be found in the Report of the inspectors, attached to Mr. Fletcher's Report. The report also contains a collective index of all the Annual Reports published under the Alkali Acts since 1863.

Metropolis Water Acts.

The reports of the Examiner under the Metropolis Water Acts (Major-General A. de Courcy Scott, R.E.) and of the Analyst (Professor Frankland, F.R.S.) on the water supplied by the eight Metropolitan Water Companies in 1893, are printed in the Appendix (pp. 188 and 216). Professor Frankland reports that (in addition to the analyses of certain samples from particular localities which were specially forwarded to him by General Scott) he has, as usual, analysed one sample monthly from a main of each Company, and that the proportion of organic impurity in the river waters in 1893 was considerably less than in either of the two previous years. The mean amount of organic impurity in the Thames water, as delivered by the London Water Companies in 1868, is taken as the standard and is represented by the figures 1,000. In 1890 the figures for the Thames and Lee, respectively, were 680 and 432; in 1891, 1,002 and 684; in 1892, 831 and 610; and in 1893, 762 and 502.

Chemical analysis of water.

As in previous years, Professor Frankland's chemical analyses show that in time of flood the water of the River Thames contains a much larger proportion of organic impurity than at other times. He states, on the basis of his monthly examination of these waters, that, except in February and March, the water delivered by the Thames Companies in London in 1893 was of excellent chemical quality. During the month of February, however, severe floods occurred, and the lack of storage capacity compelled the Companies to impound flood water which not only affected the quality of the water delivered in February, but also that distributed in the following month.

Speaking generally, the Lee water is superior to that of the Thames, and the water in the upper reaches of the Lee purer than that in the lower.

Except in February, and to a less extent in March, the Lee water supplied by the New River and East London Companies was chemically of excellent quality. That supplied by the former Company contained less organic matter than that of the

East London Company, and the latter, on the average, was superior to the best of the Thames waters.

The Kent Company's water, all obtained from deep wells, has maintained the same high standard of purity which we have recorded in previous years. Its characteristic "hardness" is due mainly to the presence of bi-carbonate of lime in solution. Professor Frankland states that this hardness is not such as to influence the fitness of the water for drinking, but that it is enough to materially diminish its value for washing, steam, and industrial purposes generally. By treatment with lime before delivery chalk-water can be softened "so as to entail only "about one eightieth of the expense which falls upon the "private consumer in the shape of additional soap required for "washing."

Temperature.

The temperature of the river water varied considerably from month to month. Thus the Thames water was observed in June to be as low as 35°·8 F., and in August as high as 68°·4 F., whilst the Lee water was 37°·4 F. in January and 68°·4 F. in July. The deep-well water of the Kent Company, however, maintained an almost constant temperature throughout the year, varying only from 51°·8 F., in January to 55°·6 F. in June. Professor Frankland states that this uniformity in temperature of deep-well water causes it to be cool and refreshing in summer and less likely to become frozen in the service pipes in winter.

Bacterioscopic examination of water.

The periodical bacterioscopic examination of the water supplied by the various Companies undertaken by Professor Frankland was continued by him in 1893.

The samples submitted to investigation were collected monthly in glass tubes at the works of the respective Companies immediately after the water had passed the filters and before it was pumped into the distributing mains. The tubes were at once hermetically sealed and packed in ice to prevent the multiplication of organisms during the interval between collection and examination.

Samples of unfiltered water from the Thames and Lee, for comparison, were collected as nearly as practicable at the same time as those of the filtered water.

Samples of the deep-well water of the Kent Company, which is not subjected to filtration, were taken as the water was discharged from the pumps.

These examinations show that the bacterial quality of water may differ materially from its chemical quality. From a chemical point of view, water pumped from the gravel near the banks of the Thames differed but little from unfiltered Thames water. Bacterially, however, Professor Frankland's observation of these waters in 1893 showed that unfiltered Thames water contained on an average 64 times as many microbes as the water obtained from the gravel.

He also found that the Lee water at the East London Company's intake contained twice as many bacteria as the Thames water at the Hampton intakes, although chemically the Lee water was superior to water from the Thames.

As regards the water supplied by the Kent Company, Professor Frankland thinks there can be little doubt that the small number of microbes which he has met with in the Kent water were derived from the pumping machinery.

Experiments are still in progress with a view of discovering the conditions necessary for effective microbial filtration, and Professor Frankland refrains from drawing definite conclusions from the results exhibited in the tables included in his report.

The importance of systematic bacteriological examination of the waters delivered by these Companies is emphasised by the fact that research of this kind, coupled with the experience obtained during the late cholera outbreak at Hamburg and Altona, has seemed to indicate that uniform and really efficient sand filtration does much to minimise risk of distribution of the cholera bacillus by drinking water. Professor Frankland's experiments in 1893 show that filtration through sand of the waters of the seven Metropolitan Companies which draw their supplies from the Thames and Lee removed on an average of 12 observations in each instance, from 97·12 to 98·89 per cent. of the microbes found in the river water impounded by the Companies.

We have received from General Scott monthly reports during the year, containing details as to his examination of the water supplied by the several Companies, and as to the condition and degree of efficiency of the works for its purification.

Population supplied.

It appears from his report for the year 1893 that the total population supplied on the 31st December, 1893, by the eight Companies amounted approximately to 5,408,591.

The average population supplied during the year is placed at 5,373,650 persons, the total daily supply at 190,033,379 gallons, representing a daily consumption of 35·36 gallons per head, or 238 gallons per house, for all purposes.

Source.

The water distributed by the eight Companies is derived from the rivers Thames and Lee, from springs in the Lee Valley, and from twenty-eight wells in the chalk formation. Thirteen of these wells are in the area of the New River Company, four in that of the East London Company, and eleven in the district of the Kent Company.

The Grand Junction, the Southwark and Vauxhall, and the West Middlesex Companies draw their supplies entirely from the Thames at Hampton; the Chelsea and Lambeth Companies entirely from the Thames at West Molesey. The East London Company has an intake from the Thames at Sunbury, and it also draws from the River Lee as well as from the four wells above mentioned. The New River Company collects its water

from the Lee, from springs in the Lee Valley, and from thirteen wells in the chalk; whilst eleven chalk wells yield the whole of the water distributed in the district of the Kent Company.

The daily discharge of the Thames (measured at Teddington weir) including the amount withdrawn for water supply, averages about 1,300 million gallons. The maximum amount of water which the Companies are collectively empowered to withdraw from the Thames in 24 hours is 130 million gallons.

Thus the average quantity of water daily extracted from the Thames for the use of the Metropolis is but a small fraction of the average amount of water discharged by the river. But in considering the effect which the withdrawal of water for London produces on the whole volume of water brought down by the river, the average daily outflow of the latter cannot be relied on as a basis on which to form a conclusion. The quantity of water passing over Teddington weir varies enormously at different times. During floods, it is said by General Scott to be sometimes twenty times the dry weather volume. On the other hand, although the daily abstractions of the Water Companies are more or less constant, the total amount withdrawn is greatest in the driest weather, *i.e.*, when the flow of the river is at its minimum. In order, therefore, to ascertain the capacity of the river Thames to supply water to the Metropolis under existing conditions, the daily amount withdrawn by the Companies in a period of drought must be compared with the amount discharged by the river at the same period. From the figures supplied by General Scott we find that whilst in the month of February, 1893, the average daily discharge at Teddington (*i.e.*, the average amount which but for withdrawals would have passed the weir) was 3,021·4 million gallons, the daily figures for the month of September, 1893 averaged only 298·3 millions. Of this latter amount 36·7 per cent., or rather more than one-third of the whole volume of water coming down the river in the month of September, was withdrawn for the Metropolitan supply, whilst in the month of February the quantity withdrawn amounted only to 3·1 per cent. or about one thirty-third part of the whole.

The lowest gauging of the year 1893 was recorded on the 21st August. On that day 141·3 million gallons passed over the weir, and 110·9 million gallons were abstracted for water supply before reaching the weir.

Two and a half millions of people in the north and east of the Metropolis depend as to nine-tenths of their water supply on the River Lee and the underground water stored in its basin.

The average daily discharge of the Lee (measured at Fielde's weir) including the quantity abstracted for water supply, amounted to 281·9 million gallons in February and 51·9 million gallons in September. These figures represent the maximum and minimum amounts respectively. In the former month 18·5 per cent. of the Lee water was withdrawn for water supply, and in the latter 92·6 per cent.

On the whole, the year 1893 was very favourable to the operations of the Companies supplied from the Thames and Lee, but even in 1893 the Thames water was reported to be in good condition on only 266 days of the year. During 52 days it was discoloured and turbid, though only to a moderate extent, and on 47 days it was said to be exceptionally turbid and muddy.

The experience of the past year strikingly affirms the necessity, to which we have previously drawn attention, of providing additional reservoirs for the storage of water.

Storage.

In consequence of the limited amount of existing storage accommodation supplies have to be drawn from both the Thames and Lee during times of flood. At such times there is in the water a very large increase of impurity both suspended and in solution.

Both of these rivers drain a number of thickly inhabited areas, of which the aggregate population above the intakes of the Water Companies is put by General Scott at about 1,200,000 persons. Both rivers are also largely used for purposes of traffic and pleasure.

The towns on and near their banks have not been uniformly successful in dealing with their sewage and, as we have already pointed out, effluents do at times reach the rivers in such a condition as to be a source of pollution. Moreover, the land bordering on both rivers within 30 or 40 miles of the Metropolis is from time to time manured to a considerable and yearly increasing extent with London refuse.

The pollution thus caused calls for constant and increased watchfulness, not only on the part of the Water Companies themselves, but also of those who are specially charged with the conservancy of the rivers. We learn from General Scott that the officers of the Thames and Lee Conservancy Boards have succeeded in intercepting many sources of pollution to which the rivers were formerly exposed. But even when the utmost that can be done in this respect has been accomplished, there can be no doubt that in seasons of heavy rain, sewage effluents and drainage from the land adjoining the rivers will carry to the latter many impurities which in fairly dry weather would remain in the land.

To collect water in times when these impurities are for the most part absent, and to close the intakes when experience shows that their presence may be expected, should be the effort of every Company which obtains its supply from the Thames or Lee.

So long, however, as the storage capacity of the Companies is such as practically to require the taking of water from day to day, this desirable end cannot be achieved.

The amount of reservoir accommodation possessed by the several Metropolitan Companies is set out by General Scott on page (208) of the Appendix.

The Chelsea and the East London Companies are much better provided with the means of storing water than the other Companies, and therefore they are in a position to keep their intakes closed during, at any rate, the worst phases of flood, while deriving their full average supply from their reservoirs.

To some extent the want of further reservoirs is being attended to. Ninety acres of land have been purchased by the East London Company for the purpose of constructing storage reservoirs, and the Southwark and Vauxhall Company have a new reservoir in progress, the completion of which is expected in 1894.

To what extent the storage accommodation should eventually reach is difficult to say, but experience has shown that the East London reservoirs, which can store a supply sufficient for about 15 days, were not large enough to outlast the February floods of 1893.

This difficulty may possibly be met to some extent by improved methods of filtration, and by still further increasing the amount of water drawn from wells. Although in 1893 the quantity of water thus procured by the several Companies amounted to only 17·94 per cent. of the whole, yet the quantity so obtained in 1893 was almost double that procured from similar sources in the year 1883. The amount in 1883 averaged 17·3 million gallons per day as compared with 34·1 million gallons in 1893.

Several of the Companies have also, for some time, turned their attention to the water-holding strata in the valley of the Thames, and have constructed works for collecting the water in these natural reservoirs, purified to a considerable extent by its passage through extensive deposits of intervening gravel and sand. General Scott's report contains an account of the efforts which have been made in this direction by the Southwark and Vauxhall, the Lambeth, the Grand Junction, the East London, and the Chelsea Companies.

Constant supply.

General Scott also sets out the circumstances in which a constant supply of water can be obtained in Metropolitan districts where the supply is still intermittent, and we learn from him that during the year 1893 a considerable advance has again been made in extending the system of constant supply.

The total number of houses within the area of the Metropolitan Water Companies having such a supply on the 31st December, 1893, was 603,407, being an increase of 9,945 over the figures for the corresponding day of 1892.

Interconnexion of mains.

In consequence of the bursting of one of the Chelsea Company's water mains in the month of September, 1893, by which many houses in the south-western district of London were deprived of their supply of water for several hours, we drew the attention of the Directors of that Company to the desirability of

causing their mains to communicate with the mains of another Company, so that, if, by any accident, the source of supply were cut off, recourse could be had to the mains of the other Company. The extent to which inter-connexion exists between the mains of the several Companies is stated by General Scott on page 210.

New works.

General Scott has furnished us with an account of the works carried out and in progress during 1893, from which it appears that 72 miles of water pipes and 4,459 hydrants were laid and erected by the several Companies in that period, showing that there has been considerable activity on the part of all the Water Companies in endeavouring to meet the growing wants of the inhabitants of the several districts for whose supply they are responsible.

The districts in which the most rapid extension of the water supply is taking place are specified by General Scott on page 210.

Capital, &c.

Mr. Stoneham, the Auditor appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, has furnished a statement (see Appendix, p. 243) of the capital, revenue, and expenditure of the several Companies. The rates of dividend paid on the ordinary stock in 1893 are shown in the following table, in which are also given, for comparison, the corresponding rates in 1892 :—

Company.	Dividend 1893.	Dividend 1892.
Chelsea	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
East London	8 „	8 „
Grand Junction	8½ „	8½ „
Kent	10 „ and 1 per cent. towards back dividends.	10 „ and ¾ per cent. towards back dividends.
Lambeth	9½ per cent.	9½ per cent.
New River	11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* „	11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* „
Southwark and Vauxhall	6¼ „	6¼ „
West Middlesex	10 „	10 „

The Auditor reports that the West Middlesex Company has again made profits in excess of the amount required to pay the maximum dividend of 10 per cent., and that in consequence the reduction of rates payable by water consumers in that Company's district has been continued. This reduction amounted in 1893 to 7½ per cent., or nearly 18,000*l.* per annum.

Additional works have been constructed by the New River Company at a cost of 16,321*l.* 17*s.*, which have been paid for by the sale of ground rents and other property.

During the year 1893 the sum of 100,000*l.* raised by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company under their Act of 1886 came under the operation of the Sinking Fund clause. The amount to be paid to the Chamberlain of the City of London as trustee for the purposes of that clause was settled, after a reference to arbitration, at 312*l.* 10*s.*

During the year the sum of 2,276*l.* 5*s.* was also paid to the Chamberlain by the East London Company as required by section 20 of their Act of 1886.

Highways.

In such parts of England and Wales as were not included in the County of London, or in any Urban Sanitary District, the duty of repairing the highways, other than main roads the repairs of which were undertaken by Council Councils, devolved, during the year ended the 25th of March 1892, in separate Highway Parishes, on the Surveyors of Highways; and, in Highway Districts, on the Highway Boards, except in cases where the powers of the Highway Board were exerciseable by the Rural Sanitary Authority, in pursuance of an order of the County Authority, under section 4 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878; and except in the Isle of Wight where the Highway Commissioners, and in the Scilly Isles where the Council, acted as Highway Boards. In 17 of the counties of England and North Wales, the highway parishes were either wholly or with very few exceptions, included in Highway Districts formed under the Highway Acts of 1862 and 1864, or in the districts of Rural Sanitary Authorities acting as Highway Boards. In the six counties of South Wales, they were all included in Highway Districts, formed under the South Wales Highway Act, 1860. In several counties the district system was in operation with regard to a majority of the parishes; and in eight counties no Highway District was in existence.

The Local Government Act, 1888, imposes upon County Councils the duty of wholly maintaining and repairing all the main roads in their counties; but it enables them to enter into contracts or agreements with the Highway Authorities for the undertaking of the repair of these roads. Of the 20,327 miles of main roads in the districts and parishes above referred to, 13,354 were during the year repaired by the County Councils themselves, the remainder being maintained by the Highway Authorities under arrangements with the County Councils. In the cases where this work is undertaken by the Highway Authorities, the receipts and expenditure of these Authorities in respect of the repairs of the main roads continue to appear in their accounts.

The following table shows the number of Highway Authorities of each class during the year ended the 25th of March

1892, the number of Highway Parishes under their control, and the mileage of the roads repaired by them, distinguishing main roads from ordinary highways:—

Highway Authorities.	Number of Authorities.	Number of Highway Parishes.	Mileage.	
			Main Roads.	Ordinary Highways.
Highway Boards* - - -	359*	6,923	5,593	52,305
Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners - - -	1	30	—	275
Rural Sanitary Authorities exercising powers of Highway Boards - - -	41	746	511	5,941
Highway Surveyors - - -	—	6,508	869	41,341

* Including the Council of the Scilly Islands.

Of the 99,862 miles of ordinary highways it appears that 97,769 miles were kept metalled and 2,093 not metalled.

The total receipts of the above Highway Authorities (excluding loans) amounted during the year to 1,780,920*l.*, which comprised the following items:—

	£
Highway Rates - - - -	1,353,331
Contributions from County Councils:—	
For maintenance of main roads -	344,214
For highways or footpaths, not being main roads - - -	48,238
For county bridges, bridge roads, &c. - - - - -	3,743
On account of extraordinary traffic -	3,903
From Local Authorities other than County Councils - - - -	2,558
Other receipts - - - - -	24,933
Total - - - -	£1 780,920

Of the above sums 1,028,944*l.* was received by Highway Boards in England and Wales, including the Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners and the Council of the Scilly Isles, 123,119*l.* by Rural Sanitary Authorities exercising the powers of Highway Boards, and 628,857*l.* by Surveyors of separate Highway Parishes.

In addition to these receipts a sum of 3,996*l.* was received by waywardens in excess of their contributions to Highway Boards.

The expenditure of the Highway Authorities, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to 1,833,528*l.*, which comprised the following items:—

	£
Repairs of main roads	325,117
Repairs of ordinary highways	1,336,945
Improvements	24,483
Law charges	2,969
Salaries	102,426
Principal of loans	2,751*
Interest on loans	1,106
Payments to other local authorities	1,761
Other payments	35,970

Of the above expenditure, 1,046,342*l.* was incurred by Highway Boards in England and Wales, including the Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners and the Council of the Scilly Isles, 126,559*l.* by Rural Sanitary Authorities exercising the powers of Highway Boards, and 660,627*l.* by Surveyors of separate Highway Parishes.

The sums expended by the waywardens of Highway Parishes, in addition to their contributions to Highway Boards, amounted to 3,601*l.*

The loans raised during the year amounted to 13,849*l.*, of which 7,074*l.* was raised by Highway Boards and 6,775*l.* by Rural Sanitary Authorities acting as Highway Authorities. The expenditure out of loans was 7,362*l.*

The following were the outstanding balances of loans owing at the end of the year by the different Highway Authorities:—

	£
Highway Boards	28,235
Rural Sanitary Authorities acting as Highway Authorities	1,635†
Separate Highway Parishes	350‡

The total rateable value of the Highway Districts and separate Highway Parishes was 53,274,669*l.*, and the total amount of Highway Rates raised during the year was equivalent to a charge of 6·1*d.* in the £ on this rateable value. The Highway Rates raised during the preceding years were equal to a charge in 1890–91 of 6.0*d.* in the £, in 1889–90 of 6·4*d.* in the £, and in 1888–89 of 7·1*d.* in the £, on the rateable values. The decrease in 1891–92 and 1890–91, as compared with the two preceding years, was due to the transfer to the County Councils of the whole cost of main roads.

* Excluding £200 repaid out of Sinking Fund.

† Excluding £6,175 appearing in the Local Board Accounts in consequence of a Rural Sanitary District having been formed into an Urban Sanitary District during the year.

‡ Separate highway parishes became liable for the repayment of these loans on the dissolution of Highway Boards.

Comparing the mileage with the amount expended on the actual repairs of the roads, as shown in the Annual Local Taxation Returns for 1891–92 (Part VI., Parliamentary Paper, House of Commons, No. 489–iii., Sess. 1893–94), the following Table shows the average sums per mile spent by each class of Highway Authority in repairing the main roads and the ordinary highways of the country :—

Highway Authorities.	Main Roads.	Ordinary Highways.
	£ s.	£ s.
Highway Boards, England and Wales -	43 11	13 4
Rural Sanitary Authorities acting as Highway Boards, England - - - -	39 2	16 3
Surveyors of separate Highway Parishes, England and North Wales - - -	70 14	13 5

Turnpike Trusts.

The number of Turnpike Trusts in England (exclusive of the Isle of Wight) and North Wales on the 31st of December 1864 was 1,047, the length of the roads comprised therein being 20,189 miles.

We stated in our last Report that on the 1st of January 1893 only two Turnpike Trusts, embracing in all about 20 miles of road, remained in existence, viz., the Tewkesbury and Severn Bridge Trust, and the Trust which comprises the Anglesey portion of the Shrewsbury and Holyhead Road. From information since received, however, it appears that under an arrangement with the mortgagees of the tolls of the Tewkesbury and Severn Bridge Trust, the tolls on that road were abolished and the Trust practically expired on the 1st of November 1891. The term of the Anglesey Trust was extended by the Shrewsbury and Holyhead Road Act, 1890, until the 1st of November 1895.

Turnpike receipts and expenditure.

The receipts of the Trustees of Turnpike Trusts during the year ending Lady-day 1892 amounted to 973*l.*, comprising the following items :—

	£
Tolls - - - - - -	887
Receipts from other Local Authorities -	78
Other receipts - - - - -	8

The expenditure of the Trustees during the year was 979*l.* which was made up as follows :—

	£
Repairs of roads - - - - -	500
Loans repaid - - - -	227
Salaries - - - -	84
Payments to other Local Authorities -	88
Other payments - - -	80

The outstanding loan debt of the Trustees at the end of the year amounted to 9,435*l.*

A table showing the number and subjects of the Orders which we issued during the year in connexion with Local Government and Public Health will be found in the Appendix, page 574. Orders issued.

A list of the returns and other documents prepared by us and presented to Parliament in the year 1893 is also contained in the Appendix, page 601. Parliamentary returns.

V.—*Local Taxation and Valuation.*

We have already published Returns showing the receipts, expenditure, and outstanding loans of the various Local Authorities of England and Wales, for the financial year 1891–92, together with particulars as to the valuation for the purposes of the poor rate in force in the several Unions and Parishes under separate Boards of Guardians, in the Metropolis on the 6th of April, and in the rest of England on the 25th of March, in the years 1890 and 1891, respectively. Local taxation returns.

These Returns have been issued in seven parts as Parliamentary Papers (Nos. 312, 312–I., 489, 489–I., 489–II., 489–III., and 489-IV., Session 1893–94), each of which was published separately as soon as it was prepared. They include summaries of the accounts of no less than 28,386 Local Authorities.

In the Appendix to the present Report (page 576) will be found a Memorandum summarising the general results of the local taxation statistics of the financial year 1891–92, and contrasting them with those of the four preceding years.

This Memorandum also contains six tables, in the first of which some of the more important particulars comprised in the Returns as to the receipts, expenditure, and indebtedness of the Authorities are arranged so as to show separately as far as practicable the financial transactions of Urban and Rural Authorities. The remaining five tables show, as regards the Metropolis and the remainder of the country, the amounts of the rates levied by or on behalf of the several classes of Local Authorities during the ten financial years ended with the year 1891–92; the amount received from Treasury Subventions and payments, including payments derived from the Local Taxation Account during the years 1888–89 to 1891–92; the amounts of the loans raised by those Authorities during the same years; the outstanding loans of the Authorities at the end of each year; and the valuation for the purpose of the poor rate in force at the beginning of each year.

Receipts and expenditure for the year 1891–92.

On reference to the Memorandum above alluded to, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts of the Local Authorities during the financial year 1891–92, excluding loans, amounted to 53,337,213*l.*, which sum was made up of the following items :—

	£
Public Rates	28,507,119
Treasury Subventions and Payments	1,782,333
From Local Government Board out of Local Taxation Account	6,330,484
Tolls, Dues, and Duties	3,430,602
Revenue from Real and Funded Property	1,469,879
Sales of Property	343,317
Fines, Penalties, Fees, and Licences	1,232,646
Waterworks	2,683,496
Gasworks	4,297,000
Other undertakings producing Revenue	1,069,585
Repayments in respect of Private Improvement Works	880,566
Receipts from other sources	*1,310,186
Total	53,337,213

The expenditure of the Authorities during the year, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to 53,051,909*l.* The following are some of the principal purposes in respect of which it had been incurred :—

	£
Relief of the Poor†	6,871,236
Pauper Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums	1,719,612
Police	4,482,578
Education‡	4,838,021
Highways, Street Improvements, and Turnpike Roads	6,684,834
Gasworks	3,454,449
Public Lighting	1,024,997
Waterworks	982,593

* Including 3,946*l.* in respect of interest received by the Local Authorities on the balances in their Exchequer Contribution Accounts.

† Including salaries, but excluding maintenance of pauper lunatics and payments of principal and interest in respect of borrowed moneys.

‡ Including expenses of School Boards, School Attendance Committees, and in respect of Reformatories, Industrial Schools, and Technical and Intermediate Education.

	£
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	1,139,362
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays	1,335,302
Other Public Works and Purposes*	5,717,436
Private Improvement Works	697,595
Principal and Interest of Loans (including Payments to Sinking Funds)	11,446,355
Salaries and Superannuation Allowances†	1,687,438
Establishment Charges	517,114

The receipts from loans during the year amounted to 10,043,436*l.*, and the expenditure out of loans to 10,587,272*l.* The following are some of the principal purposes for which the loans were raised, and the amounts raised for each purpose:—

	£
Waterworks	1,648,452
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	1,011,213
Schools	1,108,810
Highways and Street Improvements	895,485
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays	355,933
Poor Law purposes	328,787
Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Commons, and Open Spaces	241,941
Gasworks	396,266
Private Improvement Works	157,896
Lunatic Asylums	55,652
Cemeteries and Burial Grounds	142,625
Baths, Wash-houses, and open bathing places	139,394
Markets	182,721
Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvements	76,825
Hospitals	104,456
Electric Lighting and Supply	100,997
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company	2,225,599

Outstanding loans.

The outstanding loans of the Local Authorities at the end of the year amounted to 207,524,093*l.*

The following statement shows, so far as it has been found practicable to apportion them, the amounts outstanding in

---

* For the various purposes in respect of which 2,967,617*l.* of this expenditure was incurred, see Appendix, p. 578.

† The sum entered here does not include the salaries of all Officers of Local Authorities. In many cases the salaries of the officers employed in connexion with some particular undertaking or purpose are included in the expenditure thereon. See also note † on page clxxviii as to "Relief of the Poor." The total amount expended during the year on salaries and remuneration of officers, so far as it can be ascertained from the returns, was 4,417,224*l.*

respect of the principal purposes for which these loans had been raised :—

	£
Waterworks	39,888,783
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays	31,690,423
Highways, Street Improvements, and Turnpike Roads	28,664,091
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	20,487,354
Schools	19,270,092
Gasworks	15,266,521
Poor Law purposes	7,012,550
Markets	5,506,677
Public Buildings, Offices, &c. (not included under other headings)	4,340,858
Bridges and Ferries	4,009,230
Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Commons, and Open Spaces	3,923,701
Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvements	3,854,287
Lunatic Asylums	3,541,423
Land Drainage and Embankment, River Conservancy, and Sea Defences	3,055,098
Cemeteries and Burial Grounds	2,553,929
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company	2,225,599
Tramways	1,340,868
Police Stations, Gaols, and Lock-up Houses	1,121,971
Baths, Washhouses, and Open Bathing Places	1,055,053
Private Improvement Works	941,181
Hospitals	759,429
Fire Brigades	532,699
Libraries and Museums	513,096
Slaughter houses	122,735
Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866	64,489
Electric Lighting and Supply	155,521
Public Lighting	35,270
Allotments	15,630
Loans charged on Church Rates	4,600
Other purposes	5,570,935
	207,524,093

In the above statement the loans for electric lighting are shown separately from those for public lighting. It has been necessary to adopt this course because although the loans raised for the former purpose would no doubt be required to some extent for works of public lighting the amount so raised cannot be apportioned between public and private lighting.

* This sum includes loans which have been raised partly for some of the works specifically enumerated, but which it has not been found practicable to apportion as between those works and other purposes.

Receipts by local authorities from 1874–75 to 1891–92.

Prior to the financial year 1874–5, some Local Authorities did not in their Returns distinguish the amounts raised by them by way of loan from their other receipts. It has, therefore, been impossible to carry back further than that year the following table, which gives the total amounts (after making the deductions necessary in order to avoid duplicate reckonings) received by Local Authorities (1) from Public Rates; (2) from Treasury subventions, including payments from the Local Taxation Account; (3) from Loans; and (4) from other sources:

Financial Year.	Public Rates.	Treasury Subventions including payments from the Local Taxation Account. *	Loans.	Other Receipts.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1874–5	19,198,579	1,681,399	11,917,288	9,938,666	42,735,932
1875–6	19,510,029	2,140,360	10,115,535	11,359,445	43,125,369
1876–7	20,147,849	2,343,314	12,057,007	12,174,519	46,722,689
1877–8	21,109,170	2,460,322	14,367,880	12,569,767	50,507,139
1878–9	21,789,423	2,697,626	14,565,052	13,910,235	52,962,336
1879–80	22,160,099	2,751,724	13,980,729	13,849,535	52,742,087
1880–1	22,907,790	2,845,015	13,351,935	14,479,478	53,584,218
1881–2	23,904,860	2,888,772	15,351,914	15,215,071	57,360,617
1882–3	24,477,086	3,327,760	10,291,822	14,649,608	52,746,276
1883–4	24,934,147	3,493,353	7,928,753	14,764,757	51,121,010
1884–5	25,666,552	3,621,508	11,141,053	14,561,121	54,990,234
1885–6	26,142,891	3,788,126	11,623,295	14,400,523	55,954,835
1886–7	26,637,017	3,975,896	9,270,987	14,718,079	54,601,979
1887–8	27,194,836	4,268,222	8,620,479	14,895,107	54,978,644
1888–9	27,420,223	4,790,860	7,000,383	15,764,622	54,976,088
1889–90	27,713,409	6,525,395	7,050,143	15,999,058	57,288,005
1890–1	27,818,642	7,185,603	6,221,989	16,433,180	57,659,414
1891–2	28,507,119	8,116,763	10,043,436	16,713,331	63,380,649

* The sums entered in this column as receipts from the Local Taxation Account include the interest received by the Local Authorities on the balances in their Exchequer Contribution Accounts.

It will be seen from this table that the aggregate amount of the Public Rates levied in England and Wales rose from 19,198,579*l.* in 1874–75 to 28,507,119*l.* in 1891–92, being an increase of 9 308,540*l.* or 48·5 per cent.; that during the same period the receipts of the Local Authorities from Treasury subventions including payments from the Local Taxation Account, rose from 1,681,399*l.* to 8,116,763*l.*, being an increase of 382·7 per cent. that their receipts from loans fluctuated considerably in different years, the amount of the loans raised during 1891–92, being greater than in any of the years since 1886–87, but smaller than in eleven out of the twelve other

years comprised in the table; and that their other receipts rose from 9,938,666*l.* in 1874–75 to 16,713,331*l.* in 1891–92, being an increase of 68·2 per cent. The principal items of these receipts for the latter year will be found on reference to page clxxviii.

If we compare the proportion which the sums received from public rates and from Imperial revenue respectively, bore to the total receipts (other than from loans) of Local Authorities, we find that in 1874–75 the public rates amounted to 62·3 per cent., and the receipts from Imperial sources to 5·5 per cent. of the total receipts, whilst in the year 1891–92 the public rates only amounted to 53·4 per cent., but the receipts from Imperial revenue to no less than 15·2 per cent. of the total receipts.

Receipts from public rates in 1873–74, &c.

The following table gives the amounts received from Public Rates by the several classes of Local Authorities for the years 1873–74, 1878–79, 1883–84, 1888–89, and 1891–92:—

Local Authorities.	Amounts received from Public Rates.				
	1873–4.	1878–9.	1883–4.	1888–9.	1891–2.
	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities	7,901,444	7,942,881	8,384,589	8,355,973	7,289,595
County Authorities, other than the London County Council	*1,798,487	*1,481,380	*1,908,930	*2,006,279	1,758,877
Municipal Corporations	1,467,779	1,266,900	1,155,927	1,358,659	1,426,994
Town Councils acting as Urban Sanitary Authorities	3,149,984	2,777,988	3,752,827	4,540,176	5,267,727
Urban Sanitary Authorities other than Town Councils, including Joint Boards		1,781,350	2,127,286	2,338,538	2,391,189
Rural Sanitary Authorities	174,286	200,802	279,828	346,314	431,878
Port Sanitary Authorities‡	—	[1,612]	[5,269]	[8,016]	[8,700]
Highway Authorities in Rural Districts	1,514,758	1,778,828	1,602,554	1,564,221	1,353,331
Burial Boards	134,104	132,530	178,789	175,723	176,350
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	—†	—†	10,382	16,818	34,380
Conservators of Commons	—†	—†	3,302	2,564	2,940
Commissioners of Public Libraries	—†	—†	2,043	21,563	44,355
Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 90).	27,807	25,189	22,847	23,125	23,918
Metropolitan Board of Works	318,780	475,412	716,136	1,074,062	—
London County Council	—	—	—	—	1,583,170
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis	602,028	538,086	639,751	722,539	775,900
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, &c.	1,126,825	1,568,376	1,600,725	1,568,295	1,948,247
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	211,700	149,690	200,652	271,967	219,837
Corporation of London	65,393	66,629	73,542	83,134	95,129
School Boards	251,906	1,327,078	1,990,163	2,631,434	3,332,066
Commissioners of Sewers	48,724	59,195	62,083	63,416	48,195
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	196,962	206,251	211,310	231,699	234,042

* Including 224,616*l.* in 1873–74, 159,619*l.* in 1878–79, 185,537*l.* in 1883–84, and 184,903*l.* in 1888–89, raised by County Authorities in the Metropolitan portions of the old counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent.

† In 1873–74 and 1878–79 no returns were received from these Authorities.

‡ The rates shown as received by Port Sanitary Authorities are omitted from the total as they are included in the rates raised by the constituent Authorities.

Local Authorities.	Amounts received from Public Rates.				
	1873–4.	1878–9.	1883–4.	1888–9.	1891–92.
	£	£	£	£	£
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities - - -	—	—	—	*17,860	63,000
Churchwardens (Church Rate) - - - -	15,170	10,858	10,431	5,864	5,999
Sea Fisheries Committees† -	—	—	—	—	[4,434]
Total - - -	18,906,137	21,789,423	24,934,147	27,420,223	28,507,119

* Rates raised by these Authorities have not been distinguished in previous years.
† The rates shown as received by Sea Fisheries Committees are omitted from the total as they are included in the rates raised by the constituent Authorities.

It appears from these figures that between 1873–74 and 1891–92 there has been an increase of 9,600,982*l.*, or 50·8 per cent., in the amounts of the public rates entered in the returns as having been levied to meet the expenditure of the above-mentioned Local Authorities, and that the greater proportion of this increase is attributable to the rates which have been raised for the expenditure of Urban Sanitary Authorities, School Boards, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and their successors* the London County Council. The additional rates levied for this expenditure in 1891–92 as compared with 1878–79 amounted to 6,212,324*l.*, being equal to 92·5 per cent. of the total increase of 6,717,696*l.*, whilst as compared with 1873–74 they amounted to 8,953,482*l.*, which was equal to 93·3 per cent. of the total increase of 9,600,982*l.* Most of the remainder of the increase in the amount of rates levied in 1891–92, as compared with 1873–74, is to be attributed to the additional rates levied to provide for the expenditure of Rural Sanitary Authorities, the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, and the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis. The reduction shown by the table in the rates levied for the purposes of Poor Law Authorities and Highway Authorities in Rural Districts is principally due to the relief afforded to those rates by the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, under which additional grants have been given to the Poor Law Authorities, whilst the Highway Authorities have been relieved from so much of the cost of the maintenance and repair of main roads as was formerly defrayed out of the highway rates.

In contrasting the amounts of the rates received by County Authorities during the two years it should be noted that the rates received by the County Council for London are not

* The excess in the amounts of the rates received by the London County Council over those received by the Metropolitan Board of Works is partly due to the abolition of the Coal and Wine Duties, and partly to the additional duties which have devolved on the Council as the successors to the former County Authorities, and their new duties under the Local Government Act, 1888.

included with the rates entered in the table as received by other County Authorities in 1891–92; and that by the operation of the Local Government Act, 1888, additional expenditure in respect of main roads and other matters was thrown on the County Authorities, whilst on the other hand the formation of County Boroughs has withdrawn from the counties in many instances areas which, for the various purposes for which County Councils act, were formerly treated as parts of the counties.

Urban and Rural Rates 1873–74 and 1891–92.

In the following table the public rates levied in Urban and Rural Districts respectively by the various classes of Local Authorities in the years 1873–74 and 1891–92, are as far as practicable distinguished; and where the valuations on which these rates were raised are known, the rates in the £ of the rates raised are given. The rates in the £ of the total Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan rates are calculated on the Poor Rate valuations.

Local Authorities.	1873–74.		1891–92.	
	Public Rates.	Rate in the £.	Public Rates.	Rate in the £.
Urban.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
(*a*) *Metropolitan.*				
Poor Law Authorities	1,602,020	1 6·8	2,273,333	1 4·5
Burial Boards	11,181	—	8,647	—
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	*—	—	33,793	—
Conservators of Commons	*—	—	2,679	—
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	*—	—	44,355	—
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, and Commissioners of Ely Place, Holborn, &c.	1,126,825	1 3·7	1,948,247	1 4·1
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	211,700		219,837	1 0·9
County Authorities (Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent)	224,616	0 2·6	—	—
London County Council	—	—	1,583,170	§0 11·5
Metropolitan Board of Works	218,780	0 2·6	—	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis. (See also under Urban and Rural)	494,256	†0 6·6	604,494	†0 5·0
Corporation of London	65,393	—	95,129	—
Churchwardens (Church Rate)	5,524	—	5,999	—
School Board for London	64,462	0 0·8	1,496,115	‖0 11·0
Total Metropolitan	4,024,757	‡3 11·3	8,316,298	‡5 0·4

* See note † on page clxxxii.

† The Rates in the £ of the Rates received by the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis have been calculated on the Metropolitan Poor Rate Valuation excluding the City for 1873–74, and on the Police Rentals for 1891–92.

‡ The Rate in the £ of the Rates raised by all the Local Authorities in the Metropolis calculated on the Poor Rate Valuation of the Metropolis.

§ This is the Rate in the £ of all Rates raised by the London County Council spread over the total Poor Rate Valuation of the Metropolis. The General Rates were 9·5*d.* in the £, and the Special Rates 2·3*d.* in the £, calculated on the Rateable Values of the areas in which they were raised.

‖ The Rate in the £ of the London School Board Rate was taken from the Annual Report of the Education Department.

Local Authorities.	1873-74.		1891-92.	
	Public Rates.	Rate in the £.	Public Rates.	Rate in the £.
(5) *Extra-Metropolitan.*	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Municipal Corporations	1,467,779	1 2·3	1,426,994	*0 7·6
Borough Urban Sanitary Authorities	3,149,984	—	5,267,727	*2 6·5
Other Urban Sanitary Authorities			2,389,464	2 4·5
Joint Boards			1,725	—
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	†—	†—	587	—
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	†—	†—	‡63,000	—
School Boards (Boroughs)	126,689	§0 1·6 in England 0 1·7 in Wales	1,028,819	§0 7·0 in England 0 7·5 in Wales
	4,744,452		10,178,316	
Urban and Rural.				
Poor Law Authorities (Extra-Metropolitan)	6,299,424	1 4·4	5,015,762	0 2·8
County Authorities (excluding the Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent)	1,573,871	—	1,758,877	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis (Extra-Metropolitan)	107,772	—	171,406	—
Burial Boards (Extra-Metropolitan)	122,923	—	167,703	—
Commissioners of Sewers	48,724	—	48,195	—
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	196,962	—	234,042	—
Churchwardens (Church Rate) (Extra-Metropolitan)	9,646	—	—	—
School Boards (Extra-Metropolitan) (excluding Boroughs)	60,755	—	§807,132	—
Conservators of Commons	†—	—	261	—
	8,420,077		§8,203,378	
Rural.				
Rural Sanitary Authorities	174,236	—	431,878	0 1·9
Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act, 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 90.	27,807	—	23,918	—
Highway Authorities	1,514,758	0 6·9	1,353,331	0 6·1
	1,716,851		§1,809,127	
Total Extra-Metropolitan	14,881,380	‖3 2·8	20,190,821	‖3 3·5
Total Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan	18,906,137	3 4·4	28,507,119	3 7·9

* These are the average Rates in the £ of the Rates raised by all Town Councils. If the Rates in County Boroughs and other Boroughs are taken separately, it appears that in the former the rates in the £ were 8·3*d.* and 2*s.* 6·6*d.*, and in the latter 6·0*d.* and 2*s.* 6·2*d.*

† See note † on page clxxxii.

‡ See note * on page clxxxiii.

§ The Rates in the £ of the Borough School Board Rates are taken from the Reports of the Committee of Council on Education, but these Reports do not distinguish the amounts received from School Board Rates in Rural Districts from those received from the Extra-Metropolitan Urban Districts other than Boroughs. It was ascertained, however, that 350,652*l.*, or 45·4 per cent., of the sum of 772,013*l.*, entered as received from Rates in 1890–91 by Extra-Metropolitan non-Borough School Boards was received from School Board Rates in Parishes, no part of which was included in any Urban Sanitary District.

‖ The Rate in the £ of the Rates raised by all the Local Authorities outside the Metropolis, calculated on the Extra-Metropolitan Poor Rate Valuation.

From the above figures it would appear that between 1873–74 and 1891–92, while the public rates levied in the Metropolis increased to the extent of 4,291,541*l.*, or 106·6 per cent., and those levied exclusively in Urban Districts outside the Metropolis to the extent of 5,433,864*l.*, or 114·5 per cent., those levied exclusively in Rural Districts increased only to the extent of 92,276*l.*, or 5·4 per cent., whilst those levied partly in Urban and partly in Rural Districts fell to the extent of 216,699*l.*, or 2·6 per cent.

In estimating the significance of these respective increases the very important changes in local areas which have taken place between 1873–74 and 1891–92 must be borne in mind. During those years as many as 213 new Urban Sanitary Districts were formed, and 171 existing Urban Sanitary Districts extended by the inclusion of places previously forming parts of Rural Sanitary Districts. The effect of these alterations of area has been to add considerably to the amounts of the rates appearing in the table as levied in Urban Districts, and to reduce to a corresponding extent the amount appearing as levied in Rural Districts or partly in Urban and partly in Rural Districts. The amounts of the Urban rates have therefore increased less and those of the Rural rates more than might be inferred from the figures in the foregoing Table.

It will be further observed from the table that whilst the average rate in the £ of the total amount of rates raised in England and Wales, calculated on the Poor Rate Valuation, only rose from 3*s.* 4·4*d.* in the £ in 1873-74 to 3*s.* 7·9*d.* in 1891–92, the average rate in the £ in the Metropolis, calculated on the Poor Rate Valuation, rose from 3*s.* 11·3*d.* in the former year to 5*s.* 0·4*d.* in the latter year. The rate in the £ of the Poor Rates had fallen between the two years in the Metropolis by 2·3*d.*, and in the Extra Metropolitan part of England and Wales by 6·6*d.*

Rates in Metropolis. Leakages.

We prepared and presented to Parliament in January 1894, in pursuance of an Order of the House of Commons, a return as to the leakages in the rates levied in the several parishes in the Metropolis (Parliamentary Paper, No. 487, Session 1893–94). The return showed as regard each parish in the Metropolis, the rateable value on which the last Poor Rate closed prior to the 25th March 1893 was made; the sum which a rate of 1*d.* in the £ on that rateable value would have produced if the whole rate had been collected, and the sum actually produced; the approximate proportion of the leakage which was attributable to (*a*) allowances to owners who were rated instead of occupiers; (*b*) excusals on the ground of poverty; and (*c*) empties, removals, and other causes. It also showed the number of assessments in respect of which commissions were allowed to owners under agreements made under section 3 of the Poor Rate Assessment

and Collection Act, 1869, and the percentages of such commissions; and where an order of the vestry under section 4 of the Act was in force, the number of assessments in respect of which abatements of 15 per cent. were allowed to owners under subsection 1 of that section, and the number of assessments in respect of which further abatements were allowed under subsection 2 to owners who were willing to be rated whether their premises were occupied or not, together with the percentages of such further abatements. It appeared from the return that a rate of 1*d.* in the £ on the total rateable value of the Metropolis would have produced 138,382*l.* if the whole of the rates had been collected, but that the actual produce was 129,246*l.*, showing a leakage of 9,136*l.* or 6·6 per cent., of which 1·8 per cent. was attributable to allowances to owners who were rated instead of occupiers, 0·1 per cent. to excusals on the ground of poverty, and 4·7 per cent. to empties, removals, and other causes. The commissions allowed to owners under agreements made in pursuance of section 3 of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act ranged from 10 per cent. in some parishes to the maximum of 25 per cent. in others; and in those parishes in which Orders in pursuance of section 4 of the Act were in force, and in which, therefore, an abatement of 15 per cent. was allowed to owners, the further abatements allowed under subsection 2 of that section ranged from 2½ per cent. in some parishes to the maximum of 15 per cent. in others.

Loans outstanding from 1874–75 to 1891–92.

The following are the amounts of the outstanding loans of Local Authorities at the end of each of the financial years from 1874–75 to 1891–92, both inclusive :—

Year.	Amount of Loans outstanding.
	£
1874–75	92,820,100
1875–76	99,407,540
1876–77	106,045,465
1877–78	114,412,201
1878–79	128,189,589
1879–80	136,934,070
1880–81	144,203,299
1881–82	151,704,640
1882–83	159,255,776
1883–84	164,847,463
1884–85	173,207,968
1885–86	181,488,720

Year.	Amount of Loans outstanding.
	£
1886–87	186,821,642
1887–88	192,222,099
1888–89	195,442,397
1889–90	198,671,312
1890–91	201,215,458
1891–92	207,524,093

The liabilities of Local Authorities in respect of their outstanding loans had therefore increased by 114,703,993*l.*, or 123·6 per cent., in 1891–92 as compared with 1874–75. The increase during 1891–92 was larger than in any year since 1885–86, and was principally attributable to the fact that the Town Council of Manchester raised no less a sum than 2,225,599*l.* during the year for the purposes of the Manchester Ship Canal. The amount of debt per £ of Rateable Value was about 1*l.* 6*s.* in 1874–75 and 1*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* in 1891–92. The loans raised during the eighteen years amounted to 194,899,680*l.*

Some of the above loans are repayable by means of sinking funds in which, according to the returns, sums amounting to 4,781,229*l.* remained at the end of the year 1891–92, and some of them, *e.g.*, a majority of those owing for harbours, docks, and piers, are not charged on the rates. Others, such as those incurred for waterworks, gasworks, markets, &c., are primarily charged, in many cases, on the revenues of the undertakings for the purposes of which they have been raised, and constitute a charge on the rates only in the event of such revenues proving insufficient to meet the payments of principal and interest of the loans.

Comparison between the National Debt and local debt.

The relative proportions which the debts of Local Authorities bore to the National Debt at the end of the financial years 1874–75 and 1891–92 are shown by the following figures:—

	National Debt.	Local Debt.
	£	£
1874–75	768,945,757	92,820,100
1891–92	677,679,571	207,524,093

The following table gives the outstanding loans of the different classes of Urban and Rural Authorities for 1874–75 and 1891–92:— Loans of Urban and Rural Authorities, 1874–75 and 1891–92.

Local Authorities.	1874–75.*	1891–92.
PURELY URBAN.	£	£
(*a.*) *Metropolitan.*		
Poor Law Authorities	1,872,370	3,744,014
Burial Boards	76,141	149,335
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	—	392,723
Conservators of Commons	—	35,000
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	—	95,550
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, and Commissioners of Ely-place, Holborn, &c.	1,888,459	1,933,444
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London		1,776,007
Metropolitan Board of Works	11,174,139	—
London County Council	—	20,370,887
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis †	—	346,225
Corporation of London	4,908,500	4,742,000
Churchwardens (Church Rates)	20,000	3,300
School Board for London	1,067,590	7,336,411
	21,007,199	40,924,896
(*b.*) *Extra Metropolitan.*		
Municipal Corporations	5,758,483	9,797,494
Borough Urban Sanitary Authorities	33,737,494	86,539,413
Other Urban Sanitary Authorities		13,754,372
Joint Boards		1,265,743
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	—	10,080
Markets and Fairs Commissioners	157,546	25,380
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	20,959,329	31,161,014
School Boards (Boroughs)	903,911	6,799,164
	61,516,763	149,352,660
Total Purely Urban	82,523,962	190,277,556
PARTLY URBAN AND PARTLY RURAL.		
Poor Law Authorities (Extra-Metropolitan)	1,648,943	3,268,536
County Authorities	3,144,676	2,494,095
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis †	—	95,775
Port Sanitary Authorities	—	8,893
Burial Boards (Extra-Metropolitan)	1,228,524	2,038,560
Bridge and Ferry Trustees	238,511	7,560
Commissioners of Sewers	64,774	79,134
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	1,464,704	2,388,047
Salmon, &c., Fishery Conservancy Boards	—	80
Churchwardens (Church Rate) (Extra-Metropolitan)	38,982	1,300
School Boards (Extra-Metropolitan) (excluding boroughs)	493,155	5,022,980‡
Turnpike Trustees§	1,791,706	9,435
	10,113,975	15,414,395‖

* The figures entered in the above Statement for 1874–75 were taken from the Parliamentary Return relating to Local Taxes, 1883.

† For the year 1891–92 the outstanding loans of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police were divided between the Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan parishes upon the basis of the rentals upon which the rates were raised.

‡ This amount includes sums owing by School Boards acting in parishes no part of which was included in any Urban Sanitary District. The amount owing by these School Boards in 1874–75 and 1891–92 cannot be stated, but in 1890–91 it was 2,016,703*l.*

§ The rapid decrease in the outstanding loans of Turnpike Trusts is owing to the extinction of trusts during the years between 1875 and 1892. ‖ See note ‡.

Local Authorities.	1874–75.*	1891–92.
Rural.		
Rural Sanitary Authorities - - -	139,718	1,801,922
Highway Authorities - - - - -	42,445	30,220
	182,163	1,832,142†
Total - - -	92,820,100	207,524,093

* The figures entered in the above Statement for 1874-75 were taken from the Parliamentary Return relating to Local Taxes, 1883. † See note ‡, p. clxxxix.

It will be seen from this table that between 1874–75 and 1891–92 of the purely urban debt that owing by Metropolitan Local Authorities increased from 21,007,199*l.* to 40,924,896*l.*, and that owing by Extra-Metropolitan Local Authorities from 61,516,763*l.* to 149,352,660*l.*, while the loans of Local Authorities partly urban and partly rural rose from 10,113,975*l.* to 15,414,395*l.*, and those of Local Authorities purely rural from 182,163*l.* to 1,832,142*l.* The increases in the outstanding loans of Extra-Metropolitan Urban Sanitary Authorities amounted to 67,822,034*l.*, and those in the loans of School Boards (including the School Board for London) to 16,693,899*l.*, making together 84,515,933*l.* out of the total increase of 114,703,993*l.*

The proportion which the local debt bears to the population and rateable value of the several districts in respect of which it has been incurred varies greatly in different localities. The following table shows that the amounts of debt per head of population and per £ of rateable value are small in rural districts, and in districts partly urban and partly rural, as compared with the amounts in urban districts. In calculating the debt per head of the population, it has been necessary to make the calculation on the census population of 1891.

Loans, 1891–92.

——	Debt.	Population, 1891.	Amount of Debt per Head of Population.	Rateable Value.	Amount of Debt per £ of Rateable Value.
	£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
London - - -	40,924,896	4,211,743	9 14 4	33,070,330	1 4 9
Other Urban Districts - -	*149,352,660	16,683,761	8 19 0	69,550,884	2 2 11
Extra Metropolitan Districts, partly Urban and partly Rural - - - -	15,414,395	[24,790,782]	0 12 5	[122,825,553]	0 2 6
Rural - - - -	† 1,832,142	8,107,021	0 4 6	53,274,669	0 0 8
	207,524,093	29,002,525	7 3 1	155,896,383	1 6 7

* Including 31,090,423*l.* debt owing in respect of harbours, piers, docks, and quays. Excluding this debt, the amount of debt in these districts was 7*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* per head of population, and 1*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* per £ of rateable value.

† This amount excludes sums owing by School Boards acting in Parishes no part of which was included in any Urban Sanitary District. See note ‡ on page clxxxix.

The gross estimated rental and rateable value of property assessed to the poor rate, according to the Valuation Lists in force for the Metropolis on the 6th April, and for the rest of England and Wales on the 25th March are shown, for each of the years from 1874 to 1892, both inclusive, in the following Table :—

Valuation to the Poor Rate in 1874 and eighteen following years.

VALUATION TO THE POOR RATE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.	Valuation to the Poor Rate.		Increase over preceding Year.	
	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£	£	£
1874	136,408,462	115,646,631	3,836,633	3,254,269
1875	140,524,319	119,079,589	4,115,857	3,432,958
1876	146,989,979	124,587,474	6,465,660	5,507,885
1877	150,980,679	127,948,380	3,990,700	3,360,906
1878	154,606,467	131,021,019	3,625,788	3,072,639
1879	157,968,723	133,769,875	3,362,256	2,748,856
1880	160,248,997	135,645,473	2,280,274	1,875,598
1881	165,143,300	139,636,307	4,894,303	3,990,834
1882	167,449,369	141,407,686	2,306,069	1,771,379
1883	169,835,285	143,222,438	2,385,916	1,814,752
1884	172,653,906	145,527,944	2,818,621	2,305,506
1885	175,044,207	147,350,562	2,390,301	1,822,618
1886	177,240,827	148,907,797	2,196,620	1,557,235
1887	177,954,875	149,334,624	714,048	426,827
1888	178,589,584	149,696,812	634,709	362,188
1889	179,700,566	150,485,974	1,110,982	789,162
1890	181,751,996	152,116,008	2,051,430	1,630,034
1891	186,126,397	155,896,383	4,374,401	3,780,375
1892	188,397,661	157,722,913	2,271,264	1,826,530

In 1892 the gross estimated rental had increased by 51,989,199*l.* or 38·1 per cent., and the rateable value by 42,076,282*l* or 36·4 per cent., as compared with 1874. The increases which took place in the years 1887, 1888, and 1889 respectively, both in the gross estimated rental and in the rateable value were very small as compared with the increases which took place in every other year comprised in the Table. The total increase in the rateable value amounted in the quinquennial period from 1874 to 1878 to 18,628,657*l.*, and in the similar period from 1879 to 1883

to 12,201,419*l.*, whilst in the same period from 1884 to 1888 it only amounted to 6,474,374*l.*; that is to say, in the last period of five years the increase in the rateable value of property amounted to little more than a third of the increase in the first period of five years. There was, however, a considerable, increase in 1890 as compared with the three preceding years, and the increase in 1891 was greater than in any other of the years comprised in the Table except 1876 and 1881. These three years were years in which the quinquennial re-valuation of properties in the Metropolis took place. The total increase in the four years from 1889 to 1892 amounted to 8,026,101*l.*

The following statement shows the increase or decrease per cent. in the rateable value in each Union-county in 1892 as compared with the preceding year:—

Increase per Cent.

Huntingdon	3·9	Lancaster	1·3
Bedford	3·6	Worcester	1·2
Buckingham	3·1	Cambridge	1·1
Middlesex	2·6	Northampton	1·1
Derby	2·1	Warwick	1·1
Northumberland	2·0	Chester	1·0
York, East Riding	2·0	Nottingham	1·0
Hertford	1·9	Devon	0·9
Norfolk	1·9	London	0·9
Surrey	1·9	Kent	0·8
Hereford	1·8	Somerset	0·8
Leicester	1·8	Gloucester	0·7
North Wales	1·8	Cornwall	0·6
Southampton	1·8	Dorset	0·5
South Wales	1·7	Monmouth	0·4
Berks	1·6	Salop	0·4
Durham	1·6	Wilts	0·4
Essex	1·5	Oxford	0·3
Sussex	1·5	Westmorland	0·2
Stafford	1·4	Lincoln	0·0
York, West Riding	1·4		

Decrease per Cent.

Rutland	0·0	York, North Riding	0·8
Suffolk	0·5	Cumberland	1·9

In the following table the gross estimated rental and rateable value of property in the Metropolis on the 6th of April are shown separately for each of the nineteen years from 1874 to 1892, both inclusive:—

VALUATION TO THE POOR RATE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Year.	Valuation to the Poor Rate.		Increase over preceding Year.	
	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£	£	£
1874	25,148,033	20,672,765	391,322	323,555
1875	25,574,366	21,019,507	426,333	346,742
1876	27,602,649	22,763,087	2,028,283	1,743,580
1877	28,464,833	23,444,876	862,184	681,789
1878	29,027,795	23,912,681	562,962	467,805
1879	29,682,269	24,447,444	654,474	534,763
1880	30,421,071	25,057,781	738,802	610,337
1881	33,384,851	27,544,446	2,963,780	2,486,665
1882	33,855,917	27,973,978	471,066	429,532
1883	34,470,725	28,438,385	614,808	464,407
1884	35,100,704	28,954,020	629,979	515,635
1885	35,689,244	29,410,489	588,540	456,469
1886	37,027,516	30,446,336	1,338,272	1,035,847
1887	37,361,895	30,720,646	334,379	274,310
1888	37,730,300	31,005,876	368,405	285,230
1889	38,033,026	31,240,820	302,726	240,944
1890	38,393,897	31,596,896	360,871	350,076
1891	40,017,348	33,070,830	1,623,451	1,473,934
1892	40,387,410	33,370,826	370,062	299,996

It appears from the above table that in the Metropolis the gross estimated rental increased between 1874 and 1892 by 15,239,377*l.* or 60·6 per cent., and the rateable value by 12,698,061*l.*, or 61·4 per cent. The most important feature in the table is the very large increase which it shows in the years 1876, 1881, 1886, and 1891 when the quinquennial re-valuations of property in the Metropolis were made, in pursuance of the provisions of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, but the increase which resulted from this re-valuation in 1886 and 1891 was not so large as at the two previous re-valuations in 1876 and 1881. The increase in the valuation in the intervening

years is attributable mainly to additions to old buildings and the erection of new ones.

In the Metropolis as well as in England and Wales generally, the increases in the years 1887, 1888, and 1889 respectively, were very much smaller than in any other year comprised in the table.

Valuations in urban and rural districts

The following table shows the increases which took place in the valuations in urban and rural districts, respectively, between Lady-day 1873 and 1891.

VALUATIONS.

Year.	The Metropolis.	Municipal Boroughs.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Sanitary Districts.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1873	20,412,994	24,601,486	14,988,397	52,389,485	112,392,362
1891	33,070,830	44,917,291	24,633,593	53,274,669	155,896,383

The above figures are taken from the Poor Rate Valuations, except in the cases of the Valuations for "other Urban Districts" and Rural Sanitary Districts for 1873–74. In neither of those cases is the Poor Rate Valuation known. It has been necessary, therefore, to take, in the former case, the General District Rate Assessment, and in the latter, to arrive at the valuation by deducting the rateable value of Boroughs and the assessable value of other Urban Sanitary Districts for the purposes of the General District Rate from the Extra-Metropolitan Poor Rate Valuation. The Valuation of Rural Sanitary Districts for 1873–74 includes, therefore, three-fourths of the rateable value of the properties which in Urban Districts other than Boroughs were assessed in that year for the purposes of a General District Rate at one-fourth of their rateable value.

It should be borne in mind in comparing the rateable values of Boroughs and other Urban Sanitary Districts for successive years, that year by year the number of the Boroughs increases by the incorporation of some of the more important of the other Urban Sanitary Districts, and the areas of some of the existing Boroughs are enlarged by the extension of their boundaries. On the other hand, a considerable number of new Urban Sanitary Districts are constituted, and existing urban districts extended. By these means the aggregate assessable value of Municipal Boroughs is constantly being increased by the inclusion in it of properties withdrawn from the assessments of other Urban Sanitary Districts, and in some cases from the Rural assessments; while, on the other hand, the assessments of Urban Districts other than Boroughs lose the properties thus withdrawn from them, and absorb other properties previously situated in Rural Districts.

The increases in the valuations of Municipal Boroughs and other Urban Sanitary Districts since 1873–74 must not therefore be taken to be due merely to the increase in the value of individual properties.

For similar reasons, in tracing the changes which have taken place in the rateable value of Rural Sanitary Districts as a whole in successive years, it should be remembered that the growth of towns is constantly withdrawing from the Rural assessments a considerable amount of rateable property; and that, if a fall takes place in any year in the Rural assessment, it must not be assumed that this fall is merely due to the fall in the value of individual properties.

The foregoing table shows that the actual rateable value of Rural Sanitary Districts, notwithstanding the withdrawals from the Rural assessments of properties now included in Urban Sanitary Districts, was larger in 1891–92 than the estimate of the rateable value of those districts in 1873–74, which, as has been already stated, included three-fourths of the rateable value of certain properties in Urban Districts.

As it appears from the Income Tax Valuations that the annual value of lands fell from 50,357,000*l.* in 1873–74 to 41,918,000*l.* in 1891–92, the rateable value of houses and other properties in rural districts must have increased considerably during that period.

Proportion of rateable value to population in urban and rural districts.

In estimating the local burdens, a very important element for consideration is the proportion which the rateable value bears to the population. If the rateable value of any given area is small, and the population large, the inevitable expenses, borne by the ratepayers in connexion with pauperism, elementary education, and sanitation, are necessarily heavy, and fall with great severity on the real property on which they are charged. On the other hand, if the rateable value is large and the population small, these expenses are diminished, and the property on which they fall can better afford to bear them.

The following table shows the amount of rateable value per head of the population in 1891-92 in (1) London; (2) the Municipal Boroughs; (3) other Urban Districts; and (4) Rural Districts:—

	Rateable Value, 1891–92.	Population, 1891.	Amount of Rateable Value per Head of Population.
	£		£ s. d.
The Metropolis	33,070,830	4,211,743	7 17 0
Municipal Boroughs	44,917,291	10,820,351	4 3 0
Other Urban Districts	24,633,593	5,863,410	4 4 0
Rural Sanitary Districts	53,274,669	8,107,021	6 11 5
England and Wales	155,896,383	29,002,525	5 7 6

The large amount of rateable value per head of the population in the Metropolis is due to the fact that a great part of the day population of the City, and some other London districts, resides outside the Metropolis. From this cause the amount of rateable value per head of the population of the City of London is over 100*l.* Leaving London out of account, as altogether exceptional from its position, it will be seen from the above table that the amount of rateable value per head of the population is more than half as much again in the Rural as in the Extra-Metropolitan Urban Districts.

Local valuations contrasted with Crown valuations.

In accordance with our usual practice, we have caused a table to be compiled, from figures published in the Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, with the view of showing the different valuations which the same properties bear for the purposes of imperial as contrasted with local taxation. The table gives the comparison for the eighteen years from 1874–75 to 1891–92. It must be borne in mind that the figures contained in this table only relate to a portion of the property which is rated to the poor rate, as Schedule A. does not comprise the whole of the property which is included in the Poor Rate Valuation Lists.*

COMPARISON of the VALUATION of the PROPERTIES assessed for CROWN PURPOSES with that of the same PROPERTIES assessed for LOCAL PURPOSES.

YEAR.	THE METROPOLIS.		THE REST OF ENGLAND.	
	(1.) Gross Value in Income Tax Assessment under Schedule A.	(2.) Valuation under Valuation (Metropolis) Act.	(3.) Gross Value in Income Tax Assessment under Schedule A.	(4.) Valuation by Assessment Committees.
	£	£	£	£
1874–5	24,192,112	24,145,246 19,884,462	107,689,995	97,812,540 84,049,290
1875–6	24,680,427	24,634,183 20,293,708	109,096,483	99,218,361 85,195,785
1876–7	26,471,597	26,468,310 21,846,071	115,608,677	103,847,680 89,348,593
1877–8	27,186,876	27,182,877 22,401,953	117,392,385	106,030,930 91,119,973

* In 1891–92 the gross estimated rental of property in England and Wales rated, but not assessed under Schedule A., was 28,998,695*l.* The rateable value of this property was 23,426,948*l.* It will, however, be observed that this amount added to the amounts in the above Table does not correspond with the total rateable value for England and Wales, shown in the Table on page cxci. The difference is due to the fact that the figures relate to two different dates in the year.

Year.	The Metropolis.		The Rest of England.	
	(1.) Gross Value in Income Tax Assessment under Schedule A.	(2.) Valuation under Valuation (Metropolis) Act.	(3.) Gross Value in Income Tax Assessment under Schedule A.	(4.) Valuation by Assessment Committees.
	£	£	£	£
1878–9	27,981,759	{ 27,996,840 23,044,552	118,966,392	{ 107,399,088 92,039,521
1879–80	28,444,287	{ 28,423,199 23,353,813	123,107,104	{ 111,355,633 95,390,307
1880–1	29,194,442	{ 29,173,569 23,940,129	124,453,737	{ 113,060,821 96,797,186
1881–2	31,205,278	{ 31,200,161 25,713,746	125,201,120	{ 114,039,771 97,727,914
1882–3	32,034,660	{ 32,029,416 26,366,256	125,399,157	{ 114,818,683 98,186,834
1883–4	32,737,597	{ 32,735,056 26,956,201	126,389,982	{ 116,584,247 99,482,504
1884–5	32,895,336	{ 32,895,317 27,128,614	127,047,097	{ 118,025,110 100,982,696
1885–6	33.433,871	{ 33,433,917 27,546,821	127,661,821	{ 118,360,223 100,499,228
1886–7	34,164,225	{ 34,149,635 28,018,930	128,089,925	{ 119,859,712 102,104,293
1887–8	34,669,414	{ 34,669,129 28,388,068	127,987,977	{ 120,981,965 102,769,528
1888–9	34,976,108	{ 34,975,625 28,722,526	127,469,314	{ 118,874,312 100,878,864
1889–90	35,122,308	{ 35,122,308 28,940,869	128,210,887	{ 120,499,028 102,004,910
1890–91	35,533,116	{ 35,533,116 29,268,945	129,175,384	{ 122,157,606 103,377,558
1891–92	36,307,368	{ 36,307,368 30,006,251	130,359,199	{ 123,455,835 104,521,696

Note.—In Columns (2) and (4) the first of the bracketed figures against each year represents the "Gross Estimated Rental" and the second the "Rateable Value."

These figures show that the valuation of property in respect of income tax under Schedule A. is nearly the same as the gross estimated rental shown by the poor rate valuation in the Metropolis, but that, as regards the rest of England, the Crown

valuation was largely in excess of the poor rate valuation. In 1891–92 the gross value in the income tax assessment for England and Wales, excluding the Metropolis, exceeded the gross estimated rental for the purposes of the poor rate by 5·6 per cent., whilst in the Metropolis the assessment and the rental were precisely the same in amount.

Changes in Staff.

We regret to have to report the resignation of Mr. Robert Hedley, who was Inspector for the Metropolitan District, and the death of Mr. Samuel Smith, C.E., one of our Engineering Inspectors. Mr. Henry Lockwood, the Inspector of the Eastern Counties District, was transferred to the Metropolitan District, and Mr. Herbert Preston Thomas was appointed to succeed Mr. Lockwood.

In consequence of the large increase in the number of inquiries required to be held by our Engineering Inspectors, Major-General Henry D. Crozier, R.E., and Mr. Rienzi Walton, C.E., have been appointed as Engineering Inspectors, and Mr. F. H. Tulloch, M. Inst. C.E., has been appointed an Engineering Inspector in the room of the late Mr. S. Smith. These officers had previously been acting as temporary Engineering Inspectors.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty.

G. SHAW LEFEVRE,
President.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

Circulars, &c. issued by the Local Government Board.

I. Circulars, &c. relating to County Councils or the Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894.

No. 1.

The Local Stamp Act, 1869.

Circular Letter to County Councils.

Local Government Board,
Sir, *13th December* 1893.

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that their attention has been drawn to the question whether, under the Local Government Act, 1888, the execution of the Local Stamp Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 49), is vested in the county council or in the standing joint committee, and whether the county council or the standing joint committee are the body by whom an order of quarter sessions under section 4 of the last-mentioned Act may be revoked.

Amongst the administrative business of the court of quarter sessions transferred to the county council by section 3 of the Local Government Act was the execution as local authority of the Local Stamp Act; but subsection 3 of section 30 of the Act of 1888 provides that any matter arising under the Act with respect to the application of the Local Stamp Act to any sums received by clerks to justices, or with respect to anything incidental to the matter, shall be referred to and determined by the standing joint committee appointed under subsection (1) of that section. Moreover, section 84 (2) provides that in the enactments relating to the salaries of clerks of petty sessional divisions and the fees payable to such clerks, which are not excluded in the fixing of their salaries, "the standing joint committee shall be "substituted for the quarter sessions justices and the local authority "respectively."

The Board thought it desirable to consult the law officers of the Crown with regard to this matter, and they now direct me to state that the law officers consider that, although the questions involved are not wholly free from doubt, the execution of the Local Stamp Act is vested in the county council as local authority, and that the power to revoke an order of quarter sessions under section 4 of the Act rests with the county council.

I am, &c.
Hugh Owen,
To the Clerk of the County Council. *Secretary.*

No. 2.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Circular Letter to Authorities (including all County and Metropolitan Authorities) who have the power to appoint Analysts.

Local Government Board,
26th February 1894.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have received from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue a communication with reference to the portions of samples forwarded to the chemical officers of their department under the 22nd section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, from which it appears that in some instances the quantities have been so small as to cause difficulties in the operations of analysis; that in others the packing has been defective; and that in certain instances, in the case of perishable articles, there has been what has seemed an unnecessarily long interval between the original purchase and the receipt of the sample at Somerset House.

The insufficiency referred to is doubtless generally due to the smallness of the sample purchased under section 13 of the Act, but also, occasionally, to the fact that the parts into which, under section 14, the sample is divided are not made equal.

The chemical officers of the Inland Revenue suggest that the following rules should be observed in this matter:—

1. The quantities of the samples purchased under section 13 should not be less, in the case of milk, than 1 pint; butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb.; lard, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb.; coffee, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb.; spirits, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint.
2. The division under section 14 should be made as nearly equally as possible, so that the portion reserved may be not less than one-third of the whole.
3. The reserved portion of such samples as butter and lard, should as soon after purchase as possible, be placed, without paper (since paper acts as an absorbent), in a dry, wide-mouthed stoppered bottle or in an earthenware jar, securely corked so as to exclude the air.
4. The bottle used for the reserved portion of milk should be of such capacity that the milk may nearly fill it. (The use of bottles much too large for the quantity is apt to result in such a churning, if the samples are sent by railway, as to cause the separation of the fat.)
5. The corks used should be new and sound.

The Board request that the officers by whom samples are obtained for analysis may be instructed to have regard to these rules.

I am also to suggest that the officers referred to should be impressed with the importance of securing the utmost promptitude, both as regards the transmission of samples to the public analysts immediately after purchase, and as regards the subsequent stages of the case where legal proceedings are taken. It might be well, too, that the attention of the public analyst should be called to the desirability of completing his analyses as soon as practicable after receipt of the articles sent to him.

I am at the same time to state that the Board have received from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue a report from their chief chemical officer showing the results of certain investigations made by him with

regard to the composition of milk; and I am to request that you will have the goodness to forward to the public analyst one of the copies of that report which are herewith enclosed.

I am, &c.
HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

(Inclosure in No. 2.)

REPORT FROM DR. BELL, C.B., F.R.S., PRINCIPAL OF THE LABORATORY OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE.

In reference to the letter of the Assistant Secretary to the Local Government Board of the 3rd instant, suggesting a report from me in regard to the tabular results of the analyses of genuine milks with which that Board had been recently furnished, I beg to say that as ten years had elapsed since our former systematic examination into the composition of genuine milk, and as its quality is more or less affected by the breed of the cows, and by the food they receive, it was considered desirable to make a fresh investigation into the character of the milk now generally produced in order to ascertain whether any material changes had taken place in the interval in its composition which would affect the limits of quality hitherto relied on as a guide in dealing with samples suspected to have been tampered with.

This investigation into the present composition of genuine milk embraces the milk of 273 single cows, and the mixed milk of 55 dairies. In each case the cows were thoroughly milked in the presence of one of the assistant analysts of this department, and the genuineness of each sample can be substantiated. The samples, which embrace the milk of country farms as well as of town dairies, were collected over a wide area; and the breed of the cows, as well as the kind of food on which they were being fed, was duly noted.

The results show that while there has been a sensible improvement in the quality of milk since our previous investigation ten years ago, as regards the proportion of fat, the non-fatty solids are in substantial agreement with the results obtained from the samples previously analysed by us. It may be pointed out that 17 per cent. of the samples from individual cows fall below 8·5 per cent. in non-fatty solids, though in very few cases does the percentage fall much below this figure, and that the proportion under 8·8 per cent. amounts to over one-third of the total number, while in the case of the mixed milk of dairies more than one-half of the samples fall below 9·0 per cent.

(Signed) J. BELL.

Laboratory, Somerset House,
15th August 1893.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSES OF MILK FROM INDIVIDUAL COWS.

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total,
1	Shorthorn	5½	3 months	Grass—4 hours, hay, brewers' grains, 4 lb. linseed cake.	4	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	1031·75	9·01	3·85	12·86
2	„	4	6 weeks		7	„	„	1031·53	9·12	4·96	14·08
3	„	7	2 months		5	„	„	1032·59	9·33	4·07	13·40
4	Jersey	5½	3 „		5	„	„	1031·14	9·05	5·78	14·83
5	„	5	6 „		3	„	„	1030·20	8·87	5·47	14·34
6	Dutch	6	5 „	Grass—6 hours, 1 bushel brewers' grains, 2 cabbages.	6	1 P.M.	4.30 A.M.	1029·95	8·20	3·51	11·71
7	Jersey and Shorthorn	5	4 weeks		8	„	„	1031·45	8·88	5·62	14·50
8	Shorthorn		4 „		8	„	„	1031·21	9·01	5·40	14·41
9	„	10	8 months		4	„	„	1030·41	8·33	2·88	11·21
10	Ayrshire and Shorthorn	7	6 „		6	„	„	1032·47	9·01	4·08	13·09
11	Ayrshire	—	9 „	Grass—brought in, 1 bushel brewers' grains, hay.	4	Noon	4 A.M.	1031·04	8·92	4·51	13·43
12	„	—	9 „		3	„	„	1032·60	10·04	5·79	15·83
13	„	—	6 „		4	„	„	1031·76	9·32	4·22	13·54
14	Shorthorn	—	7 „		4	„	„	1030·16	8·88	4·44	13·32
15	„	—	7 „		4	„	„	1030·56	8·97	4·88	13·85
16	„	3½	2 weeks	Grass—7¼ hours, hay, 4 lb. cotton cake.	6	4.30 P.M.	6 A.M.	1032·14	9·32	5·57	14·89
17	Dutch	4	2 „		6	„	„	1031·88	9·04	5·05	14·09
18	Shorthorn	4	15 months		2	„	„	1030·73	8·75	4·20	12·95

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
19	Shorthorn	4½	4 weeks	As above, with 40 lb. mangels extra.	7	4.30 P.M.	6 A.M.	1030·97	8·55	3·95	12·50
20	Jersey and Shorthorn	3	3 „		7	„	„	1030·25	8·20	3·49	11·69
21	Shorthorn	4	3 months	Grass—4 hours, 1 bushel brewers' grains, 2 cabbages.	6	1 P.M.	4 A.M.	1030·27	8·57	4·46	13·03
22	„	3	3 „		6	„	„	1032·30	8·94	4·53	13·47
23	„	10	8 „		3	„	„	1030·29	8·47	3·88	12·35
24	„	5	2 „		6	„	„	1032·21	9·01	4·42	13·43
25	Dutch	7	3½ „		4	„	„	1031·36	8·98	4·19	13·17
26	Shorthorn	5	1 month	Grass—4 hours, 10 lbs. chaff, 40 lb. swedes, 30 lbs. cabbages, 7 lb. oats.	4	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1031·26	8·70	5·03	13·73
27	Jersey and Shorthorn	9	6 weeks		6½	„	„	1032·43	8·72	3·00	11·72
28	Ayrshire	5½	7 months		3	„	„	1033·96	9·58	4·35	13·93
29	„	4½	5 „		2	„	„	1031·64	8·68	3·98	12·66
30	„	5½	8 „		3	„	„	1030·32	8·37	4·35	12·72
31	Shorthorn	6	3 „	Grass—4 hours, ½ bushel brewers' grains, oat straw, and hay chaff, mangels, 1 peck meal (pea, barley, and wheat).	6	2 P.M.	5 A.M.	1031·83	8·81	3·78	12·59
32	„	3½	3 weeks		6	„	„	1032·33	9·11	4·48	13·59
33	„	2½	5 „		5	„	„	1030·84	8·48	4·42	12·90
34	„	3½	14 months		1½	„	„	1031·46	8·75	3·36	12·11
35	„	9	3 „		6	„	„	1032·40	8·92	3·63	12·55

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
36	Shorthorn	4	4 months	Grass—4 hours, hay, and oat straw chaff, 4 lb. cotton and linseed cake, ½ bushel brewers' grains, 1 bushel mangels.	3	2.30 P.M.	5 A.M.	1031·77	8·90	4·33	13·23
37	„	3	3 „		4	„	„	1029·72	8·38	4·88	13·26
38	„	4	7 „		3	„	„	1032·57	9·41	4·96	14·37
39	„	3½	3 „		3	„	„	1032·48	8·89	3·58	12·47
40	„	5	7 „		3	„	„	1031·36	8·98	4·99	13·97
41	Shorthorn and strain of Jersey.	4	16 weeks	Oat straw chaff, 30 lb. red mangels, 5 lb. bran, 2 lb. wheat and barley meal, hay.	3	3.30 P.M.	6 A.M.	1033·00	9·25	5·91	15·16
42	Shorthorn	2¾	8 „		3	„	„	1033·23	9·23	3·72	12·95
43	„	9	3 „		7	„	„	1031·64	8·99	4·04	13·03
44	Sussex and Jersey	9	6 „		5	„	„	1031·37	8·80	4·58	13·38
45	Sussex and Shorthorn	6	8 months		3	„	„	1031·72	8·98	3·79	12·77
46	Shorthorn	—	8 „	1 bushel brewers' grains, ½ bushel mangels, hay.	1	11 A.M.	3 A.M.	1030·44	8·79	4·58	13·37
47	„	—	6 „		1½	„	„	1030·18	8·48	3·87	12·35
48	„	—	7 weeks		2	„	„	1030·57	8·79	4·86	13·65
49	„	—	6 „		5	„	„	1028·34	8·06	4·31	12·37
50	„	—	7 months		2	„	„	1033·44	9·79	4·70	14·49
51	„	—	8 „		2	„	„	1027·81	7·95	5·24	13·19
52	„	—	2 „		3	„	„	1032·04	8·95	4·58	13·53
53	„	—	6 weeks		5	„	„	1031·68	8·73	4·80	13·53

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
54	Shorthorn	—	9 months	1 bushel brewers' grains, ½ bushel mangels, hay.	1	11 A.M.	3 A.M.	1032·53	9·02	4·48	13·50
55	„	—	9 „		1	„	„	1033·40	9·53	4·76	14·29
56	„	4	3 weeks	Mangels, straw and hay chaff (steamed), hay, 2½ lb. cotton cake.	5	2.30 P.M.	6.30 A.M.	1032·20	9·04	4·45	13·49
57	„	9	6 „		5½	„	„	1030·34	8·32	4·09	12·41
58	„	5	6 months		3½	„	„	1032·90	8·99	4·75	13·74
59	Dexter Kerry	7	18 weeks		2	„	„	1029·82	8·43	4·59	13·02
60	Kerry	4	12 „		3	„	„	1030·72	8·57	4·53	13·10
61	„	6	5½ months		2½	„	„	1032·84	9·30	5·14	14·44
62	Dutch	3	3 „		3	„	„	1031·68	8·59	3·34	11·93
63	Jersey	8	12 weeks		1	„	„	1034·07	9·58	5·49	15·07
64	Shorthorn	—	10 months	½ bushel brewers' grains, ½ bushel mangels, hay.	4	3 P.M.	5 A.M.	1033·98	9·67	4·67	14·34
65	„	—	6 „		4	„	„	1031·90	9·29	5·65	14·94
66	„	—	2 „		3	„	„	1032·63	9·34	4·63	13·97
67	„	—	4 „		6	„	„	1031·36	8·63	3·73	12·36
68	„	—	4 „		5	„	„	1032·55	9·24	4·36	13·60
69	Dutch	2¼	6 „	1 bushel brewers' grains ½ bushel mangels, hay.	3½	„	„	1032·62	8·80	3·47	12·27
70	„	2¼	6 „		2½	„	„	1031·18	8·44	3·50	11·94
71	„	2¼	6 „		3½	„	„	1032·24	8·68	3·53	12·21

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
72	Shorthorn and Devon	6	11 months	1 bushel brewers' grains, ½ bushel mangels, hay	2½	3 P.M.	5 A.M.	1033·80	9·72	5·36	15·08
73	Shorthorn	7	6 weeks		7	"	"	1031·86	8·86	3·84	12·70
74	"	7	10 months		4	"	"	1030·53	8·45	3·76	12·21
75	"	5	10½ "		4	"	"	1033·72	9·64	4·37	14·01
76	"	8	11 "		3	"	"	1032·71	9·50	4·47	13·97
77	"	6	6 "		6	"	"	1030·25	8·61	5·01	13·62
78	Shorthorn and Devon	3	1 "		6	"	"	1033·65	9·43	4·80	14·23
79	Dutch	—	2 weeks	½ bushel brewers' grains, ½ bushel mangels, hay.	6	"	"	1032·01	8·90	4·73	13·63
80	"	—	2 "		6	"	"	1030·47	8·44	4·61	13·05
81	"	—	2 months		8	"	"	1031·60	8·64	3·58	12·22
82	"	—	2 "		4	"	"	1031·72	8·56	2·85	11·41
83	"	—	2 "		4	"	"	1031·90	8·69	3·32	12·01
84	Shorthorn	5	6 "	1 bushel brewers' grains, ½ bushel mangels, hay.	7	7 A.M.	4 P.M.	1033·63	9·20	3·55	12·55
85	"	4	7 "		4	"	"	1031·74	8·89	3·68	12·57
86	"	4	7 "		6	"	"	1031·85	8·58	3·36	11·94
87	"	6	10 "		3	"	"	1030·62	8·41	3·18	11·59
88	"	6	5 weeks		9	"	"	1033·76	9·20	3·29	12·49

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
89	Shorthorn	—	—	½ bushel brewers' grains, ½ bushel mangels, hay.	1	6 A.M.	4 P.M.	1034·28	9·46	2·85	12·31
90	„	—	—		2	„	„	1032·42	9·18	3·96	13·14
91	„	—	—		2	„	„	1034·73	9·63	3·18	12·81
92	„	—	—		7	„	„	1032·09	8·80	2·61	11·41
93	Shorthorn cross	—	—		7	„	„	1032·13	8·98	3·42	12·40
94	Shorthorn	8	4 months	½ bushel brewers' grains, ½ cwt. mangels, ½ cwt. chaff, 1 lb. barley meal.	3	5.45 A.M.	5 P.M.	1031·85	8·55	2·90	11·45
95	„	6	3 weeks		6	„	„	1034·16	9·42	3·79	13·21
96	„	8	14 days		7	„	„	1031·04	8·59	3·98	12·57
97	„	4	4 months		3	„	„	1034·56	9·45	3·27	12·72
98	„	6	5 „		3	„	„	1030·76	8·39	3·22	11·61
99	Ayrshire	5	6 weeks	3 lb. linseed cake, 4 lb. cotton cake, 3 lb. meal (barley, rice, and bean), 4 lb. brewers' grains, 15 lb. mangels, and swedes, all mixed with hay chaff, hay.	4	5 P.M.	6.30 A.M	1032·31	9·20	4·64	13·84
100	„	8	6 months		2	„	„	1032·33	9·19	5·85	15·04
101	Shorthorn	9	5 „		4	„	„	1030·61	8·44	3·83	12·27
102	Ayrshire	5	6 weeks		6	„	„	1031·98	8·93	4·25	13·18
103	„	8	7 months		1	„	„	1034·26	9·82	4·45	14·27
104	Shorthorn	5	7½ „	½ bushel brewers' grains, 40 lb. mangels, barley straw chaff, hay.	2	„	6 A.M.	1031·43	8·46	3·14	11·60
105	„	4	2½ „		6	„	„	1031·37	8·39	2·80	11·19

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
106	Shorthorn	4	6 weeks	½ bushel brewers' grains, 40 lb. mangels, barley straw, chaff, hay.	7	5 P.M.	6 A.M.	1032·11	8·81	3·53	12·34
107	„	5	3 „		8	„	„	1032·39	8·71	3·62	12·33
108	„	5	10 months	½ bushel brewers' grains, ½ cwt. mangels, oat and wheat straw chaff, 4 lb. linseed and cotton cake, 3 lb. bean and oat meal, hay.	2	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	1027·44	7·79	4·60	12·39
109	„	8	3 „		8	„	„	1031·28	8·24	3·59	11·83
110	„	7	4 „		6	„	„	1030·99	8·47	3·44	11·91
111	„	5	1 „		2½	„	„	1034·95	9·62	3·19	12·81
112	„	8	24 days		10	„	„	1033·05	9·04	3·80	12·84
113	Shorthorn	8	6 months	½ bushel brewers' grains, 18 lb. mangels, 4 lb. maize and bean meal, oat straw chaff, hay.	3½	5 A.M.	4 P.M.	1032·84	8·96	3·75	12·71
114	„	6	„		7	„	„	1032·79	8·94	3·26	12·20
115	„	6	10 days		8½	„	„	1033·00	9·14	4·31	13·45
116	„	4	6 months		5	„	„	1032·44	8·90	3·56	12·46
117	Welsh	4	5 „		3	„	„	1032·81	9·22	4·33	13·55
118	Shorthorn	8	6 „	½ bushel brewers' grains, 18 lb. mangels, 4 lb. maize and bean meal, oat straw chaff, hay.	3	4 P.M.	5 A.M.	1032·66	8·97	3·52	12·49
119	„	6	3 „		6	„	„	1032·44	8·96	3·76	12·72
120	„	6	10 days		7	„	„	1032·17	8·85	3·60	12·45
121	„	4	6 months		4	„	„	1031·77	8·86	4·28	13·14
122	Welsh		5 „		2½	„	„	1032·64	9·08	4·47	13·55

NOTE.—Samples Nos. 113 to 122 show the quantity and composition of the morning and evening milk, respectively, yielded by the same cows.

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
123	Shorthorn	4	2 months	1 bushel brewers' grains, roots, chaff.	4	1 P.M.	4 A.M.	1032·69	9·18	·20	13·38
124	„	7	2 „		6	„	„	1031·31	8·71	3·87	12·58
125	„	6	2 „		5	„	„	1033·07	9·61	5·42	15·03
126	„	6	4 „		5	„	„	1033·88	9·43	3·36	12·79
127	„	4	1½ „		6	„	„	1031·12	8·91	5·41	14·32
128	„	7	5½ „	Brewers' grains, mangels, oil-cake, oats, pea-meal, hay.	2½	12.30 P.M.	4 A.M.	1032·69	9·28	5·72	15·00
129	Kerry	10	7 „		2	„	„	1032·07	8·92	4·70	13·62
130	Guernsey	9	3 „		4	„	„	1032·85	8·99	4·38	13·37
131	„	7	2½ „		4½	„	„	1031·00	8·91	5·76	14·67
132	„	5	1½ „		3½	„	„	1033·67	9·55	4·70	14·25
133	Shorthorn	6	6 „	1 bushel brewers' grains, mangels, oil-cake, pea-meal, hay.	5	Noon.	4 A.M.	1029·25	8·29	4·20	12·49
134	„	7	6 „		5½	„	„	1031·93	9·01	4·47	13·48
135	„	6½	5 „		4	„	„	1031·50	8·89	4·81	13·70
136	Guernsey	4	3 weeks		4½	„	„	1032·11	9·74	5·79	15·53
137	Ayrshire	7½	2 months		8	„	„	1032·95	9·24	4·56	13·80
138	„	6	6 „	1 bushel brewers' grains, oil-cake, pea-meal, hay.	5½	3.45 A.M.	5 P.M.	1031·34	8·79	3·61	12·40
139	„	6½	4 „		6½	„	„	1033·10	9·03	2·97	12·00
140	Shorthorn	7	1 „		9	„	„	1031·88	8·94	3·62	12·56

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
141	Shorthorn	8	6 months	1 bushel brewers' grains, oil-cake, pea-meal, hay.	8½	3.45 A.M.	12.30 P.M.	1032·03	8·83	3·09	11·92
142	„	6	7 „		10	„	„	1032·48	9·03	3·08	12·11
143	„	5	3 weeks	Grass 8 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Distillers' grains, cake, hay.	9	5 P.M.	5 A.M.	1033·63	9·33	3·66	12·99
144	„	5	4 „		8½	„	„	1032·27	8·98	3·49	12·47
145	„	8	6 months		8½	„	„	1032·60	9·16	4·38	13·54
146	„	7	5 „		8½	„	„	1032·07	8·84	3·48	12·32
147	„	8	4 „		10½	„	„	1033·56	9·31	3·24	12·55
148	„	10	2 „	Grass during day, cake, oats, brewers' grains, hay.	11½	4 A.M.	Noon.	1032·00	8·75	2·76	11·51
149	Shorthorn and Guernsey	7	5 „		7	„	„	1034·37	9·73	3·70	13·43
150	Shorthorn	7	4 „		7	„	„	1032·46	9·09	3·39	12·48
151	„	4	2½ „		7	„	„	1032·77	9·34	3·80	13·14
152	„	10	2 „	Grass during day, 10 lb. cake, oats and meal, hay.	9½	Noon.	4 A.M.	1031·96	8·84	3·95	12·79
153	„	9	2½ „		6½	„	„	1030·92	8·85	4·21	13·06
154	„	4	3 „		3	„	„	1032·97	9·23	3·15	12·38
155	„	5	3½ „		2½	„	„	1030·17	8·80	4·90	13·70
156	Kerry	6	4 weeks		4	„	„	1032·59	9·14	4·41	13·55
157	Jersey	8	7 months	Grass	4½	5 A.M.	2 P.M.	1032·05	9·12	5·97	15·09
158	Jersey and Shorthorn	7	2 „		9	„	„	1030·18	8·53	3·66	12·19

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts' at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
159	Cheshire and Shorthorn	12	Barren	Grass	3½	5 A.M.	2 P.M.	1031·43	8·79	3·54	12·33
160	Jersey and Shorthorn	12	10 weeks		6½	,,	,,	1033·91	9·33	2·99	12·32
161	Sussex and Shorthorn	7	10 ,,		7	,,	,,	1033·23	9·15	2·70	11·85
162	North Devon	5	5 months	Grass	4	7 A.M.	5 P.M.	1033·77	9·82	4·17	13·99
163	,,	4	3 ,,		3	,,	,,	1035·30	9·83	2·57	12·40
164	,,	5	2 ,,		3	,,	,,	1033·90	9·60	3·59	13·19
165	,,	6½	10 weeks		3	,,	,,	1033·78	9·76	3·65	13·41
166	,,	5½	6 ,,		4	,,	,,	1034·95	9·77	3·41	13·18
167	Shorthorn	4	8 weeks	½ cwt. mangels, 4½ lb. cotton cake, wheat and oat straw chaff, hay	6	5 P.M.	6 A.M.	1030·47	8·87	4·48	13·35
168	,,	4	14 days		7	,,	,,	1031·96	9·00	4·22	13·22
169	,,	5	5 months		4	,,	,,	1032·44	9·00	3·32	12·32
170	,,	6	1 ,,		6	,,	,,	1032·62	9·18	4·11	13·29
171	,,	4	3 ,,		5	,,	,,	1032·01	8·81	3·56	12·37
172	,,	6	1 ,,		8	5 A.M.	4 P.M.	1031·04	8·56	3·27	11·83
173	,,	4½	2 ,,		8	,,	,,	1030·50	8·43	3·38	11·81
174	Shorthorn and Dutch	4	11 weeks		5	,,	,,	1031·63	8·69	3·35	12·04
175	Shorthorn	6	6 months		6	,,	,,	1031·48	8·64	3·80	12·44
176	,,	5	3 weeks		8	,,	,,	1031·55	8·83	3·79	12·62

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
177	Shorthorn	5	7 months	¾ bushel brewers' grains, ½ cwt. mangels, ½ peck meal (maize, wheat, barley, oats, beans), 3 lb. cotton cake, chaff, hay	4	4 P.M.	5 A.M.	1031·09	9·01	4·16	13·17
178	„	3	7 „		3	„	„	1032·46	9·15	3·94	13·09
179	„	5	3½ „	¾ bushel brewers' grains, ½ cwt. mangels, ½ peck meal (maize, wheat, barley, oats, beans), hay	7	„	„	1032·42	8·88	3·30	12·18
180	„	6	6 weeks		11	„	„	1030·17	8·33	3·97	12·30
181	North Devon	6	7 „		6	„	„	1033·44	9·31	3·16	12·47
182	Shorthorn	4	4 months		10	5 A.M.	4 P.M.	1031·54	8·51	3·58	12·09
183	„	5	6 „		6	„	„	1032·07	8·97	3·51	12·48
184	„	4	3 „	¾ bushel brewers' grains, ½ cwt. mangels, ½ peck meal (maize, wheat, barley, oats, beans), hay, 3 lb. cotton cake, chaff	8	„	„	1032·76	9·10	3·90	13·00
185	„	3	4 „		7	„	„	1033·65	9·46	4·11	13·57
186	„	4	14 weeks		7	„	„	1031·67	8·67	3·00	11·67
187	„	5	5½ months	½ cwt. mangels and swedes, oat straw chaff, 4 lb. oats, 13 lb. hay	4	4.30 P.M.	5 A.M.	1031·36	8·86	3·42	12·28
188	„	6	6 weeks		6	„	„	1032·18	9·07	4·13	13·20
189	„	6	6 „		7	„	„	1032·02	8·98	4·19	13·17
190	„	5	7 months		3	„	„	1033·83	9·97	5·28	15·25
91	„	7	5 „		4	„	„	1032·51	9·09	3·12	12·21

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
192	Shorthorn	5	8 months	½ bushel brewers' grains, ½ cwt. mangels, ½ peck meal (maize, wheat, barley, oats, beans), hay	4	4 P.M.	5 A.M.	1033·93	9·59	4·60	14·19
193	„	4	10 weeks		8	„	„	1031·78	8·77	3·38	12·15
194	„	5	3½ months		6	„	„	1032·14	9·01	3·19	12·20
195	„	6	2 „		10	„	„	1030·92	8·47	3·09	11·56
196	Shorthorn cross	5	10 weeks		8	„	„	1032·21	8·86	3·36	12·22
197	Shorthorn	7	6 „	Mangels, hay, barley meal, brewers' grains	6	11 A.M.	3 A.M.	1031·13	8·92	4·82	13·74
198	„	5	2 months		8	„	„	1029·27	8·40	4·42	12·82
199	„	5	4 „		3	„	„	1033·57	9·66	4·63	14·29
200	„	8	6 weeks		7½	„	„	1032·64	9·20	4·57	13·77
201	„	8	6 months		4	„	„	1030·06	8·73	5·00	13·73
202	„	7	4 weeks	1 bushel brewers' grains, 40 lb. mangels, ½ peck barley meal, 9 lb. hay.	9	3 A.M.	11 A.M.	1032·64	8·89	2·75	11·64
203	„	7	4 „		8½	„	„	1032·66	8·92	2·43	11·35
204	„	7	2 months		7	„	„	1032·24	8·86	3·12	11·98
205	„	8	11 „		5	„	„	1030·24	8·54	3·34	11·88
206	Dutch	6	3 „		13	„	„	1031·20	8·54	3·07	11·61
207	Jersey	7	4 „		5	„	„	1033·18	9·74	5·54	15·28
208	Shorthorn	8	11 „		5	„	„	1032·80	9·30	3·76	13·06
209	„	6	6 weeks		2	„	„	1028·45	7·90	2·43	10·33

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
210	Shorthorn	8	7 months	1 bushel brewers' grains, 40 lb. mangels, ¾ peck barley meal, 9 lb. hay	5½	3 A.M.	11 A.M.	1031·38	8·77	3·39	12·16
211	„	6	6 „		4	„	„	1030·40	8·51	3·15	11·66
212	„	8	8 „		3	„	„	1031·30	8·95	3·19	12·14
213	„	8	4 weeks		6	„	„	1032·50	9·12	3·26	12·38
214	„	5	11 months		3	„	„	1033·78	9·93	5·08	15·01
215	„	8	6 weeks		7	„	„	1031·78	8·82	3·46	12·28
216	Shorthorn and Dutch	6	5 months		6	„	„	1033·38	9·20	3·58	12·78
217	Ayrshire	6	4 weeks		9	„	„	1035·13	9·86	2·63	12·49
218	„	12	3 months		3	„	„	1033·56	9·36	3·48	12·84
219	Shorthorn	8	10 „		5	„	„	1030·80	8·71	3·63	12·34
220	„	7	7 weeks	4 lb. linseed and cotton cake, brewers' grains, hay chaff, mangels, hay	6	3.30 P.M.	5 A.M.	1029·16	8·26	3·81	12·07
221	„	5	12 „		5	„	„	1029·35	8·28	4·77	13·05
222	„	6	10 „		6	„	„	1029·73	8·36	4·77	13·13
223	„	5	4 „		6	„	„	1029·59	8·36	4·73	13·09
224	„	6	6 „		6	„	„	1029·33	8·22	4·33	12·55
225	„	5½	4 „	1 bushel brewers' grains, 2 lb. linseed cake, hay, hay chaff	3	Noon	4 A.M.	1031·88	8·82	3·77	12·59
226	„	8	14 „		4	„	„	1029·75	8·26	3·84	12·10

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
227	Shorthorn	5½	12 weeks	1 bushel brewers' grains, 2 lb. linseed cake, hay, hay chaff	3½	Noon	4 A.M.	1029·66	8·40	4·13	12·53
228	"	5	9 "		6	"	"	1030·99	8·77	4·67	13·44
229	"	7	2 "	4 lb. linseed and cotton cake, brewers' grains, mangels, hay chaff, hay	4½	3.30 P.M.	5 A.M.	1032·64	8·96	3·80	12·76
230	"	6	2 "		5½	"	"	1034·00	9·52	4·15	13·67
231	"	3	3 months		3	"	"	1031·41	8·55	2·96	11·51
232	"	5	12 weeks		4	"	"	1026·94	7·52	4·19	11·71
233	"	6	12 "		5	"	"	1027·74	7·93	4·10	12·03
234	Shorthorn and Ayrshire	3	14 "	4 lb. bean meal, 4 lb. wheat meal, 2 lb. linseed and cotton cake, wheat straw and hay chaff (steamed), hay	4	5.15 P.M.	6 A.M.	1031·37	8·75	3·70	12·45
235	Irish Shorthorn	3	14 "		6	"	"	1031·87	8·77	2·97	11·74
236	" "	4	2 months		3	"	"	1031·20	8·85	3·99	12·84
237	" "	3	3 "		4	"	"	1031·88	8·99	4·19	13·18
238	" "	3	4 "		5	"	"	1031·73	8·84	3·52	12·36
239	Shorthorn	6	2 "	½ bushel mangels, 4 lb. decorticated cotton cake, hay	6	3.30 P.M.	5 A.M.	1030·32	8·46	3·26	11·72
240	"	7	5 "		5	"	"	1031·24	8·75	3·92	12 67
241	"	5	1 "		7	"	"	1031·89	8·96	4·08	13·04
242	"	4	6 "		4	"	"	1032·20	8·92	3·19	12·11
243	"	3	5 "		4	"	"	1032·79	9·08	3·53	12·61

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
244	Shorthorn	5	3 months	2 lb. cotton meal, 2 lb. decorticated cotton cake, 3 lb. linseed cake, 33 lb. mangels, 6½ lb. oat straw chaff, hay	5½	3.30 P.M.	4.45 A.M.	1030·57	8·45	3·44	11·89
245	„	6	5 „		5	„	„	1030·55	8·48	3·63	12·11
246	„	5	3½ weeks		7	„	„	1030·48	8·84	5·34	14·18
247	„	3	4 „		3	„	„	1030·95	8·61	4·12	12·73
248	„	6	6 „		6	„	„	1031·02	8·61	3·31	11·92
249	„	4	3½ months	As above, and out all day, but little or no grass	5	„	„	1031·50	9·00	3·75	12·75
250	„	4	2 „		6	„	„	1030·46	8·59	3·72	12·31
251	„	5	4 „		6	„	„	1031·71	9·10	3·88	12·98
252	„	7	6 „		4	„	„	1029·37	8·39	4·06	12·45
253	„	5	2 „		3	„	„	1031·06	8·88	4·10	12·98
254	„	4	5 „		3	„	„	1030·80	8·74	3·53	12·27
255	„	3	11 weeks		5	„	„	1030·54	8·62	3·17	11·79
256	„	5	4 months		2½	„	„	1030·71	8·64	3·63	12·27
257	„	6	6 „		4	„	„	1031·23	8·64	3·12	11·76
258	„	5	3 „		5	„	„	1028·26	8·21	4·65	12·86
259	„	6	4½ months	2½ lb. cotton cake, 35 lb. mangels, hay, put out, but very little grass	5	4 P.M.	5 A.M.	1030·39	8·36	3·85	12·21
260	„	6	4½ „		4	„	„	1031·09	8·92	3·93	12·85
261	„	3½	3½ „		3	„	„	1031·22	8·57	3·79	12·36

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Milk from Individual Cows—*continued*.

Progressive No.	Breed.	Age in Years.	Time from Calving.	Food, per Day.	Quantity in Quarts at Milking.	Time of Milking.	Time of previous Milking.	Specific Gravity of Milk.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
									Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
262	Shorthorn	5	16 days	2½ lb. cotton cake, 35 lb. mangels, hay, put out, but very little grass	7	4 P.M.	5 A.M.	1031·90	9·08	4·55	13·63
263	„	5	7 months		3	„	„	1032·32	9·32	4·52	13·84
264	„	5	6 „		4	5 A.M.	4 P.M.	1031·80	8·93	4·09	13·02
265	„	6	4 „		3	„	„	1030·26	8·44	3·52	11·96
266	„	4½	5 „		5	„	„	1032·85	8·85	2·96	11·81
267	„	4½	2 „		6	„	„	1032·00	8·87	3·80	12·67
268	„	6	3½ „		6	„	„	1031·15	8·36	3·39	11·75
269	„	6	2 „	At field, but grass very scarce from drought	4	3.30 P.M.	6 A.M.	1030·82	8·89	3·61	12·50
270	Jersey	3½	6 weeks		4	„	„	1030·73	8·96	4·34	13·30
271	Shorthorn	6	1 month		3	„	„	1030·83	8·57	3·23	11·80
272	„	7	3 months		5	„	„	1030·55	8·74	3·54	12·28
273	„	6	5 weeks		4	„	„	1030·40	8·56	3·09	11·65

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSES OF DAIRY OR MIXED MILK.

Progressive No.	Specific Gravity.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
		Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
1	1031·60	9·08	4·28	13·36
2	1032·37	9·25	4·54	13·79
3	1031·20	9·24	4·90	14·14
4	1030·99	8·67	4·13	12·80
5	1032·64	9·36	4·79	14·15
6	1031·86	8·86	4·22	13·08
7	1032·37	9·06	4·30	13·36
8	1031·65	8·82	4·06	12·88
9	1032·65	9·15	3·89	13·04
10	1030·51	8·70	4·38	13·08
11	1032·03	9·01	4·76	13·77
12	1031·07	8·73	5·61	14·34
13	1032·38	8·88	4·24	13·12
14	1032·61	9·17	4·31	13·48
15	1032·64	9·12	4·25	13·37
16	1031·83	8·69	3·90	12·59
17	1033·55	9·22	3·41	12·63
18	1032·55	9·06	3·59	12·65
19	1032·56	8·88	3·63	12·51
20	1030·30	8·48	4·08	12·56
21	1032·22	8·79	2·89	11·68
22	1031·70	8·58	3·39	11·97
23	1032·52	9·07	3·65	12·72
24	1032·03	8·83	3·77	12·60
25	1032·69	9·28	4·17	13·45
26	1031·88	9·06	4·79	13·85
27	1032·41	9·22	4·52	13·74
28	1032·47	9·19	3·70	12·89
29	1032·31	9·29	4·52	13·81
30	1032·83	9·12	3·46	12·58
31	1031·37	8·98	4·69	13·67
32	1032·43	9·12	4·22	13·34
33	1034·41	9·70	3·52	13·22
34	1032·17	9·06	3·92	12·98
35	1031·74	8·82	3·81	12·63
36	1030·12	8·40	3·69	12·09
37	1032·41	9·15	3·71	12·86
38	1032·54	9·13	3·76	12·89
39	1031·87	9·08	4·48	13·56

Table showing the Results of the Analyses of Dairy or Mixed Milk—*continued.*

Progressive No.	Specific Gravity.	Percentage by Weight of Solids.		
		Not Fat.	Fat.	Total.
40	1030·52	8·67	4·40	13·07
41	1031·86	8·75	3·15	11·90
42	1032·53	9·08	3·36	12·44
43	1032·61	9·24	3·79	13·03
44	1030·66	8·60	3·20	11·80
45	1030·16	8·55	4·50	13·05
46	1031·25	8·82	4·68	13·50
47	1031·02	8·75	4·34	13·09
48	1031·51	8·84	3·76	12·60
49	1031·71	8·85	3·70	12·55
50	1032·42	8·96	3·66	12·62
51	1032·06	8·97	3·31	12·28
52	1031·92	8·91	3·26	12·17
53	1031·80	8·84	4·07	12·91
54	1032·11	8·84	3·38	12·22
55	1031·38	8·98	3·68	12·66

No. 3.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Circular Letter to all Sanitary Authorities who have not the Statutory Power to appoint Analysts.

Local Government Board,
26th February 1894.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have received from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue a communication with reference to the portions of samples forwarded to the chemical officers of their department under the 22nd section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, from which it appears that in some instances the quantities have been so small as to cause difficulties in the operations of analysis; that in others the packing has been defective; and that in certain instances, in the case of perishable articles, there has been what has seemed an unnecessarily long interval between the original purchase and the receipt of the sample at Somerset House.

The insufficiency referred to is doubtless generally due to the smallness of the sample purchased under section 13 of the Act, but also, occasionally, to the fact that the parts into which, under section 14, the sample is divided are not made equal.

The chemical officers of the Inland Revenue suggest that the following rules should be observed in this matter:—

1. The quantities of the samples purchased under section 13 should not be less, in the case of milk, than 1 pint; butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb.; lard, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb.; coffee, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb.; spirits, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint.
2. The division under section 14 should be made as nearly equally as possible, so that the portion reserved may be not less than one-third of the whole.
3. The reserved portion of such samples as butter and lard should, as soon after purchase as possible, be placed, without paper (since paper acts as an absorbent), in a dry, wide-mouthed stoppered bottle or in an earthenware jar, securely corked so as to exclude the air.
4. The bottle used for the reserved portion of milk should be of such capacity that the milk may nearly fill it. (The use of bottles much too large for the quantity is apt to result in such a churning, if the samples are sent by railway, as to cause the separation of the fat.)
5. The corks should be new and sound.

The Board request that the officers by whom samples are obtained for analysis may be instructed to have regard to these rules.

I am also to suggest that the officers referred to should be impressed with the importance of securing the utmost promptitude, both as regards the transmission of samples to the public analysts immediately after purchase, and as regards the subsequent stages of the case where legal proceedings are taken.

I am, &c.

The Clerk to the Sanitary Authority. HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

No. 4.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1894.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO GUARDIANS AND URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES OTHER THAN TOWN COUNCILS.

Local Government Board,
5th March 1894.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to draw attention to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, which has this day received the Royal Assent, in so far as they affect the election of guardians and members of urban sanitary authorities during the present year.

Under the Act, urban and rural district councils will take the place of urban and rural sanitary authorities, and parishes in any rural district will be represented on the board of guardians by the persons elected as rural district councillors, guardians as such being only elected in parishes in urban districts.

The first elections under the Act of guardians and district councillors will be held on the 8th November next or on such later date or dates in the year 1894 as the Board may fix, and the persons elected will come into office on the second Thursday next after their election, or such other day not more than seven days earlier or later as may be fixed by or in pursuance of rules made by the Board in relation to their election.

Upon the day on which the first guardians and urban or rural district councillors elected under the Act come into office, the persons who are then members of boards of guardians or urban or rural sanitary authorities will cease to hold office; but until that day the persons who at the passing of the Act were guardians or members of urban sanitary authorities for districts other than boroughs will continue in office notwithstanding any want of qualification, as if the term of office for which they were elected expired on that day, and except for the purpose of filling casual vacancies, or of electing additional guardians, where the number is increased, no further elections will be held.

Hence, the guardians and members of urban sanitary authorities who would have gone out of office in April next but for the passing of the Act, will continue in office until November and will then retire, and the elections which would otherwise have been held in April will not take place. No further steps, therefore, should be taken with a view to any such election.

I am, &c.

HUGH OWEN,

Secretary.

The Clerk to the Guardians or Urban Sanitary Authority.

No. 5.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1894.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO HIGHWAY BOARDS IN ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.

Local Government Board,
9th March 1894.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the Highway Board to certain provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894.

District councils will under the Act be elected for rural districts, and will take the place of the present rural sanitary authorities.

Section 25 of the Act provides that there shall be transferred to the district council of every rural district all the powers, duties, and liabilities of any highway authority in the district, that highway boards shall cease to exist, and that rural district councils shall be the successors of the highway authority. It is, however, enacted that the council of any county may by order postpone within their county, or any part thereof, the operation of this section, so far as it relates to highways, for a term not exceeding three years, or such further period as may, on the application of the county council, be allowed by the Board. The effect of this provision will be that the highway board will cease to exist on the day on which the first rural district councillors come into office, and the rural district council will thereupon become the highway authority, unless the county council postpone the operation of the section within their county or the part thereof comprising the district of the highway board.

Section 84 provides that the first elections of district councillors under the Act shall be held on the 8th November next, or on such later date or dates in the present year as the Board may fix, and that the persons elected shall come into office on the second Thursday after their election, or such other day not more than seven days earlier or

later, as may be fixed by or in pursuance of the rules made by the Board under the Act in relation to the election of those councillors.

By section 79, persons who, at the passing of the Act, are members of highway boards are continued in office until the day on which the first rural district councillors elected under the Act come into office, as if the term of office for which they were elected expired on that day, and consequently the usual annual election of waywardens will not take place in the present year.

An order under section 25 is, by section 84, to make such provision as may be necessary for holding elections of highway boards in the interval during which the operation of section 25 is postponed. This provision will enable the county council to give directions in their order for the election of waywardens in place of those who will cease to hold office as mentioned above, when the rural district councillors come into office, and also to order for what period such waywardens shall be elected, having regard to the period of postponement.

As regards the position of the officers of highway boards that will cease to exist under the Act, the Board direct me to state that section 81 provides that where the powers and duties of any authority other than justices are transferred by the Act to any district council, the officers of that authority shall become the officers of that council, and that every such officer shall hold his office by the same tenure, and upon the same terms and conditions as heretofore, and while performing the same duties shall receive not less salary or remuneration than heretofore. The section also provides that section 120 of the Local Government Act, 1888, which relates to compensation to existing officers, shall apply in the case of existing officers affected by the new Act, as if references in the section to the county council were references to the authority whose officer the person affected is when the claim for compensation arises.

At the same time, the Board may draw the attention of the highway board to subsection (2) of section 86 of the Act, under which it will be the duty of every authority whose powers, duties, and liabilities are transferred by the Act to liquidate so far as practicable before the day on which the transfer takes effect, all current debts and liabilities incurred by the authority; and to subsection (2) of section 85, under which the accounts of the highway board before that day will be audited in the same manner as if the Act had not passed, and for the purpose of the audit the highway board and their accounting officers will, until the audit is completed, be deemed to continue in office and be bound to perform the same duties and render the same accounts, and be subject to the same liabilities as before the transfer.

I am, &c.

HUGH OWEN,

To the Clerk to the Highway Board. *Secretary.*

[A similar circular, but with suitable modifications, was addressed to highway boards in South Wales on the 12th March 1894.]

No. 6.

Local Government Act, 1894.

Circular Letter to Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards and the Local Board of Woolwich.

Local Government Board,
Sir, *19th March* 1894.

I am directed by the Local Government Board to draw attention to certain provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, affecting the vestries and district boards elected under the Metropolis Management Acts, and the Local Board of Woolwich.

Section 31 directs that the provisions of the Act with respect to the qualification of the electors of urban district councillors, and of the persons to be elected, and with respect to the mode of conducting the election, shall apply as if members of the local board of Woolwich, and the vestries elected under the Metropolis Management Acts, 1855 to 1890, or any Act amending those Acts, and the auditors for parishes elected under those Acts were urban district councillors. So far as respects the qualification of persons to be elected, the provisions referred to are also to apply as if members of the district boards under those Acts were urban district councillors; but in other respects the election of members of district boards will be conducted as heretofore.

Under the operation of section 31 of the new Act the electors of the members of the local board of Woolwich, of the vestries under the Metropolis Management Acts, and of the auditors elected under section 11 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, will be respectively the parochial electors of the parish of Woolwich and of the parishes for which vestries are elected. Where the area under the jurisdiction of any of the authorities mentioned is divided into wards, the electors for each ward will be such of the parochial electors as are registered in respect of qualifications within the ward. (Section 23 (3)). The expression "parochial elector" when used with reference to a parish in the county of London is defined by section 75 to mean any person who would be a parochial elector of the parish if it were a rural parish, and the parochial electors in a rural parish will under section 2 be the persons registered in such portion either of the local government register of electors or of the parliamentary register of electors as relates to the parish. Section 44 of the Act provides for the manner in which the register of the parochial electors of a parish is to be formed.

With respect to the persons to be elected as urban district councillors, it is provided by subsection (2) of section 23 that a person shall not be qualified to be elected or to be a councillor unless he is a parochial elector of some parish within the district, or has during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election resided in the district, and no person shall be disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected or being a councillor. This provision is made applicable to members of the local board and the vestries and district boards, and to the auditors for parishes, by section 31 of the Act.

In connexion with the qualification of persons to be elected, reference should be made to the provisions relating to the disqualification of a person for being elected or being a member of a district council, contained in section 46 of the Act, which by subsection (9) is made applicable in the case of any authority whose members are elected in accordance with the Act, in like manner as if that authority were a

district council, and in the case of London auditors as if they were members of a district council.

An election under the Act will be conducted according to rules to be framed by the Local Government Board. (Section 23 (5) and section 48). If there is a poll it will have to be taken by ballot.

Copies of the rules for regulating the elections will be forwarded to you when they are issued.

The expenses of any election under the Act are not to exceed the scale fixed by the county council, but if at the beginning of one month before the first election the county council have not framed a scale, the Board may do so, and the scale thus framed will apply to the first election and will have effect as if it had been made by the county council. (Section 48 (7)).

The Elections (Hours of Poll) Act, 1885, will apply to elections of members of vestries under the Metropolis Management Acts. (Section 31 (1)).

Subsection (5) of section 48 provides that if any difficulty arises as respects the election of any individual member of the local board, or vestry, or auditor, and there is no provision for holding another election, the county council may order a new election to be held and give such directions as may be necessary for the purpose of holding the election.

The Act also provides that if any difficulty arises with respect to the holding of the first election of members of the local board or any vestry, or of auditors, or to the first meeting of the local board or vestry, or if, from no election being held or an election being defective or otherwise, the first local board or vestry has not been properly constituted or there are no auditors under the Metropolis Management Acts, 1855 to 1890, or an insufficient number, properly elected, the county council may by order make any appointment or do anything which appears to them necessary or expedient for the proper holding of any such first election and properly constituting the local board, or vestry or auditors, and may, if it appears to them necessary, direct the holding of a meeting or election, and fix the dates for any such meeting or election. Any such order may modify the provisions of the Act, and the enactments applied by, or rules framed under it, so far as may appear to the county council necessary or expedient for carrying the order into effect. (Section 80 (1)).

Section 84 provides that the first elections under the Act shall be held on the 8th of November next, or such later date or dates in the present year as the Board may fix, and that the persons elected shall come into office on the second Thursday next after their election, or such other day not more than seven days earlier or later as may be fixed by or in pursuance of the rules made by the Board under the Act in relation to their election.

By section 79 persons who, at the passing of the Act, are members of the local board and of any vestry under the Metropolis Management Acts, or are auditors under those Acts, are continued in office until the day on which the first members and auditors elected under the Act come into office, as if the term of office for which they were elected expired on that day, and consequently the usual annual election of such members and auditors respectively will not take place until the day appointed for the first elections under the Act. Under subsections (3) and (10) of the section, the first annual retirement of members of the local board and vestries first elected under the Act will take place at the date of the annual election in the year 1896; and subsection (6) provides how the members who are to retire in 1896 and 1897, respectively, are to be determined. Except as regards the present year, the

dates for the annual elections will not be altered by the Act; but, as indicated above, there will be no annual election in 1895.

The existing local board and the existing vestries are required to take the necessary measures for the conduct of the first elections under the Act of members of the local board and of the vestries respectively, including any appointment of returning officers required by rules made by the Board under the Act. (Section 79 (1) and (10)).

After the vestrymen first elected under the Act come into office, no person is ex officio to be chairman of any of the vestries under the Metropolis Management Acts (section 31 (1)), but each of the vestries, except those electing district boards, and each of the district boards and the local board of Woolwich must, at their first meeting after the annual election of members, elect a chairman for the year, and the chairman so elected will, unless a woman or personally disqualified by any Act, be by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the county of London, but before acting as such justice he must, if he has not already done so, take the oaths required by law to be taken by a justice of the peace, other than the oath respecting the qualification by estate. (Sections 22 and 31 (2)).

The provisions of section 41 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, enabling a district board to elect a chairman of the meeting, will apply only in the case of the absence of the chairman of the district board elected under the new Act. (Section 31 (2)).

Nothing in any local and personal Act is to prevent any vestry in the county of London from holding its meeting at such time as may be directed by the vestry. (Section 31 (3)).

Certain provisions of the Metropolis Management Acts which are inconsistent with or are superseded by the provisions above referred to, are repealed by section 89 and the Second Schedule to the new Act.

I am, &c.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Vestry or *District Board*
or *to the Local Board of Woolwich.*

No. 7.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1894.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO COUNTY COUNCILS, EXCEPT THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Local Government Board,
24th March 1894.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the county council to certain provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, and especially to those under which powers and duties will devolve on the county council for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation within the county.

Every parish in a rural sanitary district, and in the case of a parish which is partly within a rural sanitary district, the part within such district, will be for the purposes of the Act a rural parish. For every rural parish there will be a parish meeting, and for every rural parish which according to the census of 1891 has a population of 300 or upwards there will be a parish council, which will be elected by the

parliamentary and county electors registered in the portions of the parliamentary and county registers relating to the parish. The parish meeting will consist of these persons, who are in the Act described as the parochial electors.

It is not necessary for the present purpose to set out all the powers which will be possessed by a parish council, but in connexion with the duties that will devolve on the county council, it may be noticed that most of the powers of the vestry, in other than ecclesiastical affairs, will be transferred to the parish council, and that where the Lighting and Watching Act, 1833, the Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1882, the Burial Acts, 1852 to 1885, the Public Improvements Act, 1860, and the Public Libraries Act, 1892, or any of these Acts (which are referred to as the adoptive Acts), have been put in force in a rural parish before the parish council come into office, that council will be the authority for executing the Acts, if they are in force in the whole of the parish. Section 53 of the Act provides means whereby the parish council may become such authority in a case where the Acts are in force in part of the parish only.

The Act makes important alterations in the qualification, mode of election, and retirement of guardians, and confers on county councils new powers in relation to certain matters connected with this subject, which will be explained in a later part of this circular.

Urban sanitary authorities will as from the appointed day be called urban district councils, and their districts will be called urban districts, but the style or title of a town council will not be altered. The mode of election of urban district councillors will, except in a borough, differ from that at present in force, and certain powers are given to county councils in connection with the retirement of urban district councillors. These will be referred to hereafter.

For every existing rural sanitary district wholly comprised in one county there will be a rural district council, whose district will be called a rural district, and where a rural sanitary district is situate in more than one county, such portion of it as is situate in each county will, save as otherwise provided in pursuance of the Act, or of any other Act, be as from the appointed day a rural district. District councillors will be elected for every parish or other area for the election of guardians in a rural district. They will be elected by the parochial electors, and will be the representatives of that parish or area on the board of guardians, and guardians as such will not be elected for that parish or area.

The provisions of the Act with respect to the qualification, election, term of office, and retirement of guardians will apply to rural district councillors. Hence the powers of the county council in relation to these matters, so far as guardians are concerned, will apply in the case of rural district councillors also.

Rural district councils will be substituted for rural sanitary authorities, and will have all the powers and duties of those authorities. They will have certain new powers and duties under the Act, but except in connexion with highways, it is unnecessary to draw the attention of the county council to any of these powers or duties. The provisions as to highways are dealt with in a later part of this circular.

The provisions which should first receive the attention of the county council are those contained in Part III. of the Act, which relate to areas and boundaries.

The Act contemplates that every parish and, as a general rule, every rural district shall be wholly within one administrative county, and that, also as a general rule, every parish shall be wholly within one rural or

urban district. With a view to secure this result, and to provide for the settling of incidental administrative arrangements consequent on the alterations of areas which are made by the Act itself, very important duties have been imposed on county councils.

Section 83 makes it the duty of every county council to exercise all such of their powers as may be requisite for bringing the Act into full operation within their county as soon as may be after the passing of the Act.

The first elections under the Act are to be held on the 8th November next, or such later date or dates in the present year as the Board may fix, and the persons elected are to come into office on the second Thursday next after their election, or such other day not more than seven days earlier or later as may be fixed by or in pursuance of rules made by the Board under the Act in relation to their election. (Section 84.) It is important that alterations which may affect the preparation of the lists of voters should be made sufficiently early to enable the lists to be properly prepared, and it is consequently provided by subsection (3) of section 84 that every division into wards or alteration of the boundaries of any parish or union or district which is to affect the first election shall, if parishes or parts for which the registers of parochial electors will be made are affected, be made, so far as practicable, before the 1st of July next.

Many of the provisions of the Act referred to in this circular are to take effect from the "appointed day." Subject as mentioned in the Act, this day, for the purpose of elections, is defined as the day or respective days fixed for the first elections under the Act, or such prior day as may be necessary for the purposes of giving notices or doing other acts preliminary to such elections, and for the purpose of the powers, duties, and liabilities of councils or other bodies elected under the Act, or other matters not specifically mentioned, it will be the day on which the members first elected come into office.

The powers and duties of county councils, so far as they may have to be exercised either before or in connexion with the first elections may be classified under the following heads: I.—Areas and Boundaries. II.—Parish Councils. III.—Guardians and District Councillors. IV.—Highways. V.—Miscellaneous.

I.—Areas and Boundaries.

Subsection (1) of section 36 provides as follows:—

For the purpose of carrying this Act into effect in the case of—

(*a*) every parish and rural sanitary district which at the passing of this Act is situate partly within and partly without an administrative county; and

(*b*) every parish which at the passing of this Act is situate partly within and partly without a sanitary district; and

(*c*) every rural parish containing a population of less than 200; and

(*d*) every rural sanitary district which at the passing of this Act has less than five elective guardians capable of acting and voting as members of the rural sanitary authority of the district; and

(*e*) every rural parish which is co-extensive with a rural sanitary district;

every county council shall forthwith take into consideration every such case within their county; and whether any proposal has or has not been made as mentioned in section 57 of the Local Government Act,

1888, shall as soon as practicable, in accordance with that section, cause inquiries to be made and notices given, and make such orders, if any, as they deem most suitable for carrying into effect the present Act in accordance with the following provisions, namely:—

(i.) The whole of each parish, and, unless the county council for special reasons otherwise direct, the whole of each rural district shall be within the same administrative county;

(ii.) The whole of each parish shall, unless the county council for special reasons otherwise direct, be within the same county district; and

(iii.) Every rural district which will have less than five elected councillors shall, unless for special reasons the county council otherwise direct, be united to some neighbouring district or districts.

By subsection (11) of section 36 it is provided that, where at the passing of the Act a rural sanitary district or parish is situate in more than one county, a joint committee of the councils of the several counties comprising the district or parish shall act under the section. The appointment by each county council of representatives on the joint committee is to be made within two months after request from any other of the councils interested. If any of the councils fail to appoint members of the committee within that period, the members actually appointed are to act. Any question relating to the constitution or procedure of the joint committee as to which the councils concerned are unable to agree, is to be determined by the Board.

The first case mentioned in section 36 is that of a parish in more than one administrative county. In many instances of this kind the rural district will also be in more than one county, and the Board have dealt with them later on, in their remarks on cases where the rural district is so situate.

The county council will also have to consider the case of any parish which is not wholly contained within one sanitary district, and these cases include some in which the parish is in more than one county also. If at the passing of the Act, a parish is partly within and partly without a rural sanitary district, that is to say, is partly in such a district and partly in an urban district, and no action is taken by the county council prior to the appointed day, the parish will as from that date be divided by the Act, the part within the rural district and the part without being constituted separate parishes by subsection (3) of section 1.

Where the part outside the rural district is comprised in more than one urban district, the provisions of subsection (2) of section 36 referred to below will apply to it.

If the rural part of the parish is deemed too small to form a separate parish the county council should consider whether it could properly be united with some other rural parish. It would, however, be competent to the county council, if the circumstances justified it, by an order under section 57 of the Act of 1888, to extend any urban district, not being a borough, containing part of the parish, so as to include the rural part of the parish.

If a parish is situate in two or more urban districts, the part in each urban district will, unless the county council otherwise direct, and subject to any alteration of area made by or in pursuance of the new Act or of any other Act, become as from the appointed day, a separate parish. (Section 36 (2).) The county council can either alter the boundary between the urban districts, if neither of them is a borough, so as to include the whole parish within one district, or direct that the parish and urban districts shall remain unaltered, but the latter course

would be opposed to the general scheme of the Act, and can only properly be adopted where there are special reasons for it. These observations apply equally to the urban part of a parish situate partly in a rural and partly in two or more urban districts. In any case, such as those mentioned above, where the parish is situated partly in a borough, the boundary of the borough could be altered by an order of the Board under section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888. The county council or a joint committee could not properly make an order which would place or leave a parish in more than one county. It would be inconsistent with the Local Government Act, 1888, that an urban district should be in more than one county.

Where a parish is divided by the Act into two or more new parishes, subsection (9) of section 36 directs that those parishes shall, until it is otherwise provided, be included in the same poor law union in which the original parish was included, and subsection (1) of section 79 directs that, subject to any order made by the county council, there shall be one guardian, and in the case of a new parish in a rural district, one district councillor for each of the new parishes. Many of the parishes which will be divided by the Act are at present entitled to more than two guardians, and not only in these cases, but in every other to which the above provision applies, the county council may be called upon to make an order as to the future representation of the new parishes.

The county council will have power to give names to the new parishes formed by the Act, although no order for any alteration of area has been made by them. (Section 55 (2).)

It is provided by subsection (11) of section 79 of the new Act that the overseers of any parish divided by the Act shall, until the first appointment of overseers next after the appointed day, continue in office as if they were overseers of each part of the parish, which by reason of such division becomes a separate parish.

The case of parishes with a population under 200 is dealt with under the head of parish councils.

It is to be observed that when parishes are divided, and new parishes are constituted by the Act, whether under section 1 (3) or section 36 (2), they are to be separate parishes in like manner as if they had been constituted separate parishes under the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, and the Acts amending the same. The formation of parishes under the Acts referred to has no effect as regards the constitution of school districts without the sanction of the Education Department.

Taking next the case of the rural sanitary districts situate in more than one county, the Act provides that where any such district is on the appointed day situate in more than one administrative county, such portion thereof as is situate in each administrative county shall be as from that day a rural district, save as otherwise provided by or in pursuance of this or any other Act. (Section 24 (5).) Unless, therefore, as regards any particular rural sanitary district not wholly comprised within one county, a joint committee of the county councils interested for special reasons otherwise direct, the district will be divided by the Act.

In a case where a rural sanitary district is in more than one county, but none of the parishes in the district overlap the boundary of any county, the first question for consideration will be whether any special reasons exist for directing that the district shall not be divided in the manner contemplated by subsection (5) of section 24. The Act does not define what special reasons may be regarded as sufficient for interfering with the operation of that section, and the discretion of the joint

committee of the county councils is, therefore, unfettered in that respect. If it is considered that there are special reasons for not dividing the district, but it is deemed expedient that the boundary between the counties should be altered so as to include the whole of the district within one county, this alteration can be effected by an order of the Board under section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888. (*See* subsection (5) of section 36 of the new Act.)

If the division of the district is not interfered with, but the effect of it would be to create a rural district having less than five elective councillors, the case comes under paragraph (iii.) of subsection (1) of section 36, which requires that any such district shall, unless for special reasons the county council otherwise direct, be united to some neighbouring district or districts. This applies also to rural districts having less than five elected councillors which already exist, irrespective of county boundaries. If the county council find that there are sufficient reasons for not uniting the district to some neighbouring district or districts, as, for instance, in a case where the severed part is entirely rural in character, and there is no other rural district within a convenient distance to which it could be united, they may make an order accordingly, and if the order is confirmed it will devolve on the Board, under subsection (5) of section 24, to nominate members of the district council in order to make the number up to five, or to take some other action under that subsection.

If no special reasons to the contrary exist, the council must make an order uniting the district to some neighbouring district or districts. The Act does not require that the district should necessarily be united to another rural district; and its provisions would apparently be complied with if the district were united to a neighbouring urban district, although usually, no doubt, the proper course would be to unite it with a neighbouring rural district. The district might, however, be divided by the order of the county council, part being added to one neighbouring district, and part to another.

In any case where a new rural district is formed by the Act, and in any other case where there is any doubt as to the name of a rural district, the county council will have to direct what shall be the name of the district.

Cases where a parish within a rural sanitary district overlaps the boundary of the county will be more complicated. In these cases arrangements must be made to prevent the overlapping of the county boundary by the parish, even if the rural district is allowed to be in more than one county. As a rule, it would seem in these cases that the parish should be divided by order of the county council, but the Act will admit of an alteration of the county boundary if that course seems expedient.

It is to be borne in mind that the Act itself does not form separate parishes of the parts of a parish situate in different administrative counties. The division under subsection (5) of section 24 of a rural sanitary district comprising such a parish will not affect the parish in this respect, but the parish will have to be divided by order of the county council, unless the county boundary is altered so as so include the whole of the parish in one county. Where a parish is so divided, the order of the county council must contain directions as to the number of guardians and district councillors to be elected for each of the new parishes formed by the order.

The alteration of a rural district by or in pursuance of the Act will not affect the area of the poor law union with which at present the district is co-extensive, or in which it is comprised, but where the

alteration of a poor law union seems expedient by reason of any of the provisions of the Act, the county council are empowered by subsection (6) of section 36, to provide by their order for such alteration.

Where the alteration of the boundary of a county is deemed expedient for any of the purposes mentioned in section 36, application should, as already indicated, be made to the Board for an order under section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888. If it is proposed that the boundary of a borough should be altered for these purposes a like application should be made. (Section 35 (5).)

Where the alteration of the boundary of any parish, or the division thereof, or the union thereof, or of part thereof with another parish, seems expedient for any of the purposes of the Act, provision for such alteration, division, or union, may be made by an order of the county council under section 57 of the Act of 1888. (Section 36 (8).)

The provisions of section 59 of the Local Government Act, 1888, will apply to any order for the purposes of the present Act that may be made under section 57 of that Act, and section 69 of the new Act provides that in any case where an alteration of any area is made by the Act, an order may be made by the county council, or in the case of an area situate in more than one county, by a joint committee of county councils, for any of the matters mentioned in section 59 of the Act of 1888. Under these powers adjustments may be made of any property, debts, and liabilities affected by the alteration, and directions may be given for effecting any subsidiary arrangements rendered necessary by the alteration.

Subsection (12) of section 36 requires that every report made by the Boundary Commissioners under the Local Government Boundaries Act, 1887, shall be laid before the council of any administrative county affected by that report, and before any joint committees of county councils. The subsection further provides that it shall be the duty of the councils and joint committees to take these reports into consideration before framing any order under the powers conferred on them by the Act. The county council will not be bound to give effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners, but the reports in question will be found to be of assistance in arriving at a decision in regard to any matter dealt with therein.

II.—Parish Councils.

Under section 3 of the Act the county council are required to fix the number of councillors to be elected for each rural parish which will have a parish council. The number is to be not less than 5 nor more than 15, and it should be fixed sufficiently early for proper arrangements to be made for the candidature of persons desirous of offering themselves for election at the first election.

In any case where there is any doubt as to the name of the parish for which a parish council is elected, the name will be such as the county council, after consultation with the parish meeting, may direct. (Section 3 (9).)

The county council may be applied to by the parish council, or not less than one-tenth of the parochial electors of a parish, or before the appointed day by the vestry or a like number of the ratepayers of the parish, to divide the parish into wards for the purpose of electing parish councillors; and on being satisfied that the area or population of the parish is so large, or different parts of the population so situated, as to make a single parish meeting for the election of councillors impracticable or inconvenient, or that it is desirable for any reason

that certain parts of the parish should be separately represented on the council, the county council may make an order for the purpose. The order must fix the boundaries of the wards and the number of councillors to be elected for each ward. In making the order regard must be had to the population according to the last published census for the time being, and to the evidence of any considerable change of population since that census, and to area and to the distribution and pursuits of the population, and to all the circumstances of the case. (Sections 18 and 84 (3).)

Section 1 of the Act provides for the grouping of two or more parishes under a common parish council, subject to the proviso that parishes shall not be grouped without the consent of the several parish meetings. For this purpose the section enacts that an order may be made by the county council under Part III. of the Act.

The county council may, with the consent of the parish meetings, make such an order either on their own initiative, or on the application of the parish meeting of any of the parishes proposed to be grouped. If any such application is made, it must be taken into consideration forthwith. (Section 38 (4).)

The whole of the parishes to be formed into a group should, as a rule, be within the same county and county district, but if there are special reasons for grouping parishes in adjoining counties or county districts, the county council may depart from the rule. (Section 38 (2).)

The order must make provision for the name of the group, and as under section 1 each of the grouped parishes is to have a separate parish meeting, it must make any necessary provisions as to this also. It is further enacted that a grouping order shall provide for the election in manner provided by the Act of separate representatives of each parish on the parish council, and that it may provide for the consent of the parish meeting of a parish to any particular act of the parish council or for any other adaptations of the Act to the group of parishes, or to the parish meetings in the group. The mode of election of parish councillors is determined by sections 3 and 48. Further, the grouping order must provide for the application of the provisions contained in sections 14 and 17 of the Act with respect to the appointment of trustees and beneficiaries of charities, and the custody of documents, so as to preserve the separate rights of each parish.

The county council will be empowered to order the establishment of parish councils in rural parishes which, according to the Census of 1891, have a population of less than 300. (Section 1.) If in the case of a rural parish with less than 300 but more than 100 inhabitants, the parish meeting so resolve, the county council must, by an order under Part III. of the Act, provide for the establishment of a parish council. In this case, the county council will have no alternative but to issue the order if the necessary resolution is passed.

In regard to any rural parish with less than 100 inhabitants, the county council may issue an order establishing a parish council, if the parish meeting consent, but the parish will have no right to demand that a parish council should be established. The grant of a parish council will be in the discretion of the county council. Subject, however, to the necessity for obtaining the consent of the parish meeting the county council may act in these cases on their own initiative; but if the population of a parish is less than 200 the parish meeting may apply for a parish council under subsection (4) of section 38, and any such application must forthwith be taken into consideration by the county council.

Where a rural parish is co-extensive with a rural sanitary district, subsection (4) of section 36 provides that until the district is united to some other district or districts, and unless the county council otherwise direct, a separate election of a parish council shall not be held for the parish, but the district council shall in addition to their own powers have the powers of and be deemed to be the parish council. In these cases, therefore, it will rest with the county council to determine whether the rule laid down in the subsection should be departed from; and in any such case it will be competent to the county council to make an order directing that a parish council shall be elected for the parish. There is no special reason, however, why these cases should be dealt with before the first elections under the Act.

III.—Guardians and District Councillors.

Under section 60 of the Act the county council will have power to fix or alter the number of guardians or rural district councillors to be elected for each parish within their county, and it is provided that for those purposes the council may exercise powers of adding parishes to each other and dividing parishes into wards, similar to those which by the Acts relating to the relief of the poor are, for the purpose of the election of guardians, vested in the Board.

The power to add parishes to each other for the purpose of the election of guardians is conferred on the Board by section 6 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 122). That section provides that the Board may add any parish in a union, the population of which does not exceed 300, and the aggregate rateable value of which does not exceed the average rateable value of the parishes in the same union, to some adjoining parish in the union for the purpose of the election of guardians. The county council will thus be able to add any such parish, if it is an urban parish, to any other urban parish in the union, for the purpose of the election of guardians, and to add any such parish, if it is a rural parish, to any other parish in the rural district for the purpose of the election of rural district councillors; but they will not be able to add an urban parish to a rural parish, or vice versa.

The power conferred on the Board by the Poor Law Acts to divide parishes into wards for the election of guardians is contained in section 12 of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61), which enables the Board to divide any parish into wards for the election of guardians and to determine the number of guardians to be elected for each ward, due regard being had to the value of the rateable property therein.

Under sections 20, 24, and 60 of the new Act, the county council will regulate the retirement of guardians and rural district councillors. The first of these sections provides generally that the term of office of a guardian shall be three years, and that one-third, as nearly as may be, of every board of guardians shall go out of office on the 15th April in each year. Where, however, the county council on the application of a board of guardians consider that it would be expedient to provide for the simultaneous retirement of the whole board, they may direct that the members shall retire together on the 15th April in every third year. Where a union is in more than one county, an order for this purpose may be made by a joint committee of the councils of the counties concerned. There are some cases in which at the present time the whole of the guardians retire at the end of every third year in pursuance of an order of the Board, and in these cases the guardians are to continue so to retire, unless the county council, or a joint committee of

the county councils, on the application of the board of guardians, or of any district council of a district wholly or partially within the union, otherwise direct.

Section 24 makes the provisions of the Act with respect to the term of office and retirement of guardians applicable to the district councillors of a rural district. In any case where such a district is in more than one union, it will be necessary to secure that the mode of retirement of the guardians of the unions shall be the same, as otherwise there may be serious difficulties in connection with the constitution of the district council.

Section 60 provides that the council of each county may for the purpose of regulating the retirement of guardians or rural district councillors, in cases where they retire by thirds, direct in which year or years of each triennial period the guardians or district councillors for each parish, ward, or other area in the union or rural district shall retire.

Where the union is situate in more than one county, the power of fixing or altering the number of guardians or rural district councillors, and of regulating the retirement of guardians and of district councillors, is to be exercised by a joint committee of the councils of the counties concerned; but if any of those councils do not, within two months after request from any other of them, appoint members of such joint committee, the members of the committee actually appointed will have power to act as the joint committee. If any order made by a joint committee under this provision is within six weeks after the making thereof objected to by any of the county councils concerned, or by any committee of any of those councils authorised in that behalf, the order will be inoperative until confirmed by the Board. (Section 59.)

Where the guardians and rural district councillors are to retire by thirds, in accordance with the rule prescribed by section 20, it will be necessary, as the full number of guardians or district councillors will be elected at the first election, to provide for retirements in the years 1896 and 1897. There will be no retirements under the Act before 1896. (Section 78.) The question as to the guardians and rural district councillors who will have to retire in the two years mentioned, is under subsection (4) of section 79 to be determined by the county council with reference to the parishes, wards, or other areas for which the guardians or councillors are elected.

IV.—Highways.

Section 25 of the Act provides that as from the appointed day, there shall be transferred to the district council of every rural district all the powers, duties, and liabilities of any highway authority in the district, that highway boards shall cease to exist, and that rural district councils shall be the successors of the highway authorities. It is, however, enacted that the council of any county may by order postpone within their county, or any part thereof, the operation of this section, so far as it relates to highways, for a term not exceeding three years from the appointed day or such further period as may, on the application of the county council, be allowed by the Board.

The expression "highway authority" as used in the Act, means as respects a highway district, the highway board, or authority having the powers of a highway board, and as respects a highway parish, the surveyor or surveyors of highways, or other officers performing similar duties. (*See* Local Government Act, 1888, section 100; Local Government Act, 1894, section 75.)

The effect of section 25 will be that all these highway authorities will cease to exist on the day on which the first rural district councillors come into office, and that the rural district councils will thereupon become the highway authorities, unless the county councils postpone the operation of the section.

By section 79, persons who are members of highway boards at the passing of the Act will be continued in office until the day on which the first rural district councillors come into office, that is, as at present fixed, the second Thursday after the 8th of November next, as if the terms of office for which they were elected expired on that day, and consequently the usual annual election of waywardens will not take place.

The election of surveyors of highways under the Highway Act, 1835, will however take place, as usual, at the first meeting in vestry for each parish, not in a highway district, for the nomination of overseers in the present year.

An order under section 25 is, by section 34, to make such provision as may be necessary for holding elections of highway boards in any interval during which the operation of section 25 is postponed. This provision will enable the county council to give directions in their order for the election of waywardens in place of those who will cease to hold office, as mentioned above, when the rural district councillors come into office, and also to order for what period such waywardens shall be elected, having regard to the period of postponement.

No similar provision appears, as a rule, to be required as regards the annual election of surveyors for parishes not in highway districts during the interval referred to, and the effect of the postponement of the operation of section 25 would seem to be that in such a case surveyors will continue to be elected from year to year so long as necessary. But in the case of new rural parishes formed by or in pursuance of the Act, it may be necessary, in the event of the county council postponing the operation of section 25 to provide for the election of surveyors to act for periods until the next ordinary time for electing surveyors.

This course would not be requisite as regards a parish partly within and partly without an urban district, which, by virtue of section 216 of the Public Health Act, 1875, is at the present time treated as wholly within the urban district for highway purposes, because, if the county council postpone the operation of section 25, the part of the existing parish which is outside the urban district will continue subject to section 216 of the Act of 1875 until the rural district council become the highway authority, notwithstanding that it may have become a separate parish.

V.—Miscellaneous.

Subsection (7) of section 48 of the Act requires the county council to fix a scale for the expenses of elections under the Act, *i.e.*, of elections of parish and district councillors and guardians. If, at the beginning of one month before the first election, the county council have not framed any such scale for their county, the Board will have power to frame a scale for the purposes of that election. The Board will be glad to receive a copy of the scale framed by the county council under this section as soon as it has been approved by the council.

Under sections 48 and 80 the county council will have very extensive powers for the removal of any difficulties that may arise in connexion with the election of parish and district councillors and guardians, and generally in bringing the Act into operation within their county.

Subsection (5) of section 48 provides that if any difficulty arises as respects the election of any individual councillor or guardian, and there is no provision for holding another election, the county council may order a new election to be held and give such directions as may be necessary for the purpose of holding the election.

Under section 80, if any difficulty arises with respect to the holding of the first parish meeting of a rural parish, or to the first election of parish or district councillors, or of guardians, or to the first meeting of a parish or district council, or board of guardians, or if, from no election being held, or an election being defective or otherwise, the first parish or district council, or board of guardians, has not been properly constituted, the county council may, by order, make any appointment or do any thing which appears to them necessary or expedient for the proper holding of any such first meeting or election, and properly constituting the parish or district council or board of guardians. They may, if it appears to them necessary, direct the holding of a meeting or election, and fix the necessary dates for the purpose. Any such order may modify the provisions of the Act, and the enactments applied by, or rules framed under it so far as may appear to the county council necessary or expedient for carrying the order into effect.

If a parish council or a district council, other than a borough council, become unable to act whether from a failure to elect or otherwise, the county council may order elections to be held and may authorise persons to act temporarily in place of the parish or district council and the chairman of the parish council. (Section 47 (5) and section 59 (5).)

Under section 17 each parish council will be empowered to appoint an unpaid treasurer, and this officer is to give such security as may be required by regulations of the county council. It is desirable that such regulations should be made before the parish councils come into office. They may provide both as to the character and as to the amount of the security to be taken from the treasurers, and the Board suggest that they should be so framed as to require such security to be given by these officers as will be sufficient to cover the amount likely to be in their hands belonging to the parish councils at any one time.

It is now necessary to refer to the provisions which will govern the procedure of the county council in regard to the issue of orders for the purposes mentioned above.

Subsection (10) of section 36 directs that, subject to the provisions of the Act, any order made by a county council in pursuance of Part III. of the Act (as to areas and boundaries) shall be deemed to be an order under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888. Every such order will consequently have to be made in accordance with the provisions of that section, and of the regulations issued by the Board thereunder, and, with the exceptions mentioned in section 40 of the Act (to which attention should be specially directed), will require confirmation by the Board in the manner prescribed by section 57 of the Act of 1888.

An important amendment of the section referred to is made by section 41 of the new Act, which provides that the time for petitioning to the Board against an order of a county council under the section shall be six weeks instead of three months after the first notice of the provisions of the order.

The Act also provides that any board of guardians affected by an order under Part III. of the Act, are to have the same right of petitioning against the order as is given by section 57 of the Act of 1888 to other authorities (section 36 (10)); and that where any of the areas referred to in section 57 of the Act of 1888 is situate in two or

more counties, or the alteration of any such area would alter the boundaries of a poor law union situate in two or more counties, a joint committee appointed by the county councils concerned is, subject to the terms of delegation, to be deemed to have and to have always had power to make orders under the section with respect to that area. (Section 36 (11).)

An order made under section 60 of the new Act as to the number or retirement of guardians or rural district councillors will, as already mentioned, require confirmation by the Board if, in the case of a union situate in more than one county, the order is objected to by any of the county councils concerned or by a committee of any of those councils authorised in that behalf.

Among the orders that will not be subject to the provisions of section 57 of the Act of 1888, and will not be required to be submitted to the Board, are orders of the county council fixing the number of parish councillors for a parish or dividing a parish into wards for the election of county councillors.

An order made by the county council under section 25, postponing within their county, or some part thereof, the operation of that section as regards highways, will not require the confirmation of the Board, although, if it is proposed to postpone the operation of the section for more than three years from the appointed day, the postponement will require allowance by the Board.

In connexion with the orders of the county council under this Act, it may be pointed out that by section 42 it is provided that in any case where an order under section 57 of the Act of 1888 (including any order made or deemed to have been made thereunder for the purposes of this Act) has been confirmed by the Board, such order is at the expiration of six months from the date of confirmation to be presumed to have been duly made, and to be within the powers of that section, and no objection to the legality thereof can be entertained.

A copy of every order made by a county council or joint committee in pursuance of the Act is to be sent to the Board, and if it alters any local area or name, a copy must be sent also to the Board of Agriculture. (Section 71).

Subsection (2) of section 80 requires that the Board shall issue regulations for expediting and simplifying the procedure under section 57 of the Act of 1888 in all cases in the year 1894, for the purpose of bringing the Act into immediate operation.

The Board have issued an order for this purpose, which, as regards the cases referred to, will take the place of the regulations made by them on the 14th September 1889, except where notice of a local inquiry has been given before the date of the order.

It will be found that the new regulations materially expedite and simplify the procedure under section 57 of the Act of 1888, and the Board may draw special attention to the provision in Article VIII. (3). In cases in which an order made under the section does not require confirmation by the Board, it has hitherto been necessary that the order, after having been made, should be again approved by the county council after certain notices have been given and a specified interval has elapsed. The effect of the provision in Article VIII. (3) will be that no final approval on the part of the county council will be requisite, if the requirements of Article IV. and VIII. have been complied with.

It will also be observed that under Article IX. the expression "county council," as used in the order, will include a committee of the county council, to whom they have delegated their powers under the

Act of 1894, and also a joint committee appointed by any county councils for the purpose of dealing with any cases in which they are jointly interested.

The Board enclose six copies of the order, and they have caused it to be placed on sale. If, therefore, further copies are required they can be purchased from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., either directly, or through any bookseller. Copies of this circular can also be purchased in the same way.

It has sometimes been pointed out by county councils that no provision was made by the Local Government Act, 1888, as to the expenses of inquiries held by them under the Act. It is now provided by subsection (4) of section 72 of the new Act, that where a county council hold a local inquiry under the Act, or under the Act of 1888, on the application of a parish council or district council, or of any inhabitants of a parish or district, the expenses incurred by the county council in relation to the inquiry (including the expenses of any committee or person authorised by the county council) are to be paid by the council of that parish or district, or, in the case of a parish which has not a parish council, by the parish meeting. Subject to this, however, the expenses of the county council incurred in the case of inquiries under the Act must be paid out of the county fund.

Section 44 contains provisions as to the register of the parochial electors which is to be formed alike for urban and for rural parishes for the purposes of elections under the Act. The Board do not consider it necessary to refer to these provisions in detail; but the attention of the county council should be directed to the proviso to subsection (3) of section 84, under which, if the county council have under consideration any division into wards or alteration of the boundaries of any parish, or union, or district which is to affect the first election, they may direct that the lists of voters shall be framed in parts corresponding with such division or alteration so that the parts may serve either for the unaltered parish, union, or district, or for the same when divided or altered.

In making any such division or alteration at any time in the month of July or August next, the county council may direct their clerk to make such adjustment of the registers of parochial electors as the division or alteration may render necessary for enabling every parochial elector to vote at the first election in the ward, union, or district in which his qualification is situate, and it will, of course, be the duty of the clerk to give effect to any such direction. (Section 84.)

The orders of the county councils altering areas may direct that for the purpose of preparing the lists and registers of electors for the first elections of parish and district councillors, the orders shall take effect at such time as to enable the overseers to make out the lists for the altered areas, although the areas will not be actually altered until the appointed day.

Numerous powers and duties besides those which have been indicated above are conferred on county councils by the Act, but the Board do not think it necessary to specify them on this occasion, as their present purpose is to bring under the notice of the county council those powers and duties which may have to be exercised for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation, and they believe that they have now mentioned all that need be referred to with this object.

It is evident that in order that effect may be given to the intentions of the legislature, it is requisite that the county councils should without delay set about the exercise of the important powers which have been entrusted to them. As the Board have already pointed out, section 83 makes it the duty of every county council to exercise all such of their

powers as may be required for bringing the Act into full operation within their county as soon as may be after its passing, and enables them to delegate their powers under the Act to a committee, and the Board feel assured that they may rely on every effort being used by the county council to bring the Act into full operation in their county at the earliest possible date.

The Board strongly recommend them forthwith to appoint a committee for carrying out the Act if they have not already done so, and to delegate to such committee their powers under it.

They also recommend that either such committee or the council should at once place themselves in communication with the councils of the other counties in which parishes or rural sanitary districts, partly within and partly without the county, are situate, with a view to the immediate appointment of any joint committees necessary to enable such cases to be dealt with.

The Board would further suggest that the clerks to rural and urban sanitary authorities should, as soon as possible, be applied to for information as to whether the districts of those authorities come within the cases mentioned in section 36 of the Act, or contain parishes, or parts of parishes, which are within those cases. In the meantime the parliamentary returns relating to counties and poor law parishes of which copies are enclosed will give the most recent information that has been published as to the cases where parishes and rural sanitary districts are in more than one county. The return relating to poor law parishes also shows the number of parishes partly in rural sanitary districts. The names of parishes partly in urban sanitary districts may be obtained from the tables numbered 4 in the second volume of the Report on the Census of 1891, but there have been alterations since the date of the census, and these tables may not now be quite accurate.

As regards the matters referred to under the head of parish councils, the Board have already pointed out that the number of councillors should be fixed sufficiently early for proper arrangements to be made for the candidature of persons desirous of offering themselves for election at the first election. With this exception, it would seem that unless application is made by the vestry, or one-tenth of the ratepayers of a parish, to divide the parish into wards, it will not devolve on the county council to make any orders with respect to these matters before the appointed day. By section 36 the council are required to take into consideration the cases of small rural parishes, but no order for the grouping of such parishes, or the establishment of parish councils therein, could actually be made without the consent of the parish meeting given after the appointed day.

As regards section 25 of the Act, it will of course be necessary that any order postponing the transfer of the powers of highway authorities should be made before the appointed day.

Some inquiries have been addressed to the Board with respect to the meaning of the word "parish" as used in the Act. They may state, therefore, that it bears the meaning given to it by section 5 of the Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), which provides that unless the contrary intention appears, the expression shall mean a place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

I am, &c.

HUGH OWEN,

Secretary.

The Clerk of the County Council.

No. 8.

(Inclosure in No. 7.)

Local Government Act, 1888, and Local Government Act, 1894.

Regulations as to Inquiries and Notices during 1894.

To the County Councils for the several Administrative Counties in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, it is enacted as follows:—

"(1.) Whenever a county council is satisfied that a primâ facie "case is made out as respects any county district not a borough, "or as respects any parish, for a proposal for all or any of the "following things; that is to say,—

"(*a*) the alteration or definition of the boundary thereof;

"(*b*) the division thereof or the union thereof with any other "such district or districts, parish or parishes, or the transfer "of part of a parish to another parish;

"(*c*) the conversion of any such district or part thereof, if it is "a rural district, into an urban district, and if it is an urban "district, into a rural district, or the transfer of the whole or "any part of any such district from one district to another, "and the formation of new urban or rural districts;

"(*d*) the division of an urban district into wards; and

"(*e*) the alteration of the number of wards, or of the boundaries "of any ward, or of the number of members of any district "council, or of the apportionment of such members among the "wards,

"the county council may cause such inquiry to be made in the "locality, and such notice to be given, both in the locality, and to "the Local Government Board, Education Department, or other "Government Department as may be prescribed, and such other "inquiry and notices (if any) as they think fit, and if satisfied "that such proposal is desirable, may make an order for the same "accordingly.

"(2.) Notice of the provisions of the order shall be given, and "copies thereof shall be supplied in the prescribed manner, and "otherwise as the county council think fit, and if it relates to the "division of a district into wards, or the alteration of the number "of wards or of the boundaries of a ward, or of the number of the "members of a district council, or of the apportionment of the "members among the wards, shall come into operation upon being "finally approved by the county council.

"(3.) In any other case the order shall be submitted to the "Local Government Board; and if within three months after such "notice of the provisions of the order as the Local Government "Board determine to be the first notice, the council of any district "affected by the order, or any number of county electors registered "in that district or in any ward of that district, not being less than "one-sixth of the total number of electors in that district or ward,

" or if the order relates only to a parish, any number of county
" electors registered in that parish, not being less than one-sixth of
" the total number of electors in that parish, petition the Local
" Government Board to disallow the order, the Local Government
" Board shall cause to be made a local inquiry, and determine
" whether the order is to be confirmed or not."

And whereas by subsection (4) of section 87 of the said Act it is enacted that—

" Where any matter is authorised or required by this Act to be
" prescribed, and no other provision is made, declaring how the
" same is to be described, the same shall be prescribed from time
" to time by the Local Government Board."

And whereas we, the Local Government Board, by an Order dated the 14th day of September 1889, prescribed certain regulations with respect to the inquiries to be made and the notices to be given for the purposes of the said section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, the manner of giving such notices, and the several other matters to be prescribed and determined for the purposes of the said section;

And whereas by Part III. of the Local Government Act, 1894, power is given to county councils to make various orders in relation to areas and boundaries and other matters as therein mentioned;

And whereas by subsections (10) and (11) of section 36 of the said Act, which is included in Part III. thereof, it is enacted that—

" (10.) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any order made by
" a county council in pursuance of this part of this Act shall be
" deemed to be an order under section fifty-seven of the Local
" Government Act, 1888, and any board of guardians affected by
" an order shall have the same right of petitioning against that
" order as is given by that section to any other authority.

" (11.) Where any of the areas referred to in section fifty-seven
" of the Local Government Act, 1888, is situate in two or more
" counties, or the alteration of any such area would alter the
" boundaries of a poor law union situate in two or more counties,
" a joint committee appointed by the councils of those counties
" shall, subject to the terms of delegation, be deemed to have and
" to have always had power to make orders under that section with
" respect to that area; and where at the passing of this Act a
" rural sanitary district or parish is situate in more than one
" county, a joint committee of the councils of those counties shall
" act under this section."

And whereas by section 41 of the said Act it is enacted that—

" The time for petitioning against an order under section fifty-
" seven of the Local Government Act, 1888, shall be six weeks
" instead of three months after the notice referred to in subsection
" three of that section."

And whereas by subsection (2) of section 80 of the said Act it is enacted that—

" The Local Government Board shall make regulations for
" expediting and simplifying the procedure under section fifty-
" seven of the Local Government Act, 1888, in all cases in the
" year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, for the
" purpose of bringing this Act into immediate operation, and such
" regulations may dispense with the final approval of an order by
" the county council in cases where the prescribed notice of the
" proposed order has been given before it is made by the county
" council."

And whereas by section 75 of the said Act it is enacted that, in that Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "prescribed" means prescribed by Order of the Local Government Board;

And whereas by section 83 of the said Act it is enacted that a county council may delegate their powers under the Act to a committee:

Now therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us in that behalf, by this our Order make the regulations following for expediting and simplifying the procedure under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, in all cases in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, for the purpose of bringing the said Local Government Act, 1894, into immediate operation, and do prescribe and determine as follows; that is to say,—

Article I.—This Order shall, unless we shall otherwise direct, regulate the procedure under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, in all cases in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, for the purpose of bringing the Local Government Act, 1894, into immediate operation, except cases in which notice of a local inquiry has been given before the date of this Order; and the said Order dated the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall not apply in any case to which this Order applies.

Article II.—(1.) A local inquiry, at which all persons interested may attend and be heard, shall, prior to any order being made by a county council under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, be held in regard to the proposal, either by a committee of the county council, or by some person appointed by the county council to hold such inquiry, as the council may direct.

(2.) The said inquiry shall, unless the county council otherwise determine, be held at some convenient place in the county district, or in one of the county districts, proposed to be dealt with, or in the county district within which is situate the parish, or one of the parishes, proposed to be dealt with, or at such place in the neighbourhood as may, in the opinion of the committee or person by whom the inquiry is to be held, be most convenient for the purpose.

(3.) At least ten days before the day when the inquiry is to be held, public notice of the purport of the proposal, and of the day, time, and place fixed for the inquiry in regard to it, shall be given by the county council by advertisement in some local newspaper circulating in the locality to which the proposal relates.

Article III.—At least ten days before the day when any such local inquiry is to be held, a printed notice of the purport of the proposal, and of the day, time, and place for the inquiry shall also be published in the manner herein-after prescribed, and shall be sent to the several Government Departments and local or other authorities herein-after specified; that is to say,—

(1.) A copy of the said notice shall be posted as a bill or placard in such places in the county district or districts or parish or parishes interested in the proposal as are ordinarily made use of for posting public or parochial notices.

(2.) In any case where the proposal relates to the alteration of or other dealing with any sanitary district, a copy of the notice shall be sent by the county council to the sanitary authority of such district.

(3.) In any case where the proposal relates to the alteration of or other dealing with any parish a copy of the notice shall be sent by the county council to the overseers of the poor of such

parish; to the guardians of the poor of the union in which such parish is comprised; to the school board (if any) for such parish or for any part thereof; to the highway authority or authorities of the parish; to the burial board (if any) for such parish or for any part thereof; and to the urban sanitary authority (if any) in whose district such parish or any part thereof is comprised.

(4.) A copy of the notice shall be sent by the county council to any local authority which, in the opinion of the county council, is specially interested in the proposal.

(5.) A copy of every such notice shall be sent by the county council to the Local Government Board; and in any case where the proposal relates to the alteration of any area of local government a copy of the notice shall be sent by the county council to the Board of Agriculture, the Public Works Loan Commissioners, the Director General of the Ordnance Survey at Southampton, and to the Registrar-General; and in any case where the proposal relates to the alteration or definition of the boundary of any parish a copy of the notice shall be sent to the Education Department.

Article IV.—(1.) If the case is one in which any order made by a county council under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, requires confirmation by the Local Government Board, public notice of the provisions of any such Order made by a county council shall be given by the county council by advertisement in some local newspaper circulating in each district or parish affected by the Order; and such advertisement shall be published within ten days after the making of the order.

(2.) If the case is one in which any order made by a county council under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, does not require confirmation by the Local Government Board, public notice of the proposed order shall, after the inquiry required by Article II. hereof has been held, and not less than twenty-one days before the meeting of the county council at which the order is proposed to be made, be given by the clerk to the county council by advertisement in some local newspaper circulating in each district affected by the order.

(3.) Any advertisement issued in pursuance of this Article shall contain either a copy of the order, or proposed order, as the case may be, or a statement of the effect of the order, or proposed order, and shall also contain a statement of the time and place or places during and at which copies of the order, or proposed order, may be inspected by any owner or ratepayer in any area affected by the order, or proposed order, during a period of fourteen days from the date of the publication of such advertisement, and the order, or proposed order, shall be open for such inspection during such period.

(4.) There shall be appended to any proposed order or statement of a proposed order advertised or deposited for inspection in pursuance of this Article, a notice to the effect that any person interested in the proposed order who objects thereto may attend and be heard at a meeting of the county council to be held on a day and at a time which shall be mentioned in the notice if, not less than three days before the date of the meeting, he sends to the clerk of the council a statement in writing of the nature of his objection.

Article V.—(1.) A copy of any order made or proposed to be made by a county council as aforesaid shall, at any time while copies of the order, or proposed order, are open to inspection as aforesaid, and in the

case of an order which requires to be confirmed by the Local Government Board, at any time before the expiration of six weeks from the publication of the advertisement in pursuance of Article IV. (1.) hereof, be supplied by the clerk to the county council to any owner or ratepayer in any area affected by the order, or proposed order, upon payment by such owner or ratepayer of a sum not exceeding threepence for each hundred words of manuscript if the copy of the order, or proposed order, be in writing, or upon payment of a sum not exceeding threepence for a printed copy of the order, or proposed order.

(2.) A copy of a proposed order supplied in pursuance of this Article shall contain a notice to the effect specified in Article IV. (4.) hereof.

Article VI.—On or before the date of the publication in pursuance of Article IV. (1.) hereof of the advertisement of the provisions of any order made as aforesaid and requiring confirmation by the Local Government Board, three copies of the order shall be forwarded to the Local Government Board and to each of the other Government Departments to whom a copy of the notice of the inquiry relative to the proposed order was, by Article III. hereof, required to be sent; a copy of the order shall also be sent to each of the local or other authorities to whom a copy of such notice was so required to be sent, and a copy shall also be posted in like manner as the notice of the inquiry was, in pursuance of the same article, required to be posted.

Article VII.—The advertisement in pursuance of Article IV. (1.) hereof of the provisions of any order made by a county council under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, and requiring confirmation by the Local Government Board, shall be deemed to be the "first notice" for the purposes of subsection (3) of that section as amended by section 40 of the Local Government Act, 1894.

Article VIII.—(1.) If the case is one in which any order made under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, does not require confirmation by the Local Government Board, a copy of the proposed order shall, on or before the date of the publication in pursuance of Article IV. (2.) hereof of the advertisement of the provisions of the proposed order, be sent to each of the local or other authorities to whom a copy of the notice of the inquiry relative to the proposed order was, by Article III. hereof, required to be sent, and a copy shall also be posted in like manner as the notice of the inquiry was, in pursuance of the same article, required to be posted.

(2.) Any such copy shall contain a notice to the effect specified in Article IV. (4.) hereof.

(3.) The final approval of the county council of any such order may be dispensed with, if the requirements of Article IV. hereof and of this Article have been complied with.

(4.) When any such order has been made by a county council three copies thereof shall forthwith be forwarded to the Local Government Board and to each of the other Government Departments to whom a copy of the notice of the inquiry was required by Article III. hereof to be sent, and a copy of the order shall also be at the same time sent to each of the local or other authorities to whom a copy of such notice was so required to be sent.

Article IX.—The expression "county council" in this Order shall include a committee to whom the county council have delegated their powers under the Local Government Act, 1894, and also a joint committee appointed by any county councils of administrative counties for the purpose of dealing with any case or cases in which such councils

are jointly interested, and, in any such last-mentioned case, references in this Order to the county shall be deemed to refer to either of the counties interested, and references to the clerk to the county council to any person acting as clerk to the joint committee or appointed by such committee to discharge the duties of the clerk to a county council under this Order.

Give under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this twenty-second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) G. SHAW LEFEVRE, *President.*

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

No. 9.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1894.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO COUNTY COUNCILS, TOWN CLERKS, OR RETURNING OFFICERS.

Local Government Board,
2nd April 1894.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that several inquiries have been addressed to them as to whether, in view of the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, it is intended that an Order in Council should be issued to amend, for the purposes of the approaching registration of electors, the instructions, precepts, notices, and forms prescribed by the Registration Order, 1889. The Board direct me to state that it is not proposed at present to issue an Order in Council on the subject; but they think it very desirable that the attention of the overseers should be specially drawn to the duties imposed upon them by the Act, in connexion with the enfranchisement of married women for the purposes of the Act and the preparation of the lists of electors, and they suggest that this might conveniently be done by a note attached to your precept and issued with it.

The provisions to which the attention of the overseers should be drawn are those contained in section 43 and subsections (3) and (9) of section 44 of the Act.

Section 43 enacts that, for the purposes of the Act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being on any local government register of electors, or for being an elector of any local authority, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be qualified in respect of the same property.

Subsection (3) of section 44 requires that the lists of electors in any parish shall be framed in parts for wards of urban districts and parishes in such manner that they may be conveniently used as lists for polling at elections for any such wards; and subsection (9) of this section provides that any person may claim for the purpose of having his name entered in the parochial electors list, and that the law relating to claims to be entered in lists of voters shall apply.

The Board direct me to add that in the preparation of the lists of electors regard should be had to the provision in section 1 (3) of the Act, under which parishes situate partly within and partly without a

rural sanitary district will be divided into separate parishes, and the attention of the overseers might with advantage be called to this point also.

I am, &c.
HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

To the Clerk of the County Council,
Town Clerk, or Returning Officer.

No. 10.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1894

CIRCULAR LETTER TO BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board,
3rd April 1894.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that inquiries have been addressed to them as to the effect of the Local Government Act, 1894, as regards the term of office of the present chairmen and vice-chairmen of boards of guardians, and the continuance in office of committees appointed by the guardians.

The Board direct me to point out that section 79 (8) of the Act, which continues in office, until the day on which the first guardians and rural district councillors elected under the Act come into office, the persons who were members of boards of guardians and of rural sanitary authorities at the date of the passing of the Act, does not refer to the chairmen or vice-chairmen or members of committees, as such.

In those cases where the orders in force require that the election of chairmen and vice-chairmen should take place at the first meeting of the guardians after the 15th April, the period of office of the chairmen or vice-chairmen will not be affected, and they must therefore be elected at the usual time this year.

As regards an assessment committee appointed under the Union Assessment Committee Acts, it appears to the Board that the committee must be regarded as having been appointed for one year only, and consequently that they must be re-appointed in the present year at the usual time.

In the case of a school attendance committee, section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, expressly provides that the appointment of the committee shall be made annually, and the Board consider that this committee should be appointed by the guardians at their first meeting after the date on which the election of guardians would have taken place if an election had been held this year at the usual time (see Rule 6 of the Second Schedule to the Act of 1876).

The visiting committee, however, will, in the opinion of the Board, continue in office until after the election of the new board of guardians in November next, unless the committee were definitely appointed for a limited period only.

A relief committee will, subject to the terms of the Order authorising the appointment of the committee, continue in office until November next without re-appointment, unless the committee were appointed for a limited time.

A committee appointed to consider and report on any special subject will continue in office after the date on which the guardians would but for the Local Government Act, 1894, have gone out of office, if the

business for which the committee were appointed is not completed by that date.

A sanitary committee appointed under section 201 of the Public Health Act, 1875, can only continue until the end of the ordinary year of office of the guardians, and the committee must accordingly be re-appointed after that time in the present year, if it is desired that they should still exist.

I am, &c.
HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 11.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1894.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO TOWN COUNCILS OF COUNTY BOROUGHS.

Local Government Board,
30th April 1894.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the town council to certain provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, under which powers and duties will devolve on the council for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation within the borough.

These provisions have reference to the alteration of areas and boundaries, and the election of guardians. Important powers in relation to these matters are conferred by the Act on county councils, and under section 75 (2) the expression "county council," when used in the Act, includes, unless the context otherwise requires, the council of a county borough.

Under section 83 it is the duty of the town council of every county borough to exercise all such of their powers as may be requisite for bringing the Act into full operation within the borough as soon as may be after its passing.

Section 84 provides that the first elections of guardians under the Act shall be held on the 8th November next, or such later date or dates in the present year as the Board may fix, and the persons elected are to come into office on the second Thursday next after their election, or such other day not more than seven days earlier or later as may be fixed by or in pursuance of rules made by the Board under the Act in relation to their election. It is important that alterations which may affect the preparation of the lists of voters should be made sufficiently early to enable the lists to be properly prepared, and it is consequently provided by subsection (3) of section 84 that every division into wards or alteration of the boundaries of any parish or union or district which is to affect the first election shall, if parishes or parts for which the registers of parochial electors will be made are affected, be made, so far as practicable, before the 1st of July next.

By "parochial electors" are meant, with reference to a parish in a county borough, the persons who would be the parochial electors of the parish if it were a rural parish, namely, the persons registered in such portion either of the local government register of electors or of the parliamentary register of electors as relates to the parish. (Sections 2 (1) and 75).

Many of the provisions of the Act referred to in this circular are to take effect from the "appointed day." Subject as mentioned in the

Act, this day, for the purpose of elections, is defined as the day or respective days fixed for the first elections under the Act, or such prior day as may be necessary for the purpose of giving notices or doing other acts preliminary to such elections, and for the purpose of the powers, duties, and liabilities of councils or other bodies elected under the Act, or other matters not specifically mentioned, it will be the day on which the members first elected come into office. (Section 84.)

I.—Areas and Boundaries.

The provisions which should first receive the attention of the town council are those contained in Part III. of the Act, which relates to areas and boundaries.

Subsection (1) of section 36 provides (amongst other things) as follows:—

For the purpose of carrying this Act into effect in the case of—

(*a.*) every parish * * * which at the passing of this Act is situate partly within and partly without an adminstrative county; and

(*b.*) every parish which at the passing of this Act is situate partly within and partly without a sanitary district;

every county council shall forthwith take into consideration every such case within their county; and whether any proposal has or has not been made as mentioned in section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, shall, as soon as practicable, in accordance with that section, cause inquiries to be made and notices given, and make such orders, if any, as they deem most suitable for carrying into effect the present Act in accordance with the following provisions, namely:—

(i.) The whole of each parish shall be within the same administrative county; and

(ii.) The whole of each parish shall, unless the county council for special reasons otherwise direct, be within the same county district.

The expression "county district" does not include a county borough; but, with that exception, includes every urban and rural district, whether a borough or not, *i.e.*, every urban and rural sanitary district within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, other than a county borough. (Section 21.)

By subsection (11) of section 36 it is provided that, where at the passing of the Act a parish is situate in more than one county, a joint committee of the councils of the several counties comprising the parish shall act under the section. The expression "county" includes a county borough. (Section 75). The expression "administrative county" only includes a county borough where this is expressly stated (section 100 of the Local Government Act, 1888, and section 75 of the Local Government Act, 1894); but a parish partly within and partly without a county borough would, the Board believe, be in every case a parish partly within and partly without an administrative county, as defined by the Act of 1888. It would in any case be a parish partly within and partly without a sanitary district. Consequently it will be necessary that joint committees of the councils of the county and county borough should be appointed to act under section 36, with respect to every parish which is now partly within and partly without a county borough.

The appointment by the council of each county or county borough of representatives on any joint committee for the purposes of section 36 is to be made within two months after request from any other of the councils interested. If any of the councils fail to appoint members of

the committee within that period, the members actually appointed are to act. Any question relating to the constitution or procedure of the joint committee as to which the councils concerned are unable to agree is to be determined by the Board.

If a parish is partly within a county borough and partly within a rural sanitary district, and no action is taken under section 36 prior to the appointed day, the parish will as from that date be divided by the Act, the part within the rural district and the part without being constituted separate parishes by subsection (3) of section 1.

Subsection (2) of section 36 provides that where a parish is at the passing of the Act situate in more than one urban district, the parts of the parish in each such district shall, as from the appointed day, unless the county council for special reasons otherwise direct, and subject to any alteration of area made by or in pursuance of this or any other Act, be separate parishes in like manner as if they had been constituted separate parishes under the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, and the Acts amending the same.

As regards the manner in which these cases might be dealt with by the joint committee, it is to be borne in mind that section 36 expressly directs that the orders shall be so made that the whole of each parish shall be within the same administrative county. An order could not therefore be made directing that a parish, now partly within a county borough and partly within an administrative county, should so remain. The parts of the parish might be added to other parishes by orders under the section, instead of being allowed to become separate parishes in pursuance of the Act.

In any case, such as those mentioned above, the boundary of any borough in which the parish is partly situated could, on the necessary application, be altered by an order of the Board under section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

Where a parish is divided by the Act into two or more new parishes, subsection (9) of section 36 directs that these parishes shall, until it is otherwise provided, be included in the same poor law union in which the original parish was included, and subsection (2) of section 79 directs that, subject to any order made by the county council, there shall be one guardian, and in the case of a new parish in a rural district, one district councillor for each of the new parishes. Many of the parishes which will be divided by the Act are at present entitled to more than two guardians, and in such cases, if a county borough is concerned, it is desirable that a joint committee of the county and town councils should be appointed to settle the future representation of the new parishes.

The town councils of county boroughs will have power to give names to any new parishes formed by the Act within such boroughs, although no order for any alteration of area has been made. (Section 55 (2).)

It is provided by sub-section (11) of section 79 that the overseers of any parish divided by the Act shall, until the first appointment of overseers next after the appointed day, continue in office as if they were overseers of each part of the parish, which by reason of such division becomes a separate parish.

It is to be observed that when parishes are divided, and new parishes are constituted by the Act, whether under section 1 (3) or section 36 (2), they are to be separate parishes in like manner as if they had been constituted separate parishes under the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, and the Acts amending the same. The formation of parishes under the Acts referred to has no effect as regards the constitution of school districts, without the sanction of the Education Department.

Where the alteration of the boundary of any parish, or the division thereof, or the union thereof, or of part thereof with another parish, seems expedient for any of the purposes of the Act, provision for such alteration, division, or union, may be made by an order of the county council or of a joint committee of county councils, under section 57 of the Act of 1888. (Section 36 (8) and (11).)

The provisions of section 59 of the Local Government Act, 1888, will apply to any order for the purposes of the present Act that may be made under section 57 of that Act, and section 69 of the new Act provides that in any case where an alteration of any area is made by the Act, an order may be made, in the case of an area situate in more than one county, by a joint committee of county councils, for any of the matters mentioned in section 59 of the Act of 1888. Under these powers adjustments may he made of any property, debts, and liabilities affected by the alteration, and directions may be given for effecting any subsidiary arrangements rendered necessary by the alteration.

Subsection (12) of section 36 requires that every report made by the Boundary Commissioners under the Local Government Boundaries Act, 1887, shall be laid before the council of any borough affected by that report, and before any joint committee of the councils of counties or county boroughs. The subsection further provides that it shall be the duty of the councils and joint committees to take these reports into consideration before framing any order under the powers conferred on them by the Act. The town council or joint committee will not be bound to give effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners, but the reports in question will be found to be of assistance in arriving at a decision in regard to any matter dealt with therein.

II.—Guardians.

The Act makes important alterations in the qualification, mode of election, and retirement of guardians; and the Board desire to refer the town council generally to the provisions of section 20 on these matters. It may be observed that guardians will only be elected in urban parishes. In a rural parish one or more rural district councillors will be elected, who will represent the parish on the board of guardians. (Section 24 (3).)

Under subsection (1) of section 60 of the Act, the town council of a county borough will, where a union or parish under a separate board of guardians is co-extensive with the borough, or wholly included in it, have power to fix or alter the number of guardians to be elected for any parish comprised in the union or for the separate parish, as the case may be; and it is provided that for those purposes the council may exercise powers of adding parishes to each other and dividing parishes into wards, similar to those which by the Acts relating to the relief of the poor are, for the purpose of the election of guardians, vested in the Board.

The power to add parishes to each other for the purpose of the election of guardians is conferred on the Board by section 6 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 122). That section provides that the Board may add any parish in a union, the population of which does not exceed 300, and the aggregate rateable value of which does not exceed the average rateable value of the parishes in the same union, to some adjoining parish in the union for the purpose of the election of guardians. The town council will thus be able to add any such parish within the borough to any other parish therein, for the purpose of the election of guardians.

The power conferred on the Board by the Poor Law Acts to divide parishes into wards for the election of guardians is contained in section 12 of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61), which enables the Board to divide any parish into wards for the election of guardians and to determine the number of guardians to be elected for each ward, due regard being had to the value of the rateable property therein.

Under sections 26 and 60 of the new Act, the town council will have to consider what provision should be made as to the retirement of guardians for any union or any parish under a separate board of guardians which is wholly comprised in the borough. The first of these sections provides generally that the term of office of a guardian shall be three years, and that one-third, as nearly as may be, of every board of guardians shall go out of office on the 15th April in each year. Where, however, the council on the application of a board of guardians consider that it would be expedient to provide for the simultaneous retirement of the whole board, they may, if the union or parish is wholly comprised in the borough, direct that the members shall retire together on the 15th April in every third year. Where a union or a parish under a separate board of guardians is only partly within the county borough, an order for this purpose may be made by a joint committee of the councils of the county and county borough concerned. There are some cases in which at the present time the whole of the guardians retire at the end of every third year in pursuance of an order of the Board, and in any such case, where a county borough is concerned, the guardians are to continue so to retire, unless the town council, or a joint committee of the councils of the county and county borough, on the application of the board of guardians, or of any district council of a district wholly or partially within the union, otherwise direct.

Section 24 makes the provisions of the Act with respect to the term of office and retirement of guardians applicable to the district councillors of a rural district.

Section 60 provides that the council of each county as defined by the Act may for the purpose of regulating the retirement of guardian or rural district councillors in cases where they retire by thirds, direct in which year or years of each triennial period the guardians or district councillors for each parish, ward, or other area in the union or rural district shall retire.

Where the union is situate in more than one county, the power of fixing or altering the number of guardians or rural district councillors, and in connexion therewith of dividing a parish into wards, and also the power of regulating the retirement of guardians and of district councillors, is to be exercised by a joint committee of the councils of the counties concerned; but if any of those councils do not, within two months after request from any other of them, appoint members of such joint committee, the members of the committee actually appointed will have power to act as the joint committee. If any order made by a joint committee under this provision is within six weeks after the making thereof objected to by any of the county or county borough councils concerned, or by any committee of any of those councils authorised in that behalf, the order will be inoperative until confirmed by the Board. (Section 60 (3).)

Where the guardians and rural district councillors are to retire by thirds, in accordance with the rule prescribed by section 20, it will be necessary, as the full number of guardians or district councillors will be elected at the first election, to provide for retirements in the years 1896 and 1897. There will be no retirements under the Act before

1896. (Section 79.) The question as to the guardians and rural district councillors who will have to retire in the two years mentioned, is, under subsection (4) of section 79, to be determined by the council of the county or county borough with reference to the parishes, wards, or other areas for which the guardians or councillors are elected. It will be necessary in the case of a union or a parish under a separate board of guardians partly within and partly without a county borough, that a joint committee of the county and county borough councils should, as above mentioned, be appointed for this purpose.

III.—Miscellaneous.

Subsection (7) of section 48 of the Act requires the council of every county borough to fix a scale for the expenses of elections of guardians for the borough. If, at the beginning of one month before the first election, the council have not framed any such scale, the Board will have power to frame a scale for the purposes of that election. The Board will be glad to receive a copy of the scale framed by the council under this section as soon as it has been approved by the council. In any case where a union or parish under a separate board of guardians is partly but not wholly comprised in a county borough, it appears to the Board that it will be necessary that a joint committee of the county and county borough councils concerned should be appointed under section 81 of the Local Government Act, 1888, for the purpose of framing a scale of expenses for the election of guardians, and the Board would wish to be furnished with a copy of the scale framed by any such committee.

Under sections 48 and 80 the town council will have very extensive powers for the removal of any difficulties that may arise in connexion with the election of guardians, and generally in bringing the Act into operation. Subsection (5) of section 48 provides that if any difficulty arises as respects the election of any individual guardian, and there is no provision for holding another election, the council may order a new election to be held and give such directions as may be necessary for the purpose of holding the election.

Under section 80, if any difficulty arises with respect to the holding of the first election of guardians, or to the first meeting of a board of guardians, or if, from no election being held, or an election being defective or otherwise, the first board of guardians has not been properly constituted, the council may, by order, make any appointment, or do anything which appears to them necessary or expedient for the proper holding of any such first meeting or election and properly constituting the board of guardians, and may, if it appears to them necessary, direct the holding of an election, and fix the necessary dates for the purpose. Any such order may modify the provisions of the Act, and the enactments applied by, or rules framed under it, so far as may appear to the council necessary or expedient for carrying the order into effect. Where the union or parish under a separate board of guardians is partly in a county borough and partly in an administrative county, and any difficulty such as is mentioned in section 80 arises, a joint committee should be appointed to deal with the matter by the councils of the county and county borough under section 81 of the Act of 1888.

It is now necessary to refer to the provisions which will govern the procedure of the town council in regard to the issue of orders for the purposes mentioned above.

Subsection (10) of section 36 in effect directs that, subject to the provisions of the Act, any order made by the town council of a county borough, or by a joint committee, in pursuance of Part III. of the Act (as to areas and boundaries) shall be deemed to be an order under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888. Every such order will consequently have to be made in accordance with the provisions of that section, and of the regulations issued by the Board thereunder, and with the exceptions mentioned in section 40 of the new Act will require confirmation by the Board in the manner prescribed by section 57 of the Act of 1888.

An important amendment of the section last mentioned is made by section 41 of the new Act, which provides that the time for petitioning the Board against an order under the section shall be six weeks, instead of three months, after the first notice of the provisions of the order.

The Act also provides that any board of guardians affected by an order under Part III. of the Act are to have the same right of petitioning against the order as is given by section 57 of the Act of 1888 to other authorities (section 36 (10)); and that where any of the areas referred to in section 57 of the Act of 1888 is situate in two or more counties, as defined by the Act of 1894, or the alteration of any such area would alter the boundaries of a poor law union situate in two or more counties, a joint committee appointed by the councils of those counties is, subject to the terms of delegation, to be deemed to have and to have always had power to make orders under the section with respect to that area. (Section 36 (11).)

In connexion with the orders of the town council under this Act, it may be pointed out that by section 42 it is provided that in any case where an order under section 57 of the Act of 1888 (including any order made or deemed to have been made thereunder for the purposes of this Act) has been confirmed by the Board, such order is at the expiration of six months from the date of confirmation to be presumed to have been duly made, and to be within the powers of that section, and no objection to the legality thereof can be entertained.

A copy of every order made by the council of a county borough or joint committee in pursuance of the Act is to be sent to the Board, and, if it alters any local area or name, a copy must be sent also to the Board of Agriculture. (Section 71.)

Subsection (2) of section 80 requires that the Board shall issue regulations for expediting and simplifying the procedure under section 57 of the Act of 1888 in all cases in the year 1894, for the purpose of bringing the Act into immediate operation.

The Board have issued an order for this purpose, which, as regards the cases referred to, will take the place of any regulations previously made by them as to the procedure under section 57 of the Act of 1888, which are in force in any county borough, except where notice of a local inquiry has been given before the date of the order.

It will be observed that under Article viii. the expression "council," as used in the order, will include a committee of the town council of any county borough to whom the council have delegated their powers under the Act of 1894, and also a joint committee appointed by any such councils, or by any such council or councils and the county council or councils of any administrative county or counties, for the purpose of dealing with any case or cases in which such councils are jointly interested.

The Board enclose six copies of the order, and they have caused it to be placed on sale. If, therefore, further copies are required, they can be purchased from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., either directly or through any bookseller. Copies of this circular can also be purchased in the same way.

Section 44 contains provisions as to the register of the parochial electors which is to be formed as well for urban as for rural parishes, for the purposes of elections under the Act. The Board do not consider it necessary to refer to these provisions in detail; but the attention of the town council should be directed to the proviso to subsection (3) of section 84, under which, if the council or a joint committee have under consideration any division into wards or alteration of the boundaries of any parish, or union, which is to affect the first election, they may direct that the list of voters shall be framed in parts corresponding with such division or alteration so that the parts may serve either for the unaltered parish or union, or for the same when divided or altered.

In making any such division or alteration at any time in the month of July or August next, the council or a joint committee may direct such adjustment of the registers of parochial electors as the division or alteration may render necessary for enabling every parochial elector to vote at the first election in the ward or union in which his qualification is situate, and it will be the duty of the town clerk to give effect to any such direction. (Section 84.)

Some inquiries have been addressed to the Board with respect to the powers of joint committees appointed in pursuance of the Act, and the Board may state that they are advised that the provisions of section 81 of the Local Government Act, 1888, apply to joint committees formed for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (11) of section 36 of the present Act, and also to joint committees formed for the purposes of section 60 of that Act. The Board consider, therefore, that subject to an appeal to them in cases coming under section 36 (11) if the councils do not agree, the powers of the joint committee could be restricted by the councils appointing them by the terms of delegation, and, if those councils thought fit, those terms might be such as to make the proceedings of the committee subject to confirmation by the councils. The Board may add, however, that in their opinion it is very desirable that, as a general rule, the terms of delegation should be such as not to render any confirmation necessary. The same remarks apply to cases where, for any purpose connected with the Act of 1894 in respect of which two or more county councils (as defined by that Act) are jointly interested, a joint committee of those councils is appointed, although the Act contains no express provision for such an appointment.

I am, &c.

HUGH OWEN,

Secretary.

The Town Clerk.

No. 12.

(Inclosure in No. 11.)

Local Government Act, 1888, and Local Government Act, 1894.

Regulations as to Inquiries and Notices during 1894. County Boroughs.

To the Town Councils of the several County Boroughs in England and Wales;—

To the County Councils for the several Administrative Counties in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, it is enacted as follows:—

"(1.) Whenever a county council is satisfied that a primâ facie "case is made out as respects any county district not a borough, "or as respects any parish, for a proposal for all or any of the "following things; that is to say,—

"(*a*) the alteration or definition of the boundary thereof;

"(*b*) the division thereof or the union thereof with any other "such district or districts, parish or parishes, or the transfer "of part of a parish to another parish;

"(*c*) the conversion of any such district or part thereof, if it is "a rural district, into an urban district, and if it is an urban "district, into a rural district, or the transfer of the whole or "any part of any such district from one district to another, "and the formation of new urban or rural districts;

"(*d*) the division of an urban district into wards; and

"(*e*) the alteration of the number of wards, or of the boundaries "of any ward, or of the number of members of any district "council, or of the apportionment of such members among "the wards,

"the county council may cause such inquiry to be made in the "locality, and such notice to be given, both in the locality and "to the Local Government Board Education Department, or other "Government department as may be prescribed, and such other "inquiry and notices (if any) as they think fit, and if satisfied "that such proposal is desirable, may make an order for the same "accordingly.

"(2.) Notice of the provisions of the order shall be given, and "copies thereof shall be supplied in the prescribed manner, and "otherwise as the county council think fit, and if it relates to "the division of a district into wards, or the alteration of the "number of wards or of the boundaries of a ward, or of the "number of the members of a district council, or of the appor-"tionment of the members among the wards, shall come into "operation upon being finally approved by the county council.

"(3.) In any other case the order shall be submitted to the "Local Government Board; and if within three months after "such notice of the provisions of the order as the Local Govern-"ment Board determine to be the first notice, the council of any

" district affected by the order, or any number of county electors " registered in that district or in any ward of that district, not " being less than one-sixth of the total number of electors in that " district or ward, or if the order relates only to a parish, any " number of county electors registered in that parish, not being " less than one-sixth of the total number of electors in that parish, " petition the Local Government Board to disallow the order, the " Local Government Board shall cause to be made a local inquiry, " and determine whether the order is to be confirmed or not."

And whereas in pursuance of section 34 of the said Act, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of each county borough, acting by the council, have and are subject to such of the powers, duties, and liabilities of a county council under the said section 57 of the said Act, as relates to parishes;

And whereas by subsection (4) of section 87 of the said Act it is enacted that—

" Where any matter is authorised or required by this Act to be " prescribed, and no other provision is made, declaring how the " same is to be prescribed, the same shall be prescribed from time " to time by the Local Government Board."

And whereas in regard to the matters required by the said section 57 to be prescribed no provision other than that contained in the said section 87 is made, declaring how such matters are to be prescribed;

And whereas by Part III. of the Local Government Act, 1894, power is given to county councils to make various orders in relation to areas and boundaries and other matters as therein mentioned;

And whereas by sub-sections (10) and (11) of section 36 of the said Act, which is included in Part III. thereof, it is enacted that—

" (10.) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any order made by " a county council in pursuance of this part of this Act shall be " deemed to be an order under section fifty-seven of the Local " Government Act, 1888, and any board of guardians affected by " an order shall have the same right of petitioning against that " order as is given by that section to any other authority.

" (11.) Where any of the areas referred to in section fifty-seven " of the Local Government Act, 1888, is situate in two or more " counties, or the alteration of any such area would alter the " boundaries of a poor law union situate in two or more counties, " a joint committee appointed by the councils of those counties " shall, subject to the terms of delegation, be deemed to have and " to have always had power to make orders under that section with " respect to that area; and where at the passing of this Act a " rural sanitary district or parish is situate in more than one " county, a joint committee of the councils of those counties shall " act under this section."

And whereas by section 41 of the said Act it is enacted that—

" The time for petitioning against an order under section fifty- " seven of the Local Government Act, 1888, shall be six weeks " instead of three months after the notice referred to in subsection " three of that section."

And whereas by subsection (2) of section 80 of the said Act it is enacted that—

" The Local Government Board shall make regulations for " expediting and simplifying the procedure under section fifty- " seven of the Local Government Act, 1888, in all cases in the

" year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, for the purpose
" of bring this Act into immediate operation, and such regulations
" may dispense with the final approval of an order by the county
" council in cases where the prescribed notice of the proposed
" order has been given before it is made by the county council."

And whereas by section 75 of the said Act it is enacted that, in that Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "county" includes a county borough, and the expression "county council" includes the council of a county borough, and the expression "prescribed" means prescribed by order of the Local Government Board;

And whereas by section 83 of the said Act it is enacted that a county council may delegate their powers under the Act to a committee:

Now therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us in that behalf, by this our order make the regulations following as regards any county borough and the council of any county borough, for expediting and simplifying the procedure under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, in all cases in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, for the purpose of bringing the said Local Government Act, 1894, into immediate operation, and do prescribe and determine as follows as regards any county borough and the council of any county borough; that is to say,—

Article I.—This Order shall, unless we shall otherwise direct, regulate the procedure of the council of every county borough under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, in all cases in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, for the purpose of bringing the Local Government Act, 1894, into immediate operation, except cases in which notice of a local inquiry has been given before the date of this Order; and any Order previously issued by us regulating the procedure under the said section, and in force in any county borough, shall not apply in any case to which this Order applies.

Article II.—(1.) A local inquiry, at which all persons interested may attend and be heard, shall, prior to any Order being made by the council of a county borough under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, be held in regard to the proposal, either by a committee of the council, or by some person appointed by the council to hold such inquiry, as the council may direct.

(2.) The said inquiry shall, unless the council otherwise determine, be held at some convenient place in the parish, or in one of the parishes proposed to be dealt with, or at such other place in the borough or neighbourhood as may, in the opinion of the committee or person by whom the inquiry is to be held, be most convenient for the purpose.

(3.) At least ten days before the day when the inquiry is to be held, public notice of the purport of the proposal, and of the day, time, and place fixed for the inquiry in regard to it, shall be given by the council by advertisement in some local newspaper circulating in the locality to which the proposal relates.

Article III.—At least ten days before the day when any such local inquiry is to be held, a printed notice of the purport of the proposal, and of the day, time, and place for the inquiry shall also be published in the manner herein-after prescribed, and shall be sent to the several Government Departments and local or other authorities herein-after specified; that is to say,—

(1.) A copy of the said notice shall be posted as a bill or placard in such places in the parish or parishes interested in the proposal as are ordinarily made use of for posting public or parochial notices.

(2.) A copy of the notice shall be sent by the council to the overseers of the poor of such parish; to the guardians of the poor of the union in which such parish is comprised; to the school board (if any) in whose district such parish or any part thereof is comprised; to the highway authority for any part of the parish, if any person or body of persons other than the council are such highway authority; to any burial board, other than the council, for such parish or for any part thereof; and to any urban sanitary authority, other than the council, in whose district any part of such parish is comprised.

(3.) A copy of the notice shall be sent by the council to any local authority which, in the opinion of the council, is specially interested in the proposal.

(4.) A copy of every such notice shall be sent by the council to the Local Government Board, the Board of Agriculture, the Public Works Loan Commissioners, the Director General of the Ordnance Survey at Southampton, the Registrar General, and the Education Department.

Article IV.—(1.) Public notice of the provisions of any order made by a council under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, shall be given by the council by advertisement in some local newspaper circulating in each parish affected by the order; and such advertisement shall be published within ten days after the making of the order.

(2.) The said advertisement shall contain either a copy of the order, or a statement of the effect of the order, and shall also contain a statement of the time and place or places during and at which copies of the order may be inspected by any owner or ratepayer in any area affected by the order during a period of fourteen days from the date of the publication of such advertisement, and the order shall be open for such inspection during such period.

Article V.—A copy of any order made by a council as aforesaid shall, at any time before the expiration of six weeks from the publication of the advertisement in pursuance of Article IV. (1.) hereof, be supplied by the clerk of the council to any owner or ratepayer in any area affected by the order upon payment by such owner or ratepayer of a sum not exceeding threepence for each hundred words of manuscript if the copy of the order be in writing, or upon payment of a sum not exceeding threepence for a printed copy of the order.

Article VI.—On or before the date of the publication in pursuance of Article IV. (1.) hereof of the advertisement of the provisions of any order made as aforesaid three copies of the order shall be forwarded to the Local Government Board and to each of the other Government Departments to whom a copy of the notice of the inquiry relative to the proposed order was, by Article III. (4.) hereof, required to be sent; a copy of the order shall also be sent to each of the local or other authorities to whom a copy of such notice was so required to be sent, and a copy shall also be posted in like manner as the notice of the inquiry was, in pursuance of the same Article, required to be posted.

Article VII.—The advertisement in pursuance of Article IV. (1.) hereof of the provisions of any order made by a council under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, shall be deemed to be the "first notice" for the purposes of subsection (3) of that section as amended by section 40 of the Local Government Act, 1894.

Article VIII.—The expression "council" in this Order shall mean the town council of any county borough, and shall include a committee to whom the council have delegated their powers under the Local

Government Act, 1894, and also a joint committee appointed by any such councils, or by any such council or councils and the county council or councils of any administrative county or counties, for the purpose of dealing with any case or cases in which such councils are jointly interested, and, where any such joint committee is appointed, references in this order to the county borough shall be deemed to refer to each of the county boroughs or counties interested, and references to the clerk of the council to any person acting as clerk to the joint committee or appointed by such committee to discharge the duties of the clerk of a council under this Order.

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) G. SHAW LEFEVRE, *President.*

HUGH OWEN, *Secretary.*

No. 13.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1894.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO COUNTY COUNCILS.

Local Government Board,

SIR, *30th April* 1894.

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to their circular letter of the 24th ultimo, with reference to certain provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, under which powers and duties will devolve on the county council for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation within the county.

The Board have now issued an Order prescribing regulations for expediting and simplifying the procedure under section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, in cases occurring during the present year in which the town councils of county boroughs, or joint committees of such councils and the councils of administrative counties, may have to take action for the purpose of bringing the Act into immediate operation.

Six copies of the Order are enclosed, and if additional copies are required, they can be purchased from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., either directly or through any bookseller.

I am, at the same time, to forward to the county council, for their information, a copy of a circular letter which the Board have addressed to the town councils of county boroughs, on the subject of the provisions above referred to, which affect such councils, and I am to call attention to the remarks on page 5 as to the appointment in certain cases of joint committees under section 81 of the Act of 1888. The Board also desire me to draw attention to the last paragraph of the circular, as to the powers of joint committees appointed in pursuance of the Act of this year.

I am, &c.

HUGH OWEN,

Secretary.

The Clerk of the County Council.

[Copies of Nos. 11 and 12 were forwarded to county councils with this letter.]

II.—Circulars, &c. other than those relating to County Councils, or the Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894.

No. 14.

Visitation of Workhouses.

Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians.

Local Government Board,
Sir, *28th January* 1893.

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have had under consideration the provisions at present in force with regard to the visitation and inspection of workhouses, and they have deemed it desirable to issue a General Order, of which copies are enclosed.

Hitherto an individual guardian has not been entitled, as a matter of right, to visit the workhouse, except when specially authorised by the board of guardians. It will be seen that the new Order gives authority to any guardian to visit any part of the workhouse of the union or separate parish of which he is a guardian at any time he may think fit.

The Board, by the Order, have also empowered boards of guardians to appoint, at their discretion, committees of ladies, who need not be guardians, with authority, subject to rules to be framed by the guardians, to visit the parts of the workhouse in which female paupers or pauper children are accommodated, with the view to their reporting to the guardians any matter which appears to them to need attention.

It will be observed that the appointment of such a committee is not in any way to affect the duty of the guardians to appoint one or more visiting committees as required by the orders now in force, nor the powers and duties of any such visiting committee.

The term "workhouse," as used in the Order, is intended to include any infirmary, school, or other similar establishment in the occupation of the guardians.

I am, &c.
Hugh Owen,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 15.

(Inclosure in No. 14.)

General Order.—Visitation of Workhouses.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Separate Parishes for the time being in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by certain General and other Orders from time to time issued by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and by us, the Local Government Board, regulations have been prescribed with respect to workhouses;

And whereas it is expedient to make further provision on the subject as herein-after mentioned:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the statutes in that behalf, we hereby order that, notwithstanding anything contained in the general or other Orders above referred to, the following provisions shall have effect; that is to say,—

Article I.—Any guardian of the poor may, at any time visit and examine any part of any workhouse of the union or separate parish of which he is a guardian.

Article II.—Any board of guardians may, if they think fit, from time to time by resolution appoint one or more committee or committees, consisting of persons of the female sex, whether members of the board of guardians or not, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine the parts of the workhouse or workhouses of the union or separate parish in which female paupers or pauper children are maintained, and to report to the board of guardians any matter which may appear to the committee to need attention.

Provided that the proceedings, term of office, and duties of any such committee shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the board of guardians may from time to time prescribe.

Provided also that the appointment of such a committee shall not in any way affect the duty of the board of guardians to appoint one or more visiting committees as required by the orders now in force, nor the powers and duties of any such visiting committee.

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this twenty-sixth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) HENRY H. FOWLER, *President.*

HUGH OWEN, *Secretary.*

Date of publication in the "London Gazette," 27th day of January 1893.

No. 16.

CASUAL PAUPERS AND SMALL-POX.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

Local Government Board,
13th February 1893.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have had recently brought under their attention a number of instances in which casual paupers who have been admitted to the casual wards have been found to be suffering from small-pox, and on several occasions it has appeared that the persons so affected had, on the night immediately preceding their application for admission to the casual wards, slept in other casual wards.

There is no doubt that there is considerable risk of small-pox being spread by means of casual paupers, and the Board trust that the guardians and their officers will take such measures as will tend as far as possible to diminish this danger.

The regulations of the Board relative to the relief of casual paupers, which were issued on the 18th December 1882, by Article 13 provide that in the event of any casual pauper being ill the master of the workhouse or the superintendent of the casual wards shall, as soon as practicable, obtain the attendance of the medical officer, who shall give

directions as to the treatment of such pauper. The Board consider it a matter of great importance that the attention of the medical officer should be at once called to any casual pauper who may complain of illness, or who, in the absence of complaint, may present any suspicious symptoms, and they request that the guardians will be so good as to give such instructions to the master of the workhouse or superintendent of the casual wards as will ensure that this shall be done, and that the greatest vigilance may be exercised to check the discharge of persons who are likely to be suffering from small-pox, or, being convalescent, may still be a source of danger to others.

The regulations of the Board contemplate that under ordinary circumstances a casual pauper when ill shall be removed to the workhouse; but the guardians will realise that, as a general rule, patients suffering from small-pox cannot be retained on the workhouse premises without very serious risk of the spread of the disease.

The sanitary authorities are expressly empowered by section 131 of the Public Health Act to provide hospital accommodation for the isolation of persons suffering from dangerous infectious disease, and when the sanitary authority have provided a hospital suitable for the reception of small-pox cases the Board consider that the guardians should, if possible, arrange beforehand with the sanitary authority for the reception into such hospital, when necessary, of any persons suffering from small-pox for whom relief is required.

The Board are advised that, as a general rule, only circumstances of grave urgency justify the admission or retention of a small-pox case in a workhouse. The guardians, when there is no hospital already provided by the sanitary authority affording suitable accommodation, should immediately consider, in concert with the medical officer of health, what other provision for the due isolation of patients is practicable.

The Board must, at the same time, observe that when a case of small-pox occurs, whether in the casual wards or in the workhouse, and indeed in times of small-pox prevalence generally, it is, in the opinion of the Board, of the greatest importance that measures should at once be taken to secure, as far as practicable, vaccination or re-vaccination of the other inmates, so far as the medical officer may consider needful. Care should especially be taken that the nurses and other persons employed to attend upon the patients or brought into personal contact with them should be such as have, within a sufficiently recent period, been either successfully re-vaccinated or had small-pox; or, when there is a difficulty in securing this, that such persons should at once be re-vaccinated as a protection against the disease.

The Board request that whenever there is an occurrence of small-pox or any other dangerous infectious disease in a workhouse, including any case occurring in the casual wards, the fact may be immediately reported to them by the medical officer, with a statement showing for each case the date of attack and source of infection, so far as may be known. The medical officer should also state what provision has been made for preventing the spread of the disease among the inmates, and for the isolation and nursing of the patients, and whether he is satisfied of the sufficiency of such provision. In the case of small-pox occurring the medical officer should fully inform the Board of such measures as may be taken in regard to vaccination and re-vaccination.

I am, &c.

HUGH OWEN,

Secretary.

The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 17.

Casual Wards, Small-Pox, Metropolis.

Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis.

Local Government Board,
Sir, *21st February* 1893.

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have had recently brought under their attention a number of instances in which casual paupers who have been admitted to casual wards have been found to be suffering from small-pox, and on several occasions it has appeared that the persons so affected had, on the night immediately preceding their application for admission to the casual wards, slept in other casual wards.

There is no doubt that there is considerable risk of small-pox being spread by means of casual paupers, and the Board trust that the guardians and their officers will take such measures as will tend as far as possible to diminish this danger.

The regulations of the Board relative to the relief of casual paupers, which were issued on the 18th December 1882, by Article 13 provide that in the event of any casual pauper being ill the master of the workhouse or the superintendent of the casual wards shall, as soon as practicable, obtain the attendance of the medical officer, who shall give directions as to the treatment of such pauper. The Board consider it a matter of great importance that the attention of the medical officer should be at once called to any casual pauper who may complain of illness, or who, in the absence of complaint, may present any suspicious symptoms, and they request that the guardians will be so good as to give such instructions to the master of the workhouse or superintendent of the casual wards as will ensure that this shall be done, and that the greatest vigilance may be exercised to check the discharge of persons who are likely to be suffering from small-pox, or being convalescent, may still be a source of danger to others. It appears to the Board that there would be considerable advantage if there were a systematic daily medical inspection of casual wards.

The Board must, at the same time, observe that when a case of small-pox occurs, whether in the casual wards or in the workhouse, and indeed in times of small-pox prevalence generally, it is, in the opinion of the Board, of the greatest importance that measures should without delay be taken to secure as far as practicable, vaccination or re-vaccination of the other inmates, so far as the medical officer may consider needful. Care should especially be taken that the officers and other persons employed in the casual wards or brought into personal contact with a case of small-pox, if they have not within a sufficiently recent period been either successfully re-vaccinated or had small-pox, should at once be re-vaccinated as a protection against the disease.

The Board request that whenever there is an occurrence of small-pox, or any other dangerous infectious disease in a workhouse, including any case occurring in the casual wards, a report of the fact may be immediately made to the Board by the medical officer, the report being accompanied by a statement showing for each case the date of attack and source of infection, so far as may be known.

I am, &c.
Hugh Owen,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 18.

Instructions with regard to the Preparation of the Poor Rate Return.

1. Column 1 ["Total Amount of Poor Rates raised by the Overseers"] should show the total amount raised by the overseers by means of poor rates, for whatever purposes the rates may be made in addition to the relief of the poor. It should not contain any separate rate levied by them which is not a poor rate, *e.g.*, a separate rate levied in part of a parish for school board or other purposes or in a rural sanitary district for the purpose of general or special expenses under section 230 of the Public Health Act, 1875. Payments out of such separate rates should not be entered as expenditure in the return. If, however, a separate rate is levied by the overseers of any parish in respect of the expenses of the school attendance committee appointed by the guardians, the amount received should be entered in column 3 ["All other Receipts except Loans"] (the sum so received being shown separately in the statement on the back of the form), and the expenditure should be entered in column 18 ["For School Attendance Committee Expenses."]

2. Payments and contributions made by Government in lieu of rates should be included in column 1 ["Total Amount of Poor Rates raised by the Overseers"], and the total amount so included should be stated in a note at the foot of the form.

3. All sums which the guardians have received during the year to which the return relates, under sections 24 and 26 of the Local Government Act, 1888, should be entered as receipts in the spaces provided for that purpose under the head of Common Fund Receipts. The sums entered in the return as the expenditure for the purposes in respect of which these sums have been received, should be the total amounts expended by the guardians, without deducting the repayments.

4. The expenditure of the guardians on account of the relief of paupers chargeable to the union who are relieved in district schools, or other similar establishments, should be apportioned, as far as possible, and entered under the heads of "In-maintenance," "Repayment of Loans," "Salaries of Officers," "Other Expenses of Relief," and "Cost of Legal Proceedings," respectively. The information necessary to enable the guardians to make this apportionment will, in the case of district schools, be obtained from the half-yearly statements furnished to them by the managers. The gross expenditure should be shown in the return, irrespective of any repayments with which the guardians may be credited by the managers. The proportion of the sums received by the managers, with which the guardians may be credited, should be entered in column 3 ["All other Receipts except Loans"], as receipts by the guardians.

5. Sums received by way of loan, and expenditure defrayed out of loans during the year, should not be included in the body of the return, but should be entered in the statement which has been provided for that purpose at the foot of the return.

6. The sum entered in column 5 ["In-maintenance"] as the amount expended on in-maintenance should include all the expenses incurred in and about the maintenance, treatment, and relief of the paupers in workhouses and other poor law institutions under the control of boards of guardians or managers of asylum or school districts, exclusive of repairs and furniture, and the salaries, remuneration, and rations of the officers and servants, but inclusive of the charges for apprentice fees,

outfits, burials, and the necessary expenses incurred in warming, cleansing, and lighting the workhouses or institutions referred to, and otherwise keeping them fit for daily use. The cost of the maintenance of vagrants in the vagrant wards should also be entered in this column.

7. The sums actually received by the guardians from the sale of wood, oakum, stone, &c. should be entered in column 3 ["All other Receipts except Loans"]. Notes may be added in each case to show the profit or loss made by the guardians.

8. The amount paid by the guardians of a union in respect of the relief of a person chargeable to their union, but resident in another union, should be entered in column 5 ["In-maintenance"], column 6 ["Out-relief"], or column 7 ["Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses"], according as the pauper has been receiving in-door or out-door relief, or has been relieved as a lunatic in an asylum. The amount received by the guardians, and the amount expended by them in respect of the relief of paupers chargeable to other unions, should also be included in the return, but the sums so received and expended should be deducted from the total receipts and expenditure in the manner indicated at the foot of the return, so that the sums received and expended by the guardians in respect of the relief of paupers chargeable to their own union only may be shown as the net result. The same course should be followed in regard to receipts and payments under orders of removal and adjudication. The cost of the funerals of in-door paupers should be entered in column 5 ["In-maintenance"], and the relief granted to a person who is not an inmate of the workhouse in respect of the expenses of a funeral should be entered in column 6 ["Out-relief"]; but the cost of funerals that do not come under either of these descriptions should be entered in column 10 ["Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief"]. The school fees paid by the guardians for children in the workhouse, and for the children of out-door paupers attending public elementary schools, should be entered in columns 5 ["In-maintenance"] and 6 ["Out-relief"] respectively.

9. Expenses incurred by the guardians in respect of children boarded-out, whether within or beyond the union, should appear in column 6 ["Out-relief"].

10. The cost of drugs and medical and surgical appliances provided by the guardians should, if possible, be entered in columns 5 ["In-maintenance"] or 6 ["Out-relief"], according as the drugs are dispensed or the appliances are supplied to in-door or out-door paupers. If this cannot be done the cost should be entered in column 10 ["Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief"].

11. The cost of the clothing of paupers and apprenticeship expenses should be charged to in-maintenance or out-relief, as the case may be, care being taken that the former is not entered in the return twice as expenditure, first when the clothing is bought, and again when it is issued to the in-door or out-door poor.

12. The amount entered in column 8 ["Workhouse or other Loans Repaid and Interest thereon"] as interest on loans should include income tax on interest. It should be the sum actually paid during the year for interest and for income tax, whether the tax was paid in respect of the interest for the same or a previous year.

13. The salaries, remuneration, gratuities, rations, uniforms, and superannuation allowances of all officers, assistants, and servants, other than parochial officers (whose salaries, &c. are to be included in column 26 ["Salaries, Poundage, and Superannuation Allowances of Parochial Officers"]), should be entered in column 9 ["Salaries"]. "Remuneration" will include the extra medical and surgical fees and

fees for visiting and reporting quarterly on lunatics paid to medical officers under section 202 (4) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

14. Column 10 ["Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief"] should not include any expenditure which is not wholly connected with relief. It should, however, include the following expenditure:—

(*a.*) Expenses of guardians or committees of guardians in visiting workhouses and schools under their charge, when situate outside the union.

(*b.*) Rent, rates, taxes, and insurance of workhouse and relief pay-rooms.

(*c.*) Maintenance of paupers in institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind, in hospitals and in certified schools.

(*d.*) Fees paid under section 285 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, for certifying in cases of lunacy.

(*e.*) Sums expended in connexion with the stone, firewood, oakum, and farm accounts, excluding the proportion of such expenditure accounted for under the head of "In-maintenance" or in any other column.

15. The greater part of the expenditure of the guardians for stationery, books, printing, advertisements, postages, &c. is probably incurred in connexion with the relief of the poor, but a portion of it, in some cases, will have been incurred in connexion with the transaction by the guardians of that part of their business which is unconnected with the relief of the poor, and the expenditure should therefore be apportioned, so far as possible—the estimated amount expended in connexion with the relief of the poor being entered in column 10 ["Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief"], and the amount estimated to have been expended in connexion with the other business of the guardians in column 23 ["Other Expenses unconnected with Relief to the Poor"].

16. Any payments made by the overseers for borough rate for the purpose of the expenditure of a town council as a burial board, or for the purpose of contributions by the town council to the school board or school attendance committee should be entered in column 12 ["Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate"].

17. Sums paid by churchwardens and overseers in respect of the repayment of principal and interest on account of loans raised for the erection of vestry rooms, &c. should be entered in column 23 ["Other Expenses unconnected with Relief to the Poor"] as expenses unconnected with the relief of the poor, the amount for each purpose being separately specified in the statement at the back of the return.

18. Column 24 ["Cost of Legal Proceedings"], in addition to the cost of legal proceedings generally, should include expenditure for the following purposes:—

(*a.*) Proceedings before justices, including the expenses of constables in connexion therewith.

(*b.*) Orders for removal of lunatics to asylums.

(*c.*) Orders for removal of paupers to their place of settlement.

(*d.*) Orders upon relatives of paupers for maintenance.

(*e.*) Prosecutions or convictions for desertion, disorderly conduct, &c.

19. It is intended that column 26 ["Salaries, Poundage, and Superannuation Allowances of Parochial Officers"] should contain, in addition to the salaries, poundage, and superannuation allowances of parochial officers, all other expenditure which cannot properly be wholly included in any of the preceding columns, that is to say, any expenditure which must be regarded as partly connected and partly unconnected with relief.

The following items, amongst others, should be entered in this column :—

(*a.*) The cost of the election of guardians.
(*b.*) The cost of the audit stamp.
(*c.*) The rent of the board room and union offices, when rent is paid, and the cost of furniture, repairs, alterations (when not paid out of loans), rates, taxes, and insurance premiums in respect of the board room and offices.
(*d.*) Expenses incurred in connexion with the settlement and removal of the poor, except the legal expenses.
(*e.*) Emigration expenses.
(*f.*) Subscriptions to hospitals and other institutions.
(*g.*) Rewards paid for the apprehension of deserters.
(*h.*) Expenses of overseers, including the cost of their journeys to pay the amounts required by contribution orders, and to attend the audit; and the cost of their books, printing, and stationery.
(*i.*) Expenses on account of precepts, and notices of special sessions for appeals against the poor rate, and the appointment of overseers.
(*j.*) Expenses of conferences and deputations.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
24th June 1892.

[These instructions were sent with a circular letter dated the 18th May 1893 to the clerks to the guardians of all unions and separate parishes other than those in the Metropolis, and similar instructions, with the necessary modifications, were sent on the same date to clerks to the guardians of unions and separate parishes in the Metropolis.]

No. 19.

BYELAWS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO LONDON SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Local Government Board,
29th May 1893.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to the byelaws proposed to be made by the sanitary authority under the powers conferred upon them by certain sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and to state that they deemed it expedient to defer dealing with these byelaws until they had before them those proposed by the other sanitary authorities in London, and also by the London County Council. The proposed byelaws have now, with one exception, been received by the Board, and they have given very careful consideration to the whole subject.

The Board found that in most instances matters dealt with by the proposed byelaws of the sanitary authorities were also dealt with by those of the county council. It was obviously undesirable that this should be the case, and the Board came to the conclusion that where the matter was one with respect to which the county council proposed to make byelaws under the powers conferred upon them, it should be excluded from those made by the sanitary authorities, and they have

acted on this principle in considering the several series forwarded to them.

The Board also found that, although the model clauses issued by them had been adopted as the basis of byelaws by the several sanitary authorities, various amendments had been made by different authorities independently of one another which, in many cases, though differently worded, covered the same ground, and in others seemed to be of a character suitable for general application.

In these circumstances it appeared to the Board that the more convenient course would be for them to revise the model clauses, and to embody in them such of the suggestions of the sanitary authorities as they felt able to accept. This they have accordingly done, and two copies of each of the three series of model byelaws as revised are enclosed.

The alterations which the Board have made may be seen by comparison of the prints now forwarded with the model forms previously issued, but the Board think it desirable that they should explain their reasons for some of the alterations.

1. *Byelaws for the Prevention of Nuisances.*

It will be seen that clause 5 of the original model series has been replaced by a new clause dealing with the throwing, laying or casting in or upon any street of any dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish, or filth or other like matter or things. The omission of the former clause No. 5 became necessary in consequence of the London County Council having decided to make byelaws dealing with the same subject, and the Board think that the clause which they now suggest may be adopted to replace it.

The reconsideration of No. 9 has also become necessary in consequence of the London County Council having proposed byelaws dealing with some of the matters to which the clause relates. The Board have accordingly re-drafted the byelaw.

2. *Byelaws with respect to the keeping of Waterclosets supplied with sufficient Water for their effective action.*

In this series the Board have added a paragraph with a view of removing any doubt as to the meaning of the term "occupier."

3. *Byelaws as to the cleansing of Cisterns.*

The Board have found it necessary to make somewhat extensive alterations in this series with a view of meeting the suggestions that have been made by sanitary authorities for the amendment of the clauses. As now framed the byelaws will impose upon owners the liability to supply covers for cisterns, &c., in certain cases, and will require occupiers to make use of such covers. A clause has been added to prohibit the occupier of any premises or any other person obstructing or interfering with the owner of any premises or with any person duly authorised by him in the execution of any work to which the byelaws relate.

It will, of course, be competent for any ratepayer to object to any byelaw proposed to be made by the sanitary authority, and it will be necessary for the Board to consider any such objections. Subject to this, however, they will be prepared to confirm byelaws framed in the terms of the drafts now enclosed, and they suggest that byelaws in this

form should be adopted by the sanitary authority without further modification. The byelaws should be set up in type, and a copy, after having been carefully compared with the original, to ensure the correction of possible errors, should be adopted by the sanitary authority under their common seal, which should be properly affixed at a meeting, of which the precise date should be notified at the end of each series.

In accordance with the requirements of section 184 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which is made applicable by section 114 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, notice of the intention of the sanitary authority to apply to the Board for confirmation of the byelaws must be given in one or more of the local newspapers circulating in the district of the sanitary authority, one month at least before the making of the application, and at the same time the byelaws should be deposited at their office for inspection by the ratepayers.

When these requirements have been complied with, application may be formally made to the Board to confirm the byelaws, and the sealed copy should then be transmitted to them, together with one of the enclosed drafts and with a copy of a newspaper containing the advertisement required by section 184 of the Public Health Act, 1875. It is important that this advertisement should be so framed as to comply strictly with the provisions of section 184, and that the byelaws should be deposited and open for inspection for a full calendar month from the date of the first publication of the advertisement. Care should be taken that in all other respects the requirements of that enactment are fully satisfied. When the byelaws are forwarded for confirmation, the Board will wish to be informed that this has been done, and they should at the same time be informed of any objections to the proposed byelaws that may have been received by the sanitary authority.

In conclusion, the Board desire me to remind the sanitary authority that the repeal by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, of certain enactments which some of the proposed byelaws will supersede will take effect not later than the 30th proximo, and to urge the sanitary authority therefore to give immediate attention to the matter.

I am, &c.,

HUGH OWEN,

Clerk to the *Secretary.*

(Inclosure in No. 19.)

MODEL BYELAWS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

BYELAWS.

Made by the
being the sanitary authority for the

for the prevention of nuisances.

Interpretation of Terms.

1. Throughout these byelaws the expression "the sanitary authority" means the

For the prevention of nuisances arising from any snow, ice, salt, dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish, or filth, or other matter or thing in any street.

2. The occupier of any premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting on any street not repairable by the inhabitants at large shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the cessation of any fall of snow, remove or cause to be removed from the footways and pavements adjoining such premises and forming part of such street all snow fallen or accumulated on such footways and pavements in such a manner and with such precautions as will prevent any undue accumulation in any channel or carriageway or upon any paved crossing.

The person in occupation of or having the charge, management, or control of the premises, or if there is no such person, then any person in occupation of or having the charge, management, or control of any part of the premises, and in the case of any premises the whole of which is let in tenements or to lodgers, the person receiving the rent payable by the tenants or lodgers, either on his own account or as the agent of another person, shall for the purposes of this byelaw be deemed to be the occupier.

3. Every person who shall remove any snow from any premises on to any carriageway shall deposit the same in such a manner and with such precautions as to prevent any accumulation thereof in any channel or upon any paved crossing.

If in the process of such removal any snow be deposited upon any footway or pavement in any street, he shall forthwith remove such snow from such footway or pavement.

4. Every person who shall throw any salt upon any snow on the footway of any street shall do so in such quantity and in such manner as effectually to dissolve the whole of such snow, and he shall forthwith effectually remove from the footway the whole of the deposit resulting from the mixture of the salt with the snow. He shall not place any part of such deposit on the carriageway of such street elsewhere than in proximity to any channel at the side of such carriageway, and he shall not remove any part of the same into any such channel unless it is sufficiently liquid to flow along such channel.

No person shall throw any salt upon any snow on the carriageway of any street, unless it shall be practicable forthwith effectually to remove the whole of the deposit resulting from the mixture of the salt with the snow. Every person who shall throw any salt upon any snow on any such carriageway shall forthwith effectually remove the whole of the deposit, but he shall not place any part thereof on the footway of such street or on any paved crossing, or on the carriageway in such a manner as to interfere with the carriage traffic, nor shall he place any part thereof in the channel at the side of the carriageway, unless it is sufficiently liquid to flow along such channel.

5. A person shall not throw, cast, or lay, or cause to be thrown, cast, or laid, any dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish, or filth or other like matter or thing in or upon any part of a street.

Provided always that this byelaw shall not apply to any act which is for the time being an offence within the meaning of any public general statute, or of any byelaw made by the London County Council and in force in the place where such act is done.

Provided also that it shall not be an office against this byelaw to lay pny ashes or other suitable material in any street in time of frost to arevent accidents.

6. Every person who shall lay or cause to be laid in any street any litter or other matter in case of sickness to prevent noise, shall lay the same so that it may be evenly distributed over the surface of the part of the street intended to be covered, and shall, when the occasion ceases, within forty-eight hours thereafter remove or cause to be removed from such street the litter or other matter so laid in such street.

For preventing nuisances arising from any offensive matter running out of any manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, or dunghill, into any uncovered place, whether or not surrounded by a wall or fence.

7. The occupier of a manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, or of any premises comprising a dunghill, shall not cause or suffer any offensive matter to run out of such manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, or dunghill, into any uncovered place, whether or not surrounded by a wall or fence, so as to be likely to become a nuisance.

For the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises in such place or manner as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health.

8. The occupier of any premises shall not keep nor allow to be kept any animal on such premises, in such a place or in such a manner as to pollute, or to be likely to pollute, any water supplied for use, or used, or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man, or any water used or likely to be used in any dairy.

9. Every occupier of a building or premises wherein or whereon any horse or other beast of draught or burden, or any cattle may be kept, shall deposit or cause to be deposited in a suitable receptacle all dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter other than urine and other liquid filth which may, from time to time, be produced in the keeping of any such animal in such building or upon such premises.

He shall likewise provide in connexion with such building or premises a sufficient drain, constructed in such a manner, and of such materials, and maintained at all times in such a condition, as effectually to carry away all urine and liquid filth or refuse therefrom.

Except where the sanitary authority by notice duly given under the statutory provision in that behalf shall have otherwise required, he shall, once at least in every week, remove or cause to be removed from such building or premises all dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter produced in or upon such building or premises, and deposited in a receptacle as herein-before required. Provided that this requirement shall not apply to the occupier of any stable or cowhouse from which the sanitary authority remove or contract for the removal of manure and other refuse matter.

Where for the purpose of preventing the keeping of any horse or other beast of draught or burden or any cattle on any premises so as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health, it is necessary that the floor of the building in which such animal is kept should be impervious to liquid matter, no person shall keep any animal in such building unless or until the floor thereof shall have been paved with a hard and impervious pavement, evenly and closely laid, and so sloped as to effectually carry off all liquid matter therefrom to a properly trapped inlet to the drain herein-before required to be provided.

As to the paving of yards and open spaces in connexion with dwelling-houses.

10. The owner of every dwelling-house in connexion with which there is any yard or open space shall, where it is necessary for the prevention or remedy of insanitary conditions that all or part of such yard or open space shall be paved, forthwith cause the same to be properly paved with a hard, durable, and impervious pavement, evenly and closely laid upon a sufficient bed of good concrete, and so sloped to a properly constructed channel as effectually to carry off all rain or waste water therefrom; and he shall cause such pavement to be kept in proper repair.

Penalties.

11. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the sanitary authority.

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

(Inclosure in No. 19.)

MODEL BYELAWS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

BYELAWS.

Made by the
being the sanitary authority for the

with respect to the keeping of waterclosets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action.

Interpretation of terms.

1. Throughout these byelaws the expression "the sanitary authority" means the

With respect to the keeping of waterclosets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action.

2. The occupier of any premises in or for which any watercloset is for the time being provided, shall cause such watercloset to be at all times properly supplied with a sufficient quantity of water for securing its effective action.

Where, however, any watercloset is provided for the use of persons occupying two or more separately occupied premises, and there is a person having the care and control of such watercloset, the foregoing requirement shall apply to such person.

The person in occupation of or having the charge, management, or control of the premises, or if there is no such person, then any person in occupation of or having the charge, management, or control of any part of the premises, and in the case of any premises the whole of which is let to lodgers, the person receiving the rent payable by the lodgers, either on his own account or as the agent of another person, shall for the purposes of this byelaw be deemed to be the occupier.

Penalties.

3. Every person who shall offend against the foregoing byelaw shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the sanitary authority.

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

(Inclosure in No. 19.)

MODEL BYELAWS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

BYELAWS.

Made by the
being the sanitary authority for the

with respect to the cleansing of cisterns.

Interpretation of terms.

1. Throughout these byelaws the expression "sanitary authority" means the

For securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution, of tanks, cisterns, and other receptacles used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man.

2. The owner of any premises who shall provide thereon a tank, cistern, or other receptacle to be used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man, shall cause the same to be so constructed and placed that it may conveniently be cleansed.

3. The owner of any premises on which a tank, cistern, or other receptacle not provided by the occupier of such premises is used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man, shall cause every such tank, cistern, or other receptacle which is erected outside a building, or which being erected inside a building is not placed in a suitable chamber, or otherwise constructed or placed so as to

prevent the pollution of the water therein, to be provided with a proper cover.

4. The occupier of any premises on which a tank, cistern, or other receptacle is used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man, shall empty and cleanse the same, or cause the same to be emptied and cleansed, once at least in every six months, and at such other times as may be necessary to keep the same in a cleanly state and free from pollution.

He shall cause every such tank, cistern, or other receptacle which is erected outside a building, or which being erected inside a building, is not placed in a suitable chamber, or otherwise constructed or placed so as to prevent the pollution of the water therein, to be kept at all times properly covered. Provided that in every case where any tank, cistern, or other receptacle used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man, is used for supplying water to persons occupying two or more separately occupied premises, the foregoing requirements shall apply to the owner of such premises instead of to any occupier thereof.

The person in occupation of, or having the charge, management, or control of the premises, or if there is no such person, then any person in occupation of, or having the charge, management, or control of any part of the premises, and in the case of any premises the whole of which is let to lodgers, the person receiving the rent payable by the lodgers, either on his own account or as the agent of another person, shall, for the purposes of this byelaw, be deemed to be the occupier.

5. The occupier of any premises, or any other person, shall not obstruct or interfere with the owner of such premises, or with any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, in the execution of any work to which the foregoing byelaws relate.

Penalties.

6. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the sanitary authority.

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

No. 20.

CHOLERA.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO SANITARY AUTHORITIES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Local Government Board,
22nd June 1893.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to call attention to their circular letter of 25th August last, in which, in view of the severe outbreak of cholera which was then occurring in Hamburg, they reminded sanitary authorities of the responsibilities and duties

devolving upon them in connexion with the organisation of measures of precaution against the possible introduction of the disease into London.

I am now to forward, for the information of the sanitary authority, the accompanying copy of a memorandum by the Board's medical officer, from which it will be seen that there is reason for sanitary authorities preparing in advance to prevent the extension of any cholera that may be imported into their districts during the ensuing season.

The Board last year, in their circular already referred to, called attention to the powers vested in them under section 134 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and section 82 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to issue epidemic regulations imposing upon sanitary authorities the duty of making arrangements for the prevention and treatment of cholera. Those arrangements would comprise the appointment of committees for the purpose of carrying out the Regulations, the division of the sanitary district into special areas, the appointment of medical visitors for the visitation of the poorer houses and the detection of cholera and diarrhœa, the supply of medical attendance and nursing, and of medicine and disinfectants, and the provision of dispensaries and of such additional hospitals and places of refuge as might be necessary for the several parishes and districts; the hospitals being provided for the reception of those cholera patients who could not properly be treated in their own homes, and the places of refuge for the lodgment of those persons not actually sick whom it might be right to keep under observation or to accommodate while their homes were either under disinfection or were devoted to sick persons who could not properly be removed.

As the sanitary authority are aware, the necessity for the issue of regulations of this nature happily did not arise last year, but in view of the possible recurrence of cholera during the approaching summer and autumn in continental ports with which this country is in rapid and close communication, the Board think it right that the sanitary authority should take into their early consideration the question of their readiness to meet any emergency that may arise. I am, therefore, to request that the Board may be informed, not later than the first week in the coming month, how far the preliminary action taken last year or since decided on by the sanitary authority may be regarded as enabling them without undue delay to perform the duties which would devolve on them in the event of the Board finding it necessary to issue regulations of the kind referred to.

I am, &c.
HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

(Inclosure in No. 20.)

MEMORANDUM OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD AS TO CHOLERA.

Asiatic cholera first made its appearance in England in 1831–2. Including both the epidemic of that date and the occurrence of imported cases of the disease last autumn, there have been seven occasions on which cholera has found its way to this country.

On the first four occasions ending with the outbreak of 1866, the disease succeeded in establishing itself amongst us in epidemic form. But on the three subsequent occasions it was practically limited to imported cases, and no extension took place.

On five of the seven occasions referred to cholera travelled across Russia to Baltic ports; and when the disease has followed this route it has commonly extended also to Continental ports on the North Sea and the British Channel. The disease has several times reached England from these ports, notably from Hamburg, and when this has been the case its incidence on this country has not been greatest during the first year of its European prevalence, but on recrudescence of the infection in the second or even the third year.

The present memorandum does not profess to suggest any explanation of this occurrence. Neither is it intended to imply that the same sequence of events will necessarily occur again. But it may be noted that whereas a considerable portion of the summer of 1892 was taken up with the diffusion of cholera across the continent of Europe, the disease only reaching ports on the North Sea and British Channel in the month of August, recrudescence of the disease this year along the coast line of Western Europe may well occur at a date which would involve danger to this country during a longer term of our summer and autumn season than was the case last year.

As yet there are happily no indications of any general recurrence of cholera either in North Sea or Baltic ports; but, notwithstanding this, occasional attacks of that disease have taken place during the present year in Hamburg and in the adjacent town of Altona. In the French Department of Morbihan, Province of Brittany, cholera has hardly ceased to prevail since the beginning of November 1892. The disease is still present there; over 200 deaths have been recorded from that department during the months of March, April, and May of this year. The largest portion of this mortality has fallen on the port-town of Lorient. The disease has also shown itself at other points on the French coast.

Having regard to these circumstances, it is important that the sanitary authorities of England and Wales should be prepared in advance to prevent extension of any cholera that may be imported into their districts, and this duty devolves especially on the authorities of those districts into which cases of imported cholera are most likely to make their way.

R. Thorne Thorne,
Medical Officer.

June 8th, 1893.

No. 21.

Cholera.

Letter to Managers of Metropolitan Asylum District.

Local Government Board,
22nd June 1893.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to their letter to you of the 24th August last, in which, in view of the severe outbreak of cholera then in progress at Hamburg and the consequent risk of the introduction of the disease into London, they drew attention to the duty which might devolve upon the Managers of the Metropolitan

Asylum District of making a certain amount of hospital provision for the metropolis generally and irrespective of parochial boundaries which could be utilised on the first appearance of cholera in London, and urged the managers to immediately place themselves in communication with the authorities of the hospitals, infirmaries, and similar institutions in London, with the view of arranging what accommodation could be placed at the disposal of the managers for cholera patients in the event of the necessity arising.

The Board fully recognise the promptitude and zeal with which the managers adopted and carried out this suggestion, and they have no doubt that if cholera had been imported into London, the arrangements made by the managers for the reception in hospital of cholera patients would have been of the greatest assistance to the sanitary authorities in dealing with the disease.

I am now to forward to you, for the information of the managers, the enclosed copy of a memorandum by the Board's medical officer, from which it will be seen that there is reason for reviewing the arrangements for preventing the extension of any cholera that may be imported.

The Board will, therefore, be obliged if the managers will take into their consideration the question of renewing or extending the temporary arrangements made last year with the authorities of hospitals, infirmaries, and similar institutions in London, for placing accommodation at the disposal of the managers for cholera patients.

I am, &c.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

To T. Duncombe Mann, Esq.,
Clerk to the Managers of the
Metropolitan Asylum District.

No. 22.

RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION ACT, 1893.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO URBAN AND RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Local Government Board,
7th August 1893.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to call the attention of the sanitary authority to the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 31), which has just received the Royal Assent.

Section 3 of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, makes it an offence to cause to fall or flow, or to knowingly permit to fall or flow or to be carried, into any stream, any solid or liquid sewage matter; but the section further provides that where any sewage matter falls or flows, or is carried into any stream along a channel used, constructed, or in process of construction at the date of the passing of the Act, for the purpose of conveying such sewage matter, the person causing or knowingly permitting the sewage matter so to fall or flow, or to be carried, shall not be deemed to have committed an offence, if he shows to the satisfaction of the court having cognizance of the case, that he is using the best practicable and available means to render such sewage matter harmless.

Doubts have of late been entertained as to the extent to which pollutions caused by sewage carried into a stream through sewers constructed prior to the passing of the Public Health Act, 1875, come within section 3 of the Act of 1876, regard being had to the decision of the High Court of Justice in the cases of *Glossop* v. *Heston and Isleworth Local Board* (12 Ch. D. 102), and *The Attorney-General* v. *The Guardians of the Dorking Union* (20 Ch. D. 595).

It was, in the opinion of the Board, intended that section 3 of the Act of 1876 should apply to all discharges of sewage into streams through sewers existing at the time of the passing of the Act, and it appeared to them that the law should be amended so as to give effect to this intention. This has now been done by the new Act, which provides that where sewage matter falls or flows or is carried into any stream after passing through or along a channel vested in a sanitary authority, the authority shall, for the purposes of section 3 of the Act of 1876, be deemed to knowingly permit the sewage matter so to fall, flow, or be carried. The effect will be that if sewage matter is conveyed into a stream after passing through a sewer vested in a sanitary authority, whether the sewer was constructed prior to the date of the passing of the Public Health Act, 1875, or has been constructed since that date, the sewage must be considered to pass into the stream by permission of the sanitary authority, and it will be an offence for the sanitary authority to allow it to continue to pass into the stream. It will, however, be sufficient if in the case of a sewer used or constructed at the date of the passing of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, the sanitary authority use the best practicable and available means to render the sewage harmless. The new Act is to be construed as one with the Act of 1876.

It is highly important that where streams are polluted by sewage, such pollutions should cease, and the Board trust, therefore, that if sewage is discharged into a stream through any sewer vested in the sanitary authority even though the sewer was constructed before the passing of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, the sanitary authority will take the necessary steps to satisfy the requirements of that Act.

I am, &c.

The Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

[A similar circular, but with suitable modifications, was addressed to county councils, except the London County Council, on the same date.]

No. 23.

CHOLERA REGULATIONS:—AMENDING.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Local Government Board,
7th August 1893.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to the Orders which they issued on the 11th and 13th of July and the 11th of August 1892, directing that no rags from France or from any port on the Black Sea or Sea of Azov, whether in Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, or Turkey, or from any other Port of Turkey in Asia, and no rags, bedding, or disused or filthy clothing from any Foreign Port in Europe north of Dunkirk, other than Ports of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark,

should be delivered overside, except for the purpose of export, nor landed in any port in England or Wales, and also to the Order which the Board issued on the 14th of December last, amending in certain particulars the Orders referred to above, and to state that the Board have determined to relax the requirements of those Orders, so far as they relate to rags packed in bales and imported as merchandise.

The Board have accordingly issued an Order, two copies of which are enclosed, rescinding the Orders above-mentioned and prescribing other regulations. The regulations contained in the new Order extend only to dirty bedding or disused or filthy clothing, and it is provided that the terms "bedding" and "clothing" shall include such articles when torn up, but shall not include rags packed in bales and imported as merchandise. The limit of time within which dirty bedding or disused or filthy clothing, which is delivered overside or landed for the purpose of disinfection, is required to be disinfected, has been fixed at 48 hours, and it is provided that any such article delivered overside or landed for the purpose referred to which are not disinfected within the time fixed, shall be destroyed within 24 hours by the person having control of the same; and that similar articles delivered overside or landed for destruction, shall be destroyed by such person within 24 hours.

The Order further provides for the destruction of the sanitary authority, or their medical officer of health, at the cost of the person having control over the same, of any bedding or clothing delivered overside or landed for the purpose of disinfection or destruction, and not disinfected or destroyed by such person within the prescribed time.

The Order comes into operation on the 9th instant, and will continue in force until the Board, by order, otherwise direct.

I am, &c.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

No. 24.

(Inclosure in No. 23.)

GENERAL ORDER.

CHOLERA REGULATIONS. — BEDDING AND CLOTHING FROM FRANCE, FROM CERTAIN PORTS ON THE BALTIC AND ON THE NORTH SEA, AND FROM PORTS ON THE BLACK SEA AND SEA OF AZOV, AND OTHER PORTS OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

To all Port Sanitary Authorities;—
To all Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities;—
To all Medical Officers of Health of the Sanitary Authorities aforesaid;—
To all Officers of Customs;—
To all Masters of Ships;—
And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS we, the Local Government Board, by Orders dated the 11th day of July 1892, the 13th day of July 1892, the 11th day of

August 1892, and the 14th day of December 1892, made certain regulations with reference to ships from France, or from any foreign port in Europe north of Dunkirk, other than ports of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, or from any port on the Black Sea or Sea of Azov, whether in Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, or Turkey, or from any other port of Turkey in Asia, having on board bales of rags or dirty bedding, or disused or filthy clothing.

And whereas it is expedient that the said regulations should be revoked, and that the regulations herein contained should be substituted therefor:—

Now therefore we, the Local Government Board, by this our Order, revoke the regulations contained in the said Orders dated the 11th day of July 1892, the 13th day of July 1892, the 11th day of August 1892, and the 14th day of December 1892;

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs have signified their consent to the regulations herein contained so far as the same apply to the officers of Customs:

Now therefore we do, by this our Order, and in exercise of the power conferred on us by section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, by the Public Health Act, 1889, and by section 113 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, make the following regulations, and declare that they shall be enforced and executed by the authority or authorities herein-after specified:—

Article 1.—In this Order—

The term "sanitary authority" means port sanitary authority, urban sanitary authority, or rural sanitary authority;

The term "ship" includes vessel or boat;

The term "officer of Customs" includes any person acting under the authority of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs;

The term "master" includes the officer, pilot, or other person for the time being in charge or command of a ship;

The terms "bedding" and "clothing" shall include such articles when torn up, but shall not include rags packed in bales and imported as merchandise.

Article 2.—From and after the 9th day of August 1893, and until we shall, by Order, otherwise direct, no dirty bedding or disused or filthy clothing, whether belonging to emigrants or otherwise, from France or from any foreign port in Europe north of Dunkirk other than ports of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, or from any port on the Black Sea or Sea of Azov, whether in Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, or Turkey, or from any other port of Turkey in Asia, shall be delivered overside, except for the purpose of disinfection or destruction, nor landed in any port or place in England or Wales, except for the purpose of disinfection or destruction.

Article 3.—Any such bedding or clothing delivered overside or landed for the purpose of disinfection shall not be taken out of the custody of the officers of Customs until the same shall have been disinfected by and at the cost of the person having control over the same, by means of steam under pressure in such manner as to secure the exposure of every part of every article, to a temperature of not less than 212° Fahrenheit, nor until the medical officer of health shall have given a certificate to an officer of Customs as to such disinfection, which certificate shall be in the following form:—

PORT OF _____.

" I hereby certify that the [*bedding or clothing*] delivered overside
" or landed at this Port from the ship [*name of ship*] of or
" from [*port of sailing*], has been disinfected at this Port
" in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Order
" of the Local Government Board, dated the 5th August
" 1893.

" (Signed) _____Medical Officer of Health.

" Date_____189___."

Article 4.—Any expenses incurred by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs in watching articles delivered overside or landed for the purpose of disinfection or destruction under this Order, shall be defrayed by the person having control over the same.

Article 5.—If any such bedding or clothing so delivered overside or landed for the purpose of disinfection shall not, within a period of 48 hours after being so delivered or landed, be disinfected and certified as aforesaid, such bedding or clothing shall, within 24 hours after the expiration of such period, be destroyed by the person having control over the same, with such precautions as may be directed by the medical officer of health of the sanitary authority within whose jurisdiction or district the same may be found.

Article 6.—Any such bedding or clothing so delivered overside or landed for the purpose of destruction shall, within 24 hours after being so delivered or landed, be destroyed by the person having control over the same, with such precautions as may be directed by the medical officer of health of such sanitary authority as aforesaid.

Article 7.—If the person having control over any bedding or clothing so delivered overside or landed for the purpose of disinfection or destruction, shall make default in complying with the requirements of Article 5 or Article 6 of this Order, such bedding or clothing shall be forthwith destroyed, at the cost of such person, by such sanitary authority as aforesaid, or by or under the direction of the medical officer of health of such sanitary authority acting on their behalf.

Article 8.—All masters of ships and other persons having control over any bedding or clothing prohibited under this Order from being delivered overside or landed as aforesaid, are required to obey these regulations.

Article 9.—All officers of Customs are empowered to prevent the delivery overside or landing of bedding or clothing in contravention of this Order.

Article 10.—It shall be the duty of the sanitary authority to take proceedings against masters of ships or other persons having control over any such bedding or clothing who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to obey or carry out, or shall obstruct the execution of any of these regulations.

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this fifth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) HENRY H. FOWLER, *President.*

HUGH OWEN, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.—The Public Health Act, 1875, provides, by section 130, that any person wilfully neglecting or refusing to obey or carry out, or

obstructing the execution of any regulations made under that section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding *fifty pounds*.

No. 25.

EPIDEMIC REGULATIONS: CHOLERA.

To the Urban Sanitary Authorities of Grimsby and Cleethorpe-with-Thrunscoe, and the Port Sanitary Authority of Grimsby;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Urban Sanitary Districts of Grimsby and Cleethorpe-with-Thrunscoe and the Port Sanitary District of Grimsby are now threatened with cholera, we, the Local Government Board, in exercise of the powers given us by the Public Health Acts, and any other Acts enabling us in this behalf, do by this our Order make the following regulations, and declare the same to be in force in the said urban sanitary districts and port sanitary district, and to apply to any vessels within the jurisdiction of the said port sanitary authority.

In this Order the following terms shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them; namely,—

The term "local authority" means the urban or port sanitary authority of the said districts.

The term "district" means the district of such authority.

The term "house" includes any ship or boat.

The term "cholera" includes choleraic diarrhœa.

The term "guardians" means a board of guardians elected under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and the Acts amending the same, and includes a board of guardians or any other body of persons performing under any local Act of Parliament, the like functions to a board of guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.

The local authority shall forthwith make arrangements for meeting daily, or, according to the exigencies of the district, shall appoint one or more committees of their body to meet daily, for the purpose of carrying the following regulations into effect, and shall see that the same are carried into effect so far as circumstances require. Each committee so appointed shall have all such powers of the local authority within the part of the district, or in relation to the special matters entrusted to them (including the power of incurring expenses and of appointing officers and of taking legal proceedings, but not the power of levying rates or borrowing money), as may be necessary for the purposes of these regulations; and in the following regulations the term local authority shall include any such committee:

1. The medical officer of health shall advise the local authority on all matters concerning the carrying these regulations into effect, and shall generally superintend the carrying out of the same.

2. In each district, or, if the quantity of work to be done renders it desirable to sub-divide the district then in each of such sub-divisions, a legally qualified medical practitioner, herein-after called the medical visitor, shall be put in charge of the district or sub-division for the purposes of these regulations under the

superintendence of the medical officer of health; and each such medical visitor shall be provided with all needful medical assistants and such other assistants as may be required for carrying these regulations into effect: Provided that every poor law district medical officer who shall not be appointed a medical visitor shall, *ex-officio*, be a medical assistant for his district or for so much thereof as is within the district of the local authority, and he shall be entitled to reasonable payment from the local authority for his services.

3. The medical visitor, or one of his assistants, shall, at least once daily, visit those parts of the district or sub-division which are inhabited by the poorer classes, or wherein the disease is present, and shall there inquire at every house as to the existence of cholera or diarrhœa, and shall enter in a report book to be kept by him for the purpose the facts as to all cases he may meet with; and shall, without delay, give, or take the proper steps for causing to be given, all necessary medical assistance to the sick. The medical visitor or assistant shall, when visiting the part assigned to him, be provided with medicines for immediate administration in urgent cases, and shall be held to be in medical charge (which shall include giving directions as to preventing the spread of the disease) of all cases of cholera or diarrhœa with which he may meet, unless or until other provision for their medical attendance be made. He shall also, so far as possible, when visiting such part, investigate whether any conditions dangerous to health exist therein, and in particular whether there is any accumulation of excremental or other filth, and whether any unwholesome water supply is in use.

4. Each medical visitor shall, by transmitting the report books kept by him and his assistants, or in some other way, report daily to the medical officer of health, for the information of the local authority, the result of his own and his assistants' inquiries with respect to cases of the disease; and shall also report all unwholesome conditions which he or any of his assistants may have discovered, and shall make such other suggestions as to the state of the district or sub-division as he shall deem advisable.

5. Immediately on the receipt of any such report from a medical visitor, the local authority shall see to all unwholesome conditions mentioned therein being remedied, so far as possible; such measures of cleansing and limewashing as cannot otherwise be speedily effected being carried out at the cost of the local authority by persons employed by them; and the provisions of the Public Health Acts being put in exercise as regards other matters that can be dealt with thereunder; or as regards matters which are under the control of some other authority, notice being given to the person or body having power to deal with the same.

6. Each medical visitor shall, where needful for the purposes of these regulations, communicate to the relieving officer any case of destitution requiring relief of which he may have become aware.

7. The local authority shall, under the advice of the medical officer of health, provide a sufficient number of dispensaries to be open night and day, at convenient places within the district, with an adequate supply of such medicines, medical appliances, and

disinfectants as the medical officer of health shall recommend, and with a legally qualified medical practitioner or skilled assistant always in attendance at each; and such medicines, medical appliances, and disinfectants shall be dispensed without charge by such medical practitioner or assistants to persons bringing orders for the same from a medical visitor or his assistant, and to any other persons who need immediate medical treatment, and by or on behalf of whom application may be made for the same. The names and addresses of all such other persons shall be sent to the medical visitor of the place in which they reside.

8. In every case of cholera or diarrhœa, where the patient is not otherwise under medical care and treatment, the local authority shall, with the utmost expedition, cause medical assistance to be rendered, as well as provide such aid and comfort, nourishment and accommodation, as the circumstances of the case may require.

9. The local authority shall provide competent nurses to aid every medical visitor in his attendance upon the patients suffering from the disease.

10. If fit and proper hospital accommodation for patients has not already been provided, the local authority shall, with all practicable despatch, provided such accommodation, and cause the same to be provided with such furniture, appliances, medicines, and other things as may be required to render the same ready for use, together with the necessary ambulances and litters for conveying the sick, and shall appoint a legally qualified medical practitioner, with or without assistants, and with the requisite nurses and attendants, as the case may require, to attend to the same: Provided that the local authority and any other local authority, and the board of guardians of any union or separate parish, may co-operate in providing hospital accommodation, maintenance, and treatment for cholera patients, and in removing such patients to hospital.

11. If the medical officer of health reports that houses of refuge for healthy persons living in infected houses ought to be established for the district, the local authority shall, with as much despatch as practicable, provide such houses of refuge and furnish them with all needful comforts and appliances, and place them when occupied under continuous medical observation. If they remove thereto any or all of the healthy persons living in an infected house, they may, if necessary, provide for the maintenance of such persons therein.

12. If the medical officer of health or a medical visitor reports that in any dwelling where there is a case of cholera the sick cannot be properly separated from the healthy and that any person suffering from cholera should be removed to hospital, such person shall be removed accordingly to a hospital for cholera patients. If the medical officer of health or the medical visitor recommends that the sick person or persons be not removed, but that the healthy be removed, the local authority shall forthwith cause them to be removed to a house of refuse or to such other sufficient accommodation as the local authority shall provide for them.

13. The local authority shall, for use in or about dwellings where cholera or diarrhœa exists, provide proper disinfectants in sufficient

quantities for the purpose of disinfecting the discharges from the sick, and the utensils and water-closets, or other closets or privies, in which such discharges may have been received, and for effecting any other disinfection proper to be done in or about such dwellings; and the medical visitor or assistant, or other person in attendance on the sick, shall give full and particular instructions as to the best method of using such disinfectants, and shall so far as practicable see to the same being so used.

14. The local authority shall provide proper means for removing for the purpose of disinfection and for disinfecting articles of clothing, bedding, and furniture, and shall cause every article of clothing, bedding, or furniture which shall have been exposed to choleraic infection to be disinfected; or shall cause the same to be forthwith destroyed; and shall within a reasonable time replace all such articles, or pay the reasonable value to the owner.

15. Every local authority, company, or person owning or having possession of any waterworks for the public supply of water shall cause the sources of water-supply, filter-beds, reservoirs, cisterns, pipes, pumps, and other apparatus belonging thereto, to be carefully examined, cleansed, and purified, and other necessary measures to be taken, so that the water may be supplied without impurity. The local authority shall, at their first meeting after the receipt of this Order, direct a copy of this regulation to be sent to each such company or person supplying water within their district.

16. If it appear to the local authority that any drinking water used in the district is polluted, or is in immediate danger of becoming polluted, they shall at once (in order to provide for the immediate necessities of the consumers of such water) take measures to provide wholesome water in its stead, and to prevent, as far as possible, the further use of the existing supply. For this latter purpose the local authority may close any public or private wells, and prevent the use of water from any particular source.

17. The local authority shall make due arrangements with undertakers, and with the authorities of churchyards, burial-grounds, and cemeteries, and otherwise, so that interment or other proper disposal of the body may speedily take place in the cases of deaths arising from cholera; and shall, when informed of any such death, cause the corpse to be disposed of with the utmost despatch, and with such precautions as the medical officer of health shall deem necessary.

18. Where any death shall occur from cholera, no collection of persons shall assemble in the room where the corpse is, and no "waking" of the dead shall be allowed.

19. The local authority shall cause the immediate removal, from any room which living persons inhabit, of the corpse of every person dying from cholera, and provide for the proper custody of such corpse.

20. The medical officer of health shall, daily, send by post to the Local Government Board a return of the number of cases of cholera which, during the previous day may have come under the cognizance of the local authority, and of the number of recoveries, and the number of deaths, with such other particulars

as the Board shall from time to time require. The returns shall be in the following form, or to the like effect :—

DAILY RETURN of Cases of CHOLERA and CHOLERAIC DIARRHŒA in the District of the [*name of Local Authority*] for , the day of 189 .

	Cases.	Deaths.	Recoveries.
1. Number of cases included in previous returns which on the were remaining under treatment, and of the deaths and recoveries which have occurred amongst such cases on the - -			
2. Number of *new cases* which have come under treatment on the , and of the deaths and recoveries which have occurred among such cases - -			
3. Number of cases *still under treatment* on the morning of the - -			

Date , 189 .

(Signed) ,
Medical Officer of Health of the District.

21. The local authority shall, from time to time, as they shall find expedient or as may be directed by the Local Government Board, issue, publish, and distribute in placards, hand-bills, or otherwise, such admonitory notices as to sanitary conditions within the district, and such advice, directions, and instructions with regard to persons attacked with cholera, and such information as to the arrangements made for affording medical or other assistance in the district, as shall appear requisite.

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) HENRY H. FOWLER, *President.*

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

NOTICE.—Sections 136, 137, and 140 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), provide as follows :—

The local authority of any district within which, or part of which, regulations so issued by the Local Government Board [*i.e.*, regulations such as those contained in the above Order] are declared to be in force, shall superintend and see to the execution thereof, and shall appoint and pay such medical or other officers or persons, and do and provide all such acts, matters, and things as may be necessary for mitigating any such disease [in this case cholera], or for superintending or aiding in the execution of such regulations or for executing the same as the case may require.

Moreover the local authority may from time to time direct any prosecution or legal proceedings for or in respect of the wilful violation or neglect of any such regulation.

The local authority and their officers shall have power of entry on any premises or vessel for the purpose of executing or superintending the execution of any regulations so issued by the Local Government Board as aforesaid.

Any person who (1) wilfully violates any regulation so issued by the Local Government Board as aforesaid; or (2) wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority or in the execution of any such regulation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

No. 26.

EPIDEMIC REGULATIONS—CHOLERA.

To the Urban Sanitary Authorities of Grimsby and Cleethorpe-with-Thrunscoe, and the Port Sanitary Authority of Grimsby;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Urban Sanitary Districts of Grimsby and Cleethorpe-with-Thrunscoe and the Port Sanitary District of Grimsby are now threatened with cholera, and by an Order dated the 1st day of September 1893, we, the Local Government Board, issued regulations with respect thereto:

And whereas it is desirable that further regulations should be made as herein-after contained:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers given us by the Public Health Acts, and any other Acts enabling us in this behalf, we do, by this our Order, make the following regulations, and declare the same to be in force in the said urban sanitary districts and port sanitary district, and to apply to any vessels within the jurisdiction of the said port sanitary authority:—

I.—This Order shall be read as one with the said Order of the first day of September, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and the terms used herein shall have the same meaning as in the said Order.

II.—In any of the said districts where the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, is not in force, the persons mentioned in section 3 of that Act and the local authority shall, under this Order, have the same powers and duties, in relation to the notification of cases of cholera as they would have under that Act if the same had been put in force as aforesaid, and choleraic diarrhœa had been an infectious disease to which that Act applied. In any of the said districts where the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, is in force, the persons mentioned in section 3 of that Act and the local authority shall, under this Order, have the same duties in relation to the notification of cases of choleraic diarrhœa as they would have under that Act if choleraic diarrhœa had been an infectious disease to which that Act applied. The sanitary authority shall forthwith direct circular letters to be sent to all legally qualified medical practitioners in the district informing them of their duties under this regulation.

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this sixth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety three.

(L.S.) HENRY H. FOWLER, *President.*

HUGH OWEN, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.—Sections 136, 137, and 140 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), provide as follows :—

The local authority of any district within which, or part of which, regulations so issued by the Local Government Board [*i.e.*, regulations such as those contained in the above Order] are declared to be in force, shall superintend and see to the execution thereof, and shall appoint and pay such medical or other officers or persons, and do and provide all such acts, matters, and things as may be necessary for mitigating any such disease [in this case cholera], or for superintending or aiding in the execution of such regulations or for executing the same as the case may require.

Moreover the local authority may from time to time direct any prosecution or legal proceedings for or in respect of the wilful violation or neglect of any such regulation.

The local authority and their officers shall have power of entry on any premises or vessel for the purpose of executing or superintending the execution of any regulations so issued by the Local Government Board as aforesaid.

Any person who (1) wilfully violates any regulation so issued by the Local Government Board as aforesaid ; or (2) wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority or in the execution of any such regulation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

No. 27.

GENERAL ORDER.

CHOLERA REGULATIONS. — BEDDING AND CLOTHING FROM FRANCE, FROM CERTAIN PORTS ON THE BALTIC AND ON THE NORTH SEA, AND FROM PORTS ON THE BLACK SEA AND SEA OF AZOV AND OTHER PORTS OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

To all Port Sanitary Authorities ;—

To all Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities ;—

To all Medical Officers of Health of the Sanitary Authorities aforesaid ;—

To all Officers of Customs ;—

To all Masters of Ships ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS we, the Local Government Board, by an Order dated the 5th day of August, 1893, made certain regulations prescribing that from and after the 9th day of August, 1893, and until we should by Order otherwise direct, no dirty bedding, or disused or filthy clothing, whether belonging to emigrants or otherwise, from France or from any foreign port in Europe north of Dunkirk other than ports of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, or from any port on the Black Sea or Sea of Azov, whether in Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, or Turkey, or from any other port of Turkey in Asia, shall be delivered overside, except for the purpose of disinfection or destruction, nor landed in any port or place in England or Wales, except for the purpose of disinfection or destruction ;

And whereas in Article 1 of such Order the terms "bedding" and "clothing" were defined as including such articles when torn up, but not including rags packed in bales and imported as merchandise;

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the meaning of the words "rags packed in bales and imported as merchandise";

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs have signified their consent to the regulation herein contained so far as the same apply to the officers of Customs:

Now therefore, we do, by this our Order, and in exercise of the power conferred on us by section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, by the Public Health Act, 1889, and by section 113 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, make the following regulation, and declare as follows:—

The above-mentioned words "rags packed in bales and imported as merchandise" mean rags compressed by hydraulic force transported as wholesale merchandise in bales surrounded by iron bands, and with marks and numbers showing their origin, and accepted as such by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs.

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this thirteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) HENRY H. FOWLER, *President.*

HUGH OWEN, *Secretary.*

No. 28.

PROMOTION OF BILLS BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO TOWN CLERKS, LOCAL BOARDS, AND IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

Local Government Board,
29th September 1893.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that the House of Commons, in the present session, in accordance with the practice which has been adopted in previous years, appointed a Select Committee to whom were referred all private Bills promoted by municipal and other local authorities, by which it was proposed to create powers relating to police and sanitary regulations which deviated from, or were in extension of, or repugnant to the general law.

When the appointment of this Committee was made, it was ordered by the House "that it be an instruction to the Committee (1) that they "shall not sanction in any Bill referred to them any clauses relating to "matters which are the subject of provisions in 'The Infectious "Disease Notification Act, 1889,' 'The Public Health Acts Amend-"ment Act, 1890,' 'The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890,' "'The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891,' and 'The Private "Street Works Act, 1892,' unless the Committee report that the "insertion of such clauses ought to be allowed, with the reasons on "which their opinion is founded."

The following standing order of the House of Commons applies to all private Bills promoted by local authorities :—

" 173*a*. In the case of any Bill promoted by or conferring powers on " a municipal corporation or local board, improvement commissioners, " town commissioners, or other local authority or public body having " powers of local government or rating, the Committee on the Bill " shall consider the clauses of the Bill with reference to the following " matters :—

" (*a*.) Whether the Bill gives powers relating to police or sanitary " regulations in conflict with, deviation from, or excess of, the " provisions of powers of the general law ;

" (*b*.) Whether the Bill gives powers which may be obtained by " means of byelaws made subject to the restrictions of general " Acts already existing ;

" (*c*.) Whether the Bill assigns a period for repayment of any loan " or for the redemption of any charge or debt under the Bill " exceeding the term of sixty years, which term the Committee " shall not in any case allow to be exceeded, or any period dispro- " portionate to the duration of the works to be executed or other " objects of the loan, charge, or debt ;

" (*d*.) Whether the Bill gives borrowing powers for purposes for " which such powers already exist or may be obtained under " general Acts, without subjecting the exercise of the powers " under the Bill to approval from time to time by the proper " Government Department.

" And the Committee shall report specially to the House :—

" In what manner any clauses relating to the several matters " aforesaid have been dealt with by the Committee ; and

" Whether any report from any Government Department relative " to the Bill has been referred to the Committee ; and

" If so, in what manner the recommendation in that report has " been dealt with by the Committee ; and

" Any other circumstances of which, in the opinion of the Com- " mittee, it is desirable that the House should be informed :

" And the report of the Committee shall be printed, and shall be " circulated with the Votes."

The Select Committee, in a special report which has been made by them to the House of Commons, have suggested that the attention of local authorities should be drawn to the necessity of confining their proposals, when a Bill is promoted by them, within the limits which Parliament has laid down. The Committee state that they believe that if local authorities were made fully aware of the position of Parliament in this matter, it would lead to the saving of much time and money, which are now wasted.

I am, &c.

HUGH OWEN,

Secretary.

The Town Clerk or
The Clerk to the Local Board
or Improvement Commissioners.

No. 29.

Unemployed.

Circular Letter to Sanitary Authorities.

Local Government Board,
30th September 1893.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that, having regard to the scarcity of employment which now exists in many parts of the country, and to the great probability of this becoming more general and being intensified during the winter months, the Board deem it right to bring under the special attention of the sanitary authority the Board's Circular Letters of the 20th March 1886 and the 14th of November of last year, with reference to means which may be adopted for providing, in times of exceptional distress, employment for the unemployed of a class who do not ordinarily have recourse to boards of guardians for relief.

The Board feel assured that the sanitary authority will concur with them in their view as to the great importance of aiding artisans and others who make great personal sacrifices in order to avoid the stigma of pauperism, to maintain their independence. This can best be secured by the local authorities proceeding with the execution of the works which, in the interest of their district as regards its sanitary condition or local improvement, or otherwise, it is desirable should be carried out, at the time when other employment is difficult to obtain.

What is required in the endeavour to relieve artisans and others who have hitherto avoided poor law assistance, and who are temporarily deprived of employment, is:—

1. Work which will not involve the stigma of pauperism;
2. Work which all can perform, whatever may have been their previous avocations;
3. Work which does not compete with that of other labourers at present in employment; and

Lastly, work which is not likely to interfere with the resumption of regular employment in their own trades by those who seek it.

These works may be of the following kinds, among others:—

Spade husbandry on sewage farms.

Laying out of open spaces, recreation grounds, new cemeteries, or disused burial grounds.

Cleansing of streets not usually undertaken by local authorities.

Laying out and paving of new streets, &c.

Paving of unpaved streets, and making of footpaths in country roads.

Providing or extending sewerage works and works of water supply.

The Board strongly urge the authority to mature any schemes for works required for their district as early as possible, so that the commencement of the works may be expedited, and assistance may thus be rendered to the unemployed of the class referred to. Some time must necessarily elapse before works which are proposed can be commenced, and the Board trust therefore that there will be no delay on the part of the authority in determining as to any works to be executed by them.

As the Board have previously stated, they recommend that there should be co operation between sanitary authorities and boards of guardians, and that arrangements should be made as far as practicable for

the employment in connection with the works, of those who are recommended by the guardians as persons who, owing to their previous condition and circumstances, it is desirable should not become subjects of poor law relief.

When the works undertaken are of such a character that the expense may properly be defrayed out of borrowed moneys, the sanitary authority may rely that there will be every desire on the part of the Board to deal promptly with the applications which may be made to them for their sanction to loans.

The Board will be obliged by being informed from time to time of any means which may be adopted by the authority of affording assistance to the unemployed, as suggested in this communication.

I am, &c.

HUGH OWEN,

Secretary.

The Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

No. 30.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT: SMALL-POX ASYLUMS. REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.

To the Board of Management of the Metropolitan Asylum District;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas it is provided by section 4 of the Poor Law Act, 1889, that the board of management of the Metropolitan Asylum District may, if they think fit, allow the asylums provided by them for fever, small-pox, and diphtheria to be used for purposes of medical instruction, subject to any rules and regulations which we, the Local Government Board, may from time to time make with regard to such use of the said asylums;

And whereas the said board of management having proposed, in pursuance of the said section, to allow some or all of the asylums provided by them as aforesaid to be used for purposes of medical instruction, we, by an Order dated the 10th day of October 1890 made certain rules and regulations with regard to the use of the said asylums for purposes of medical instruction;

And whereas it is expedient that further provision should be made as herein-after mentioned with regard to the use, for purposes of medical instruction, of the asylums provided by the said board of management for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from small-pox:

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, we hereby rescind the said Order dated the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, so far as it relates to the small-pox asylums provided by the said board of management of the said Metropolitan Asylum District.

And we do further Order and Direct, as regards any of the said small-pox Asylums which may be allowed by such Board to be used for purposes of medical instruction, as follows, namely,—

1. No student shall be admitted to study at the asylum until he has produced at the offices of the board of management evidence of

his having obtained the sanction of the medical school to which he belongs to his attendance at the asylum.

2. No student shall be admitted to study at the asylum—
   (*a*) until the completion of the third year of his medical education, nor until he has held the offices of clinical clerk and dresser; and
   (*b*) unless he shall have previously satisfied the board of management that he is sufficiently protected against small-pox by vaccination or otherwise.

3. The fee for each course of study at the asylum shall be payable in advance to the clerk to the board of management. The amount of the fee shall be two guineas for the first two weeks of the course, and one guinea for the remaining period, or such other amount as may from time to time be fixed by the board of management with our consent.

4. The ordinary course of study at the asylum shall not be less than one fortnight, nor more than four weeks, as the board of management may from time to time determine.

5. The student shall reside at the asylum during his course of study, and shall not leave the premises without the express sanction of the medical superintendent of the asylum.

6. The board of management shall provide the student with rations, apartments, and washing, and the student shall pay in advance (to the clerk to the board of management), for such rations and apartments at the rate of twelve shillings per week.

7. The student, whilst within the gates of the asylum, shall in all respects be subject to the control of the medical superintendent, and shall strictly observe the regulations made from time to time by the board of management with regard to disinfection.

8. A register shall be kept at the asylum in which shall be entered the name of each student admitted, the medical school to which he belongs, and the duration of his course of study at the asylum.

9. A certificate, signed by the medical superintendent of the asylum attended by the student, shall be granted by the board of management to the student when he shall have satisfactorily completed his course of study.

10. In case of any breach of discipline on the part of a student, the medical superintendent may suspend him from attendance in the wards of the asylum, and shall immediately report such suspension to the clerk to the board of management, who shall report the same to the dean of the medical school to which the student belongs. The board of management may remove such suspension, or they may confirm the same, in which latter case the student shall cease to have any right of admission to the asylum.

11. Paragraphs 3 to 10 (both inclusive) of this Order shall apply to any legally qualified medical man who may desire to attend at any of the said asylums for purposes of medical instruction, as if he were a student; but, so far as regards any such medical man, paragraphs 8 and 10 shall be read as if there was no reference in them to the medical school to which a student belongs.

And we hereby further Order that the medical superintendent of each asylum shall act as clinical instructor to the students attending that asylum for the purposes of medical instruction.

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this thirtieth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) HENRY H. FOWLER, *President.*

S. B. PROVIS,
Assistant Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

Reports of Inspectors, &c.

REPORTS OF THE GENERAL INSPECTORS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD WITH REGARD TO THE CONDITION OF PAUPERISM AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1893.

No. 11.

Report of Mr. R. Hedley Inspector for the District comprising the Metropolis.

Mr. Hedley's Report.

The administration of poor law relief in the metropolitan district was of the ordinary routine character during the last year. The number of persons in receipt of relief on the three occasions in between on and about Lady-day the number of the year 1892. This increase may be accounted for partly by a somewhat increased condition of trade, and partly by increase of population; the figures are not such as to give cause for alarm. Bearing in remembrance the pauperism of the Metropolis a year ago as we do, it has ever been.

Bethnal Green still remains the only large metropolitan parish unprovided with a separate infirmary.

The new Infirmary Workhouse at Clapton Hill is approaching completion. It is very much wanted. The enormous increase which in recent years has taken place in the population of the parish has rendered the in-door accommodation now at the disposal of the guardians altogether inadequate.

The large new block at the City Road Workhouse of the Holborn Union is very nearly ready for occupation. This union is well provided with in-door accommodation for all classes, vagrants more especially, as was referred to before.

The purchase of a site at Dulwich Park for a new infirmary by the St. Saviour's Guardians has, I regret, for the present come to an end. The new infirmary buildings at Kensington are finished and will shortly be ready for occupation. The same may be said of the new infirmary at Lewisham. The reconstruction of St. Pancras workhouse is still in progress.

The Stepney Guardians, owing to the removal of the whole of their inmates from Poplar, have reopened the old Ratcliff Workhouse for the accommodation of a small number of inmates during the building of additions to their workhouse.

During the year the Hackney Guardians entirely closed their schools and provided for their children in the Kensington and Chelsea District schools and in the West London District school. This arrangement has proved satisfactory, and the guardians are now contemplating the provision of new schools in the country. When these are ready for occupation in the workhouse she will become a workhouse for adults.

The extension generally, and the provision of entirely separate accommodation for imbecile cases, which has been made in the Central London District Schools at Banstead, have proved most beneficial, the metropolitan asylums district being now free of all cases of imbecility.

Mr. Hedley's Report.

requirements of their own schools, the managers have, with some reluctance, consented to receive for the space of two years cases from other schools. A large number of ophthalmia children from Bethnal Green and St. Pancras have been admitted. Ophthalmia is the bane of all the poor law schools, particularly the large ones. I cannot hope that it will ever be wholly eradicated. The disease exists amongst the population whence the schools are recruited. It is, in my opinion, much to be desired that two eye hospitals, one on the Middlesex side of the Thames, one on the Surrey side, should be provided to which all cases occurring in the schools and all children found on first admission to be suffering from eye disease could be at once admitted; there have during the year been serious outbreaks of the complaint at the Hackney and Bethnal Green Schools and the South Metropolitan District Schools at Sutton.

New vagrant wards are in course of erection in St. Saviour's and in Chelsea. New wards are much wanted at Paddington and Holborn, the existing ones being very unsatisfactory. In the case of Holborn, an excellent site might be found at the Gray's Inn Road Workhouse, which will in all probability shortly be closed.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board have during the year purchased two sites for two additional fever hospitals, one at Hither Green, Lewisham, one at Tooting; on the site last named a temporary hospital was erected in a very few weeks and at a very heavy cost.

R. Hedley.

No. 32.

Report of Mr. W. A. Peel, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Bedford, Hertford, Huntingdon, and Northampton, and parts of Cambridge and Middlesex.

Mr. Peel's Report.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the state of pauperism and administration of relief during 1893 in this district, which includes the counties of Bedford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Northampton, Cambridge (excepting Wisbech Union), as well as the two Unions of Hendon and Edmonton in Middlesex.

I regret to say that the weekly average of in and out door poor has exceeded that for 1892 in every county with the exception of Bedford, the agricultural depression having made itself felt by a very large number, many of whom have happily been assisted from sources other than the rates.

Bedfordshire, with its six unions, shows a total weekly decrease of 32 out-door and 1 in-door; in Biggleswade there has been a weekly decrease of 98 out-door, with an increase of 8 in-door; in Bedford, on the other hand, there has been an increase of 51 out-door and 1 in-door; in Luton a weekly decrease of 11 in-door and an increase of 20 out-door.

Cambridgeshire, with its eight unions, shows a total weekly increase of 44 out-door and 89 in-door; in Newmarket there is an increase of 16 in-door and 54 out-door; in North Witchford an increase of 9 in-door and 26 out-door; Linton on the other hand, I am glad to say, shows a weekly decrease of 55 out-door with an increase of only 7 in-door.

Hertfordshire, with its thirteen unions, shows a weekly increase of 67 in-door and 53 out-door; the three unions that contribute in the

Mr. Peel's Report.

highest degree to the increase in this county are: Barnet, with an increase of 16 in-door and 63 out-door; St. Albans, an increase of 16 in-door and 26 out-door; Hertford, an increase of 5 in-door and 38 out-door. Hemel Hempstead, on the other hand, shows a weekly decrease of 3 in-door and 35 out-door; Ware shows a decrease of 45 out-door with an increase of 6 in-door.

Huntingdonshire, with its 3 unions, shows a weekly increase of 28 in-door and 38 out door; in St. Ives the increase is 7 in door and 15 out-door; in Huntingdon the increase is 9 in-door and 24 out-door.

Northamptonshire, with its twelve unions, shows a weekly increase of 106 in-door and 149 out-door. The chief increase has taken place in the unions of Northampton, Kettering, and Peterborough. At Northampton, the weekly increase is 32 in-door and 100 out-door; at Kettering, 13 in-door and 35 out-door; Peterborough, 15 in-door and 27 out-door; Oundle fortunately shows a decrease of 34 out-door, whilst the number of in-door remains the same as in 1892.

Middlesex.—Edmonton shows a weekly decrease of 8 in-door and 186 out-door; Hendon an increase of 38 in-door and 124 out-door.

The unions in which I am inclined to think there is the greatest need for improvement in the administration are: Peterborough, Hendon, Barnet, and St. Albans; in the latter union, however, the guardians have, I am glad to say, at last determined to appoint a second relieving officer, so that an area of 41,399 acres, with a population of 26,867 and an average of 658 out-door poor, will no longer remain in charge of one officer.

In Peterborough there is still to be found a district with but one relieving officer who in the last week of Christmas quarter had no fewer than 671 out-door poor on his books at a cost of 83*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; with that number it is obviously impossible that he can thoroughly investigate and watch each case, nor can public money be equitably disbursed under those conditions. In all the four unions I have named a stricter application of the workhouse test would, I believe, lead to a substantial reduction in the numbers relieved without increasing the number of in-door poor.

With the exception of the Edmonton Union—where building never ceases—Barnet, Kettering, and Hemel Hempsted, no additions of any importance have been made to the workhouses during the past year, but plans for improving the accommodation for the sick at Huntingdon, St. Albans, and Watford have been submitted to the Board and will, I hope, be carried out during the present year.

The number of aged and infirm admitted into the workhouses is on the increase, and guardians seem fully alive to the necessity of making the wards for old people as well as the sick more cheerful and comfortable. I have during the past year prevailed on the guardians of many workhouses to have the dietary tables revised, but no one can, I think, pass through a workhouse at meal times without being struck by the lamentable waste of food, especially in bread, vegetables, soup, and suet pudding; it is not the quality of the food that is as a rule the cause, for as good bread and vegetables are to be found in a workhouse as anywhere else; the fault rests in the distribution mainly, the meals are served to people whether they can eat them or not, and when not eaten are taken, in some cases untouched, to the pig-tub. Alternative diets, such as rice, sago, and tapioca puddings in place of suet pudding are being provided I am glad to say in many workhouses, and better arrangements are being made for the saving of fuel and the cooking of the food by the introduction of modern ranges. A growing interest is taken in all matters connected with workhouse administration, and in

Mr. Peel's Report.

several unions where ladies have not as yet been elected as guardians, visiting committees composed of ladies have been appointed, and though it is too early yet to form an estimate of the result, they will it is to be hoped exercise supervision over the workhouse children attending public elementary schools. The children in the workhouse schools such as Northampton, Bedford, Chase Farm, &c. still bear favourable comparison with other children, and no better proof can be afforded of their superiority than the great demand there is for them when fit for service.

In my report for 1892 I had with regret to allude to the large weekly increase of 294 in the number of vagrants, and now this year there is, as the accompanying table shows, a still further weekly addition of 658.

Counties.	1893.	1892.	Increase.
Bedfordshire	352	236	116
Cambridgeshire	290	191	99
Hertfordshire	1,004	750	254
Huntingdonshire	127	117	10
Middlesex	172	136	36
Northamptonshire	501	358	143
Total	2,446	1,788	658

This deplorable increase has led to resolutions being passed by many boards of guardians containing suggestions regarding the treatment of vagrants, which are I believe now under the consideration of the Board.

In every union in this district, with the exception of Huntingdon which shows an average weekly decrease of 10, there has been an increase in the numbers.

The increase at Luton is 52 a week, Barnet 37 a week, and Ware 38 a week.

In none of these workhouses are there separate cells for sleeping and working, but at the workhouses where suitable accommodation is provided and work strictly exacted the weekly increase is nominal,—for instance, at Berkhampsted 2, Chesterton 4, N. Witchford 3, St. Neots 5, and Hitchin 4, which confirms me in the opinion I have ventured to express in previous reports, that until there is uniformity of system, separate cells, and separate worksheds, with detention for two nights, there is little hope of a permanent reduction in the numbers.

W. A. Peel.

3rd February 1894.

No. 33.

Report of Mr. J. S. Davy, Inspector for the District comprising the Counties of Sussex, Kent, and part of Surrey.

Mr. Davy's Report.

So far as the statistics of pauperism show the last year has been entirely uneventful. The pauperism is stationary, and has not been affected by the most disastrous season which agriculturists have

Mr. Davy's Report.

experienced for many years. Falling markets, a prolonged drought, and a consequent scarcity of fodder left many parts of the district in so impoverished a condition that even the best informed poor law administrators seriously apprehended real scarcity of employment and consequent distress among the agricultural labourers. But in no one union was there anything which called for exceptional measures of relief, and throughout the district the percentage of pauperism on the population and the proportions of in-door and out-door relief remained practically unchanged. The fall in the rateable values of the agricultural land in many unions has been considerable, but it has generally speaking been in some degree compensated for by a rise in the value of other properties. Fortunately also there are very few unions in this district in which there is any prospect of a large capital expenditure being necessary for buildings or any other purpose connected with the poor law. In some of the urban unions as, for instance, Medway and Dartford, it will be necessary before long to make some further provision for the growing population and especially for the sick; but in most of the poorer country unions the accommodation is sufficient, and the detached infirmaries, which are the most expensive form of addition to workhouses, have already been built. On the other hand, the cost of maintaining the in-door poor becomes steadily more expensive. Year by year the dietaries are revised and improved, greater comforts are given to the aged inmates, and the way in which the sick are nursed is altogether different from what it was not many years ago. The standard of comfort has advanced among all classes, and it is not unreasonable that the inmates of workhouses should share in the improvement. It is a comparatively new thing that persons in any class of life should be scientifically nursed in sickness, and the innovation has spread fast through all the poor law administration. But the fact that a board of guardians has consented to put the ratepayers to the extra cost entailed by the hiring of trained nurses does not ensure that the in-door sick will be properly nursed. The difficulty is to find competent women who will undertake the tedious duty of nursing in the sick wards of a workhouse infirmary. It must be remembered that there are, as a rule, only a small percentage of the cases who can be cured sufficiently to enable them to get their own living; a large proportion require incessant vigilance to keep them clean, while many are in extreme old age. To most women who are active and energetic this work is extremely uninteresting, and if the medical officer is at all slack in the performance of his duties, or if he leave those duties to be performed by an assistant who has no settled responsibility, it is more than probable that the sick will be neglected. The only real security against abuses is a constant and kindly performance of their duties by the guardians and the visiting committee. It is not safe for them to rely on any nurse, however well certificated she may be; and it is their plain duty to insist that the medical officer gives sufficient time to his duties and does not leave them to his deputy.

During the summer months an epidemic of small-pox caused serious inconvenience to the administration of the workhouses in many parts of the district. The disease was either brought into the workhouses by vagrants, or because, owing to the past negligence of the sanitary authorities, there was no proper infectious hospital in the district to which cases could be taken, and they were therefore brought to the isolation wards of the workhouse. In more than one instance the small-pox spread to the infirmary and several deaths among the inmates resulted. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon boards of guardians

Mr. Davy's Report.

and sanitary authorities that the immediate neighbourhood of a workhouse is the worst possible place for the treatment of infectious disease. If the isolation hospital is part of the workhouse or is administered by the guardians, independent persons are unwilling to make use of it for themselves or for members of their families, and thus the building becomes useless for checking an epidemic by the early isolation of the first cases. Even if the hospital is administered and paid for by the sanitary authority the same mischief may result if the building is so near the workhouse as to be identified with it. Again, the inmates of workhouses, who are constrained by their poverty or their sickness to stay where they are, are the last persons who ought to be exposed to any risk which there may be from the proximity of an infectious hospital. It is no uncommon thing to find boards of guardians declining to hold their meetings at the workhouse on the ground that there are cases of small-pox in the building, and yet consenting to receive into the workhouse infected persons sent in by the sanitary authorities, thus exposing the ordinary inmates to a risk which they are unwilling to face themselves. The fact is that the provision of an infectious hospital is an invidious and difficult task, and sanitary authorities are apt to put it off as long as possible, so that when the inevitable epidemic comes the workhouse infectious wards are the only place where any isolation or proper nursing is possible. The guardians, moved by the apparent necessity of the case, consent to receive the infectious patients, probably protesting that they will never consent again. Then the sanitary authority, with the best intentions to do their duty, are beaten by the difficulty of finding a site or of coming to reasonable terms of combination with the neighbouring authorities, and again allow the matter to drop with a half acknowledged reliance that the guardians will help them again. In this district, however, several sanitary authorities have either built hospitals or bought sites during the last year; and I am confident that before long it will not be the practice to resort to the workhouse wards in times of epidemic unless in very exceptional cases. When a hospital has been built by a sanitary authority the guardians should if possible agree to send pauper cases to it, and so do away with the necessity of maintaining infectious wards at the workhouse. By adopting a somewhat wide interpretation of the words "pauper case" in the agreement so as to include not only those persons who are in receipt of relief either by themselves or by any member of their families, but also all those who have received a medical order subsequently confirmed by the relieving officer, and by liberal terms of payment for such cases, the cost of the hospital will be more equitably spread over the area of the union, and the risk of friction between the guardians and the sanitary authority will be lessened. The advantage of such an arrangement both to the poor law and to the sanitary administration are obvious.

In May typhoid fever broke out in the urban sanitary district of Worthing, and spreading to the rural parishes of Tarring and Broadwater became about the most severe epidemic of the kind that has occurred in recent years. The town was deserted by the usual summer visitors, trade of all kind came to an end, and in the general distress it became a matter of great difficulty to decide what cases should be considered destitute, and should consequently be chargeable to the East Preston Union, which includes twenty parishes outside the town of Worthing. The guardians constituted a relief committee to sit continuously in Worthing, and gave them full powers to act. The committee decided that it was not possible either to adequately relieve

Mr. Davy's Report.

the destitute typhoid patients by means of out-door relief, or to come to an arrangement with the Worthing Corporation, who had never provided an infectious hospital, to receive them into the temporary buildings which were used for hospital purposes. They therefore with great energy hired three buildings, and fitted them up for the reception of 100 patients, providing efficient nursing and medical attendance. Under the circumstances there can be little doubt that the action of the committee, which was subsequently confirmed by the guardians, was most useful for the relief of the sick poor at a most critical time; but it was of doubtful legality, and therefore after a few weeks arrangements were made to transfer the hospitals which the committee had established to the corporation, the guardians continuing to pay the cost of the patients who were destitute. Most fortunately a nursing association had been for some time in active operation at Worthing, and had for some years undertaken the nursing of the out-door sick in return for an annual subscription from the guardians. This association established under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Hargood a special branch for the nursing of poor law and corporation patients, and arrangements were made with the East Preston Guardians for the payment of 4*s.* per week or any part of a week for each poor law patient, the corporation undertaking to pay the balance. Between August and October this association nursed about 400 patients, and rendered invaluable service. I am informed that during this time there was no complaint made against a nurse either from a doctor or a patient. An additional expenditure of over 3,000*l.* incurred mainly for the Worthing parishes fell on the ratepayers of the East Preston Union, but the burden has been cheerfully borne. The increase in the number of paupers either in-door or out-door after the epidemic was over has been surprisingly small, amounting to less than one half per cent. on the population.

The continued increase of vagrants during the last two years is a matter deserving the most serious consideration, not only as a question of poor law but also of police administration. In this district the number of nights' lodgings given to vagrants is at least 30 per cent. more than last year; this increase is to some extent due to the altogether abnormal number of hop-picking vagrants, who are not vagrants in the ordinary sense, but people who by the custom of the country are allowed to resort to the workhouses for a night's lodging while they are waiting for the growers to begin picking. After the hop-picking begins accommodation is found for them by their employers. In the Maidstone, Malling, and Tonbridge Unions during the hopping season temporary accommodation is provided at the workhouses by means of tents, outhouses, and iron buildings for some hundreds nightly, and as the numbers fluctuate much and the guardians have absolutely no warning as to how many will come, a good deal of overcrowding must take place, and no classification except a division of the sexes, is possible. The ordinary regulations as to the treatment and discipline of vagrants are of necessity suspended. The annexed return from the Tonbridge Union, where by far the largest number of hoppers are entertained, will show the extent to which the system prevails. It must be understood that the numbers represent the number of nights' lodgings which are given and not the number of individuals, as many hoppers come to the same workhouse for several nights. On one night, however, the extraordinary number of 877 persons were received.

Mr. Davy's Report.

TONBRIDGE UNION HOPPER STATISTICS during Five Seasons.

Heaviest Weeks in the Michaelmas Quarter.

Year.	6th Week.	7th Week.	8th Week.	9th Week.	10th Week.	11th Week.	Total.
1889	—	1,909	3,080	1,981	—	—	6,970
1890	—	—	1,715	2,266	1,654	—	5,635
1891	—	—	1,061	3,500	3,663	1,128	9,352
1892	—	1,034	3,767	4,233	—	—	9,034
1893	1,852	4,653	4,391	—	—	—	10,896

The practice of giving lodgings to the pickers seems to me open to many objections, but as it appears to be popular with the majority of the growers and the guardians it is difficult to put an end to it. The pickers themselves are contented, and are much less apt to complain of the rough accommodation provided for them than the professional tramp. The only effectual remedy would be after proper notice to close the tramp wards during the hopping season, and to admit urgent and destitute cases only to the workhouse. This is what has been done with great success and no apparent evil results in workhouses where great numbers applied for admission to the vagrant wards during race meetings. All experience shows that when a man has taken to the road as a tramp and has become accustomed to the life he is very unlikely ever to settle down again to steady industry. It may well be that last year many who came first into the vagrant wards as hop-pickers were tempted by the fine weather to go on sleeping in workhouses and doing odd jobs until they have become permanent tramps, and this may be one reason for the increase in the numbers.

The most unfavourable criticism of the English poor law administration by foreign economists is usually that there is no attempt to exercise a reformatory influence on any class who are in receipt of relief, except the children. With regard to the spirit of the reformed poor law as a whole this is not true, for the intention of its authors was that it should be so administered as gradually to do away with the necessity of a poor law at all, and thus leave the labouring classes to deal with their employers as free men with free men. And, imperfect as the administration has been, it would be difficult to point to any measure of social reform in any age or in any country which has met with a larger measure of success. But so far as some administrative details are concerned the criticism is to some extent just; but no remedy can be found in the present state of public opinion without some serious effort on the part of the legislature. A vagrant, for instance, is discharged from the vagrant ward as destitute as when he came in, with no prospect of work and usually no real desire for work. He must get his midday meal by stealing or by begging, and his methods of begging in country districts are often worse than ordinary stealing. The wife of a labouring man whose husband is at work is obliged to get rid of a tramp whose foot is inside the cottage door by giving him food or money. Yet the general experience shows that if any relaxation in the enforcement of the workhouse regulations as to labour or any attempt at supplying food which shall be sufficient for the whole day is made, fresh recruits at once join the army of tramps and are hopelessly ruined in every sense. Here and there an honest local attempt is made to deal with the evil, but it fails or only meets with a very moderate degree of success, probably because it is local. On the

Mr. Davy's Report.

other hand, it would be next to impossible to make the regulations yet more stringent. The amount of food given could not well be lessened, and the enforcement of more severe labour tests is surrounded with difficulties. Oakum picking and stone-breaking are the most convenient forms of work, but they are skilled labour, and the task which would be too much for the beginner is mere child's play to the practised hand who has served a long apprenticeship in gaols and tramp wards. Discrimination is all but impossible; and indeed it may be contended with a good deal of reason that repressive labour carried to the verge of cruelty is a real kindness to the man who has just begun the life of a tramp as it may induce him to leave the road; but it is useless in the case of the hardened offender. It is obvious that any serious attempt to reclaim the tramping class must be accompanied by uniform police administration throughout the country, and by a compulsory detention for a considerable period of habitual offenders. Judging by past experience the first step would be denounced by people who do not realise the magnitude of the evil to be cured, and who look on the tramps as wayfarers in search of work who are fed in some mysterious way in the middle of the day; and the second would mean the introduction of a new principle in English criminal jurisprudence. As against this view it might be urged that the German labour colonies, on which I reported for the Board some years ago, have had a considerable success and have done much to satisfy the public conscience. In them the detention is purely voluntary; but it must be remembered that the police conditions of Germany are very different from those of this country. It might be that if the whole responsibility for the relief of vagrants were thrown upon the public body in each locality who has control of the police, an important step towards a better state of things would have been taken. But the experience of mankind with regard to vagrancy during many centuries and in many countries forbids a sanguine mind. It is at all events certain that bad accommodation in the vagrant wards has no deterrent effect. Tramps will for the most part prefer to lie on dirty straw in a barn than to sleep in a hammock in a well lighted, well warmed, and well ventilated cell by himself. A good illustration of this fact occurred last year in the Medway Union, where the opening of the new vagrant wards was followed by an almost immediate reduction of over 30 per cent. in the number relieved. Yet the old wards at Medway were what ordinary people would consider to be about as bad a place to sleep in as could easily be found.

J. S. Davy.

No. 34.

Report of Mr. T. Lloyd Murray Browne, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Berks, Bucks, Oxford, and parts of Middlesex, Surrey, Warwick, and Worcester.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit the following report:—

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

The year 1893 was the first whole year in which the charge of my present district was in my hands. I will therefore, with your permission, attempt a sort of general review of the position, from a

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

poor law point of view, of the five counties of which it is mainly composed. Such a review must necessarily be of the briefest and most cursory description.

Warwickshire.

Commencing then with Warwickshire, I may note that the first group of unions which call for attention are the three unions (Aston, Birmingham, and King's Norton) which together comprise the great town of Birmingham. Of these, Birmingham proper, including the central part of the town, is now on the whole very well administered. Out-relief is low; the separate infirmary is considered a model institution; the children are placed in good cottage homes in the country; and the workhouse proper, though an older and less perfect building, is managed with care and attention.

The Aston and King's Norton Unions are both suffering from the effects of a rapid increase of population. Workhouses, originally of a very fair construction, have become inadequate, and the resources of the guardians have been taxed to meet the pressure. King's Norton has provided excellent cottage homes in a country parish, and is contemplating the erection of a detached infirmary.

Aston has extensions in prospect which are equally large and equally necessary. Its total pauperism is remarkably low.

Passing on to the rest of Warwickshire, Coventry, Solihull, and Warwick are unions of the better type. Their workhouses are attended to; their administration of out-relief is vigilant.

Other unions, however, are less advanced both in respect to the character of workhouses and to their out-relief.

The proportion of paupers to the population for the whole of the county of Warwickshire on the 1st of January 1893 was one pauper in each 59 persons.

Oxfordshire.

Very different is the proportion in Oxfordshire, which stands at one in 30, or very nearly twice the Warwickshire rate of pauperism.

Oxfordshire appears to be a county which has changed but slowly as regards its poor law administration. The workhouses are, as a rule, old-fashioned, and out-relief is granted readily. As usual, the poorer population seem in no way the better off for this state of things.

An exception to the general character of the county is presented in the Union of Oxford itself. Here out-relief has been nearly destroyed, while the workhouse is good, and separate schools have long been established for the children. To this union I shall again refer hereafter.

Bucks.

The pauperism of Bucks (one in 30 of the population) is the same as that of Oxfordshire, and, as might have been expected, the character of the poor law administration is also somewhat similar.

The workhouses of Bucks vary greatly among themselves in character and excellence.

Berkshire.

Berkshire is in the main a fairly well administered county from the poor law point of view. The unions of Bradfield, Reading, and Wallingford (to which, perhaps, may be added the neighbouring Union of Oxford) together make up a wide stretch of contiguous country, in which out-relief has been reduced to a minimum. This appears to have been effected by searching inquiry and judicious action, with very little heartburning and discontent among the poor. Wages are believed, under the influence of the system, to have somewhat risen.

The above-named unions are exceptional; but the rate of pauperism of the county at large is one in 44, a figure showing a great improvement upon those of Oxfordshire and Bucks, though less good than

Warwickshire. At the same time it must be admitted that some unions are much below the general level. *Mr. Murray Browne's Report.*

The workhouses in Berkshire, on the whole, show a decided advance upon those of its neighbours, though exceptions are to be found everywhere. In Cookham and Easthampstead much needed enlargements are in contemplation.

Surrey is a county which is more or less suburban in character. It is dominated by the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, and is hardly comparable with an ordinary agricultural district. The pauperism is one in 43 of the population. Out-relief is not given without careful inquiry. The workhouses vary much, but at least three in this district, *i.e.*, Chertsey, Guildford, and Kingston, have become quite inadequate to the needs of the increasing population of their respective unions. With regard to two of these, *i.e.*, Chertsey and Guildford, the guardians are about to make very large additions to the existing buildings, which will go far to supply any deficiency. Kingston is by no means in any such forward position. It might, perhaps, be natural to expect that favourite suburban districts on the outskirts of London, inhabited by the wealthy and educated classes, would set an example to less fortunate places both in poor law and in sanitary matters. I have frequently found the very reverse to be the case. Surrey.

In September 1893 the Board issued circular letters to the local authorities throughout the country as to the scarcity of employment apprehended in the then forthcoming winter, and made suggestions. These letters do not greatly differ from similar circulars put forth on previous occasions. They appear, however, to have attracted much greater attention than in other years, and were subjected to much comment. The practical results were not wholly unimportant. A good many local authorities hastened forward the execution of works already contemplated, so as to enable them to be carried out during the "slack time" of the winter months. A stimulus was, at any rate, given in this direction.

In some few places it is the practice to attempt to meet emergencies of this kind in a somewhat different manner, which deserves a word of explanation. Few people seem to me to apprehend how scanty and inadequate is the extent to which scavenging and cleansing is carried out in English towns, both in this district and elsewhere. I speak not only of mere street cleansing, but of the rapid removal of dirt and filth of every description from every hole and corner of a city. No town is too clean. Few, if any, are clean enough. The ordinary standard is altogether too low in such matters. Why should not every part of every town be made as clean, as decent and wholesome, as the most favoured quarters of the most favoured towns at the present time?

If it be said that great and crowded cities labour under special disadvantages in the matter of cleanliness, this is a reason, not for diminishing, but for *increasing* effort. Cleanliness is not less, but *more* important, in a smoky manufacturing town than in a pleasant residential village. At any rate, an attempt might well be made in that direction, and a "bad winter" would seem a proper time in which to try the experiment. This might be done in more ways than one.

On the recurrence of a season of severe depression of trade and scarcity of employment, town authorities might make a large temporary addition to their scavenging and cleansing staff, and set themselves to make a general "clean-out" of the entire town. It is possible that such a step, if successfully carried out, might be found to have important effects upon the public health, in checking the recurrence of periodic or

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

endemic disease. It would, at any rate, tend to promote higher views of decent and cleanly living, and would have the further effect of furnishing employment at a time when employment is especially needed. Moreover, the employment so supplied would be of a kind which is open to all, which does not require expensive plant, &c., and which can be discontinued at any time if desired.

I should be loth to propose that such work should be undertaken as a matter of relief to the necessitous, or that a selection should be made of so-called "deserving" cases. The work should, I think, be undertaken as an ordinary piece of municipal administration. Wages should not be unreasonably low. If the men taken on are found not to work properly, let them be discharged, and others engaged in their places. Such an undertaking would, at any rate, act as a safety-valve against impulsive action at times of widespread distress.

To a certain extent the views above suggested are already carried out in various towns which might be named. I suggest their general acceptance.

The experiment of opening a "labour bureau" has been tried in at least one town in this district, *i.e.*, at Banbury. I do not learn, however, that the bureau has been successful in finding employment for many of those who entered their names as applicants.

I cannot conclude this report without bearing my testimony to the diligence, fairness, and devotion to the public interests which, as a rule, characterise members of the local governing bodies of this district.

T. Lloyd Murray Browne.

12*th February* 1894.

No. 35.

Report of Mr. H. Lockwood, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and parts of Essex and Cambridge.

Mr. Lockwood's Report.

The year 1893 was a record year for weather, and as weather has a good deal to do with farming operations it has special interest in relation to a district, the majority of whose population is more or less directly affected by things agricultural. The drought of 1893 was so prolonged and so severe, that, except in a few favoured localities which benefited by heavy rains in July, its effects were disastrous; labourers were able to earn less than half the usual extras for haysel and harvest, and farmers, in view of heavy all-round losses, began early in the autumn to reduce their labour staff to the minimum which in ordinary seasons is not reached before midwinter. Considerable alarm at the prospects for the winter 1893–94 was evinced by the guardians of certain agricultural unions, and those of Epping and Braintree petitioned the Board for assistance, pecuniary and otherwise, in adopting some—it was not stated precisely what—exceptional measures to deal with the anticipated distress. They were however informed that the Board had no funds at its disposal for such a purpose, and were reminded of the wide discretion permitted them by the regulations governing the administration of relief, the judicious exercise of which would probably suffice to meet any emergency. Subsequent events to the end of the year, fully justified the Board's view, for though there has been unfortunately a pretty general increase in pauperism both in-door and out, there is

Mr. Lockwood's Report.

nothing at present indicating a condition of things which guardians exercising care and judgment should not be able adequately to deal with.

In relation to the question of exceptional relief the following extracts from the printed report of the meeting of the Ipswich Town Relief Association, held on the 5th December 1893, are of interest :—

The Mayor Mr. Anness (also chairman of the board of guardians) who presided, paid, in the course of his address, a high tribute to the Ipswich Labour Bureau, which he said the Association regarded as one of the most valuable institutions of the town, affording as it did, under the able management of the Rev. Wickham Tozer, the means of preventing at all times congestion in the labour market in Ipswich.

Mr. Vulliamy, clerk to the guardians (who actively co-operate with the Town Relief Association and Labour Bureau), gave some interesting facts and figures respecting exceptional relief in Ipswich during the winter of 1892–93, showing the usefulness of co-operation between guardians and voluntary agencies, showing also the good result of individual thrift and forethought ; 220 applications for exceptional relief were considered by the guardians ; of these 122 were recommended as suitable, while 98 were not suitable at all, at the time. 2,650 working men of Ipswich were Oddfellows ; of the 220 applicants, 4 only belonged to the Oddfellows Society. 2,530 were Foresters ; of these, 6 only applied ; the Hearts of Oak had 550 members, none of whom applied. Mr. Vulliamy argued that these figures went to show that those who were truly provident provided not only against sickness but against temporary depression of trade ; work for the unemployed had never proved remunerative in Ipswich, but often unjust, as it had been found to throw out of employment many of the thrifty. He believed that it would be utterly destructive to thrift in this country, if people were led to believe that winter by winter relief works were to be opened and employment found for those who could not, or would not, find it for themselves.

The Rev. Wickham Tozer, Manager and Director of the Labour Bureau (also a guardian) stated that there was another objection to making work for men periodically, which Mr. Vulliamy had overlooked, namely, that the prospect of work being provided, frequently induced men to refuse to go where work could be found elsewhere and at infinitely better wages.

The foregoing opinions, based as they are on the experience gained by close attention during a succession of years to both official and voluntary relief, should be useful reading to those who advocate making the now annually recurring unemployed question an imperial one, whereby work and wages should be provided by the State for all those who "through no fault of their own" may be temporarily unable to find either.

In July 1892 the Board, after local inquiry, issued a Provisional Order repealing the local Acts under which in the Mutford and Lothingland Incorporation the poor law had been administered for a century, and setting up a union under the general law as from the 25th March 1893, and on the 27th of that month the newly constituted board held its first meeting. The initiation of the many consequent administrative changes was no light task, but under the efficient and discreet guidance of their able and experienced chairman, the Rev. C. J. Steward, the guardians quickly settled to their work, and complete satisfaction with the new order of things is now generally felt and expressed throughout the union.

Mr. Lockwood's Report.

After a correspondence extending over many years with the Mildenhall Guardians respecting the unsuitability of their workhouse, the Board felt compelled to issue three Orders, prohibiting the further use of the vagrant wards, requiring the guardians to provide a workhouse sufficient for the requirements of the union, and pending such provision, limiting the number and classes of persons to be relieved in the present workhouse. The guardians thus impelled have purchased a site and submitted plans for a new workhouse, detached infirmary, and vagrant wards to be erected thereon.

Many boards of guardians in the district have appointed ladies visiting committees for the workhouse under the Board's Order of 23rd January 1893. Nearly every workhouse in the district had already for many years been visited by ladies, but their formal appointment by the guardians gives an official recognition previously absent. Apprehension was expressed in some quarters that this official recognition might lead to over-much interference in detail and so occasion trouble with the paid officials. I never myself shared this apprehension, and so far as I have heard, as yet, the appointment of ladies committees has resulted in nothing but good.

H. Lockwood.

2nd February 1894.

No. 36.

Report of Mr. Baldwyn Fleming, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Dorset and Southampton, and parts of Wilts and Surrey.

Mr. Fleming's Report.

With regret, I have to report an appreciable increase of pauperism in this district during the past year.

The following table gives the numbers in receipt of relief on 1st January 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894.

It will be seen that there was an increase of 738 paupers this, as compared with last, year; 121 in Dorsetshire, 266 in Hampshire, 35 in Farnham (Surrey), 316 in Wilts.

	In-door.				Out-door.				Total.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Dorset	954	953	915	950	6,221	6,152	6,184	6,270	7,175	7,105	7,099	7,220
Hants	4,511	4,407	4,551	4,753	13,289	12,670	12,688	12,752	17,800	17,077	17,239	17,505
Isle of Wight	250	251	252	270	1,844	1,757	1,747	1,729	2,094	3,008	1,999	1,999
Surrey (Farnham)	291	261	273	301	462	382	389	396	753	643	662	697
Wilts	1,469	1,415	1,345	1,437	6,309	6,006	5,780	6,004	7,778	7,421	7,125	7,441
Total	7,475	7,287	7,336	7,711	28,125	26,967	26,788	27,151	35,600	34,254	34,124	34,862

(The above figures are taken from the Forms A. of nearest date to 1st January in each year.)

The increase of pauperism during 1893 s unsatisfactory coming as it does after a diminution during two previous years. Having regard to the long continued depression in agriculture and to the fact that this

district is very largely agricultural, the larger proportion of pauperism must, however, be regarded rather with regret than surprise, and even as it stands the number of paupers is 738 less than on 1st January 1891. *Mr. Fleming's Report.*

The percentage of in to out relief stood thus :—

—	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Dorset - - -	13·3	86·7	13·41	86·59	12·89	87·11	13·16	86·84
Hants - - -	23·93	76·07	25·81	74·19	26·4	73·6	27·15	72·85
Isle of Wight - -	11·94	88·06	12·5	87·5	12·61	87·39	13·51	86·49
Surrey (Farnham) -	38·65	61·35	40·59	59·41	41·24	58·76	43·19	56·81
Wilts - - - -	18·89	81·11	19·07	80·93	18·88	81·12	19·31	80·69
Total - -	21·	79·	21·27	78·73	21·5	78·5	22·12	77·88

It will be observed that the percentage of out-relief has shown a continued tendency to diminish, and it is somewhat reassuring to note that the increased pauperism which I have unfortunately to record is not due to an unconsidered distribution of untested relief; indeed the added numbers are rather larger in the workhouse (375) than upon the out-relief list (363).

The next figures show the proportion of pauperism upon the population of 1891.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Dorset - - -	3·7	3·7	3·7	3·8
Hants - - -	3·0	2·9	2·9	2·9
Isle of Wight - -	2·6	2·5	2·5	2·5
Surrey (Farnham) -	1·5	1·2	1·3	1·3
Wilts - - -	3·9	3·7	3·6	3·7
Total - -	3·2	3·1	3·0	3·1

The increase this year affects the following unions in Dorset,—Blandford, Bridport, Cerne, Poole, Sherborne, Sturminster, and Wareham. Beaminster, Dorchester, Shaftesbury, Weymouth, and Wimborne show a decrease.

In Hampshire the numbers were higher in the Alresford, Alton, Alverstoke, Christchurch, Droxford, Fordingbridge, Havant, Hursley, Kingsclere, Lymington, New Forest, Petersfield, Portsea Island, South Stoneham, Stockbridge, and Whitchurch Unions; while the Andover, Basingstoke, Catherington, Fareham, Hartley Wintney, Ringwood, Romsey, Southampton, and Winchester Unions had fewer paupers than in 1893.

The Isle of Wight had 1,999 paupers on 1st January in both years.

In Farnham (Surrey) Union there was an increase of 35.

Wiltshire showed an increase in the Alderbury, Amesbury, Bradford, Calne, Devizes, Malmesbury, Melksham, Mere, Pewsey, Tisbury, Warminster, Westbury, and Wilton Unions—a decrease only at Chippenham and Marlborough.

Mr. Fleming's Report.

Considerable apprehension has been expressed with regard to the increase of vagrancy. I therefore caused a census of vagrants actually relieved in the casual wards of the district to be obtained for the last Wednesdays of June and December 1892 and 1893. The comparison stood thus:—

	29 June 1892.	28 December 1892.	28 June 1893.	27 December 1893.
Dorset	28	36	45	56
Hants	77	144	175	145
Isle of Wight	—	—	—	—
Surrey (Farnham)	11	17	83	19
Wilts	50	64	51	82
Total	166	261	304	302

from which it appears that in June 1893 there was an increase of 138 as compared with June 1892.

It is curious that whilst in December 1892 the number was much in excess of June, in 1893 there were 2 fewer relieved in December than in June. The figures here given show a very marked increase in 1893 as compared with 1892, and the increase is a cause of some regret and anxiety, but it by no means bears out the current allegations that there has been an alarming development of vagrancy. A total of 302 on one night spread over the large area of the district is far from alarming, and, with very few exceptions, I learn that the vagrants have been orderly and well behaved when under the observation of the poor law officials.

The increase of vagrancy may to some extent be accounted for by the fact that the general depression throughout the country has caused north country casuals to come south in the hope of finding more promising ground for their exertions. The extensive dock works at Southampton also attract casuals. Most of the increase is, however, attributable to the general relaxation of discipline in the treatment of vagrants, resulting from the large demand upon inadequate accommodation. Guardians are naturally reluctant to go to expense in adding to the vagrant wards whilst it is uncertain whether the increase is of a permanent or temporary character, and moreover they are aware that many representations are being addressed to the Board praying that vagrancy may be dealt with by further legislation.

The subject of workhouse dietaries has continued to receive attention during the year, and the tables prepared by Dr. Downes showing the comparative values of the dietaries in the Wilts and Dorset Unions have been printed and are now ready to be sent to the guardians for consideration.

The model dietary suggested for Hampshire has been found to work well, and I much regret that it has not yet been more generally adopted. Considerable objection to it has been raised on the score of expense, but at Portsmouth and in the Isle of Wight, where practically the same dietary has now been in use for several months, the average cost per head per week is under 2*s.* 6*d.*

Some of the workhouse dieteries are undoubtedly too low, judged by the standard at present deemed necessary, and a small increase of cost cannot be permitted permanently to prevent the amendment of the diet where it is called for upon sufficient grounds. The subject is, I am

happy to say, exciting considerable interest, and I trust that when it becomes better understood the model dietary suggested by Dr. Downes and myself and approved by Dr. Fuller, who has succeeded Dr. Downes in the provinces, may be more uniformly introduced. *Mr. Fleming's Report.*

One interesting result of my more thorough investigation of the dietary question, has been the confirmation of the opinion I have long entertained that the usual estimate is very largely in excess of the actual cost of in-maintenance, and therefore that the published figures do not fairly represent the expense of in, as compared with out, relief.

There are many workhouses where several of the articles consumed are produced on the premises at a very small actual cost. When, however, these articles are taken into store, they are entered at just under the market price at the time, instead of at the sum they have actually cost.

Take bacon and pork, for instance: In most country unions pigs are kept at the workhouse. They cost nothing, except the purchase money, some barley meal, and what may fairly be charged as rent for the pig-styes. It is not even necessary to buy straw for them, as the soiled straw beds are used for the purpose. The pigs moreover give a great deal of valuable manure. The refuse from the house is sufficient for their ordinary feeding, and the labour of looking after them costs nothing. Probably about 2*d.* a lb. would represent the real cost of pork and bacon produced on the workhouse premises, whereas it is generally taken into stock at an estimated cost of about 6*d.* a lb.

The same consideration holds good with regard to vegetables and fruit: Thus the stated cost of in-maintenance does not represent the real cost at which the inmates are fed, but the sum which it would cost if all the articles consumed were bought instead of being produced. In other words a thoroughly good master who produces a great deal of what is consumed, shows on paper no better than an inefficient one who produces nothing and buys everything. Incidentally there are some anomalies in the keeping of in-door accounts which appear to be unreasonable. Thus, in some unions pigs are killed and eaten; in those unions the meat is credited to the in-door maintenance. In other places the pigs are sold and not consumed; then the master cannot credit the in-door account with the money received for the pigs, but must pay it into the common fund.

The points to which I have now adverted are important, because one of the popular arguments against in-door relief is that it is more expensive than out-relief. Without question, adequate in-door relief must often be more costly than inadequate out-relief, but if the real cost of in-maintenance were stated instead of what the cost would be if everything consumed were purchased almost at market price, the actual expenditure upon in-door relief would be found to be very considerably less than it is generally supposed to be.

Workhouse nursing is still attracting much attention in the unions under my observation, and I trust that a marked improvement is becoming manifest and is likely to extend.

The Portsea Island Guardians who have by far the largest workhouse in this district, have the subject under their special consideration, and there seems every probability that during the present year they will take steps to place their nursing upon an efficient footing.

As the matter is studied it becomes apparent that the need for better nursing increases day by day. When it is understood that much of the workhouse nursing is still in the hands of pauper attendants, the amount of preventable discomfort to the patients may readily be appreciated. This observation is not intended to reflect upon the pauper

Mr. Fleming's Report.

wardswomen and men; they for the most part do their best, but they lack the knowledge and the training which are essential to good nursing.

The particulars given in my report last year prove that the workhouse nursing arrangements in this district must for some time to come require the careful attention of the guardians.

I am glad to say that some progress is being made with regard to isolation hospital accommodation. At Alton, Bridport, Christchurch, Salisbury, Southampton, South Stoneham, and Whitchurch, the question is being actively dealt with, and in many other parts of the district it is under consideration. Unfortunately several important centres still omit to provide this most urgent necessity for the protection of the public health. The inconvenience, suffering, loss, and expense which result from the absence of means for isolating infectious fevers can only be estimated by those who have constantly to watch the details of local sanitary administration.

The full bearing of the influences affecting infectious disorders, and the consequences which result, are still very imperfectly understood by the general population, and, owing to the long continued depression, local authorities in the rural districts are very unwilling to spend money. These considerations have a very adverse effect with regard to the provision of isolation hospital accommodation at the present moment. The subject, however, appears to be more willingly entertained than it has been in the past, and perhaps we may hope that as times mend, the district will gradually be relieved of the reproach which now too generally attaches to it in this respect.

I have made inquiries in all the unions of the district whether there was any exceptional distress during 1893; whether the ordinary rate of wages was reduced, and whether any unusual difficulty was experienced in the administration of the poor law. The replies were with very few exceptions in the negative to all three questions.

BALDWYN FLEMING.

28*th February* 1894.

No. 37.

REPORT of LORD COURTENAY, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Cornwall and Devon and part of Somerset.

Lord Courtenay's Report.

The state of pauperism in my district has altered in a slight degree since my last Annual Report, for though there has been, taking the balance of the whole district, only a slight increase yet in some of the unions the number of persons receiving relief has been larger this year than before. I do not find, however, that this increase is due to any special depression of trade, but rather to occasional outbreaks of sickness, as for instance in one union where owing to influenza the number of cases relieved out of doors was between fifty and a hundred more than usual. In other unions the number of out-door paupers has been increased by scarlet fever or typhoid fever existing in some of the parishes. In one or two of the workhouses in my district also there have been cases of scarlet fever, which have been for the most part isolated, as well as the building would allow. There are only two places

Lord Courtenay's Report.

in my district, as far as I can learn, where the question of the unemployed has come forward, namely Plymouth and Exeter, and in these the question having been taken up by other bodies has not affected the poor law administration. The unions in my district, however, being for the most part agricultural, there has been no reason why the unemployed question should arise. In the Clutton Union, which embraces the larger portion of the Somerset coal district, there has been an increase of out-door pauperism, but that was only what might have been expected. With regard to vagrancy there has no doubt been an increase in numbers, but I do not attribute this to any special circumstances connected with the district, but it probably arises from such as are now affecting the whole country. Several unions in my district have addressed communications to the Board on the subject of vagrants being treated under the system of tickets and of police supervision. I have always been of opinion that the more the vagrants are brought into contact with the police the better, and I have been confirmed in this view by the state of vagrancy in Cornwall, where the police have been especially active in the matter. I have had no experience of the ticket system and cannot therefore express any opinion on that matter.

COURTENAY.

No. 38.

REPORT of MR. F. D. LONGE, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-County of Gloucester, and parts of Hereford, Somerset, Stafford, Wilts, and Worcester.

Mr. Longe's Report.

The tendency to diminution shown in the returns of pauperism in my district during recent years was not maintained last year. The lists for December show an increase of 2,500 on a total of 53,850 in-door and out-door paupers at the corresponding period of 1892. This increase in the aggregate returns is due to small increases in most of the unions in the district; but no union shows any very important increase in proportion to its population. In fifteen out of the forty-four unions there has been a decrease, and this has occurred in unions where the depression in trade would have been expected to produce the same effect as in other unions. In the Bristol City Union a substantial decrease has been maintained throughout the last quarter of the year, while there has been a considerable increase in the adjoining unions of Barton Regis and Bedminster. This reduction in the Bristol Union is apparently the result of a more careful administration of out-relief than had been previously exercised. In the Stroud Union, where the population depends largely on manufacturing trades, there has been a decrease. There has also been a decrease in the Wolverhampton Union, while in the adjoining unions of the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire Coalfield there has been an increase in pauperism. The coal strike does not appear to have had any direct effect on the pauperism of any union in my district except Bedminster. The greater part of the collieries in the South Staffordshire District were not involved in the strike, but several thousand colliers resident in the Lichfield and Walsall Unions were out of employment for several months. No application for relief was made on behalf of the men or their families in these unions except in one or two cases on account of sickness. In

Mr. Longe's Report.

the Bristol coal district a large number of miners were reduced to a condition of extreme destitution in the month of October, some 300 men with families having been for several weeks dependent on an allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly from their trade union, and a little charitable assistance. Applications for relief having been made to the Bedminster Guardians on behalf of these men, the relieving officer of the district in which they were resident was authorised to deal with the most urgent cases by exercising his power of giving relief in kind. As their destitution continued it was thought advisable to relieve them under the regulations of the Labour Test Order. Objections, however, were soon raised to this mode of relief, as it appeared to provide remunerative employment at the expense of the poor rate for a number of able-bodied men who were voluntarily abstaining from employment offered to them in their trade. The guardians accordingly discontinued this mode of relief, and as the destitution of the men continued they were compelled to revert to the system of allowing the relieving officer to grant relief in kind in the most urgent cases. By confining the relief to the grant of a few loaves of bread, made in every case after a visit, and close inquiry as to the condition of the applicant and his family, the relieving officer was able to prevent any of these men or their families suffering from starvation, without any of the abuses which are so liable to attend the system of relief under the Labour Test Order. This relief was continued for four weeks, as follows:—

Week ending	Men.	Total Number of Persons relieved.	Cost.
			£ s. d.
November 11 -	175	940	7 0 7¼
„ 18 -	196	1,031	10 3 1½
„ 25 -	207	1,092	10 6 11
December 2 -	134	447	6 1 0¾

At this time the general strike having terminated, and the assistance from their trade unions to the miners who were still unemployed being largely increased, no further relief was given by the relieving officer.

In the Walsall Union a number of men who were thrown out of work by the stoppage of some large ironworks applied to the guardians for relief; the guardians offered them relief under the Labour Test Order. This, however, they declined to accept, preferring to depend upon the assistance they obtained by begging, while a large number of other men who were out of work from various causes took advantage of the opening of the stoneyard to obtain relief under the Labour Test system. After a few weeks the more deserving men found other employment, and the guardians were able to close their yard without any material addition having been made to their pauper roll.

The only other unions in my district where relief under this order has been given to the able-bodied are the Bedminster and Barton Regis Unions. In these unions the stoneyards have been open throughout the year, but the number of able-bodied men applying for orders have been very few until the month of November when they rose to upwards of 50 in each union.

There has been an increase of able-bodied men in workhouses compared with last year; the aggregate numbers being in December 1892, 396; in December 1893, 515. A considerable increase in the number of vagrants visiting workhouses has been experienced in most

unions in my district, as apparently in other parts of the country; this increase of vagrancy must, I think, be attributed, as in former periods, almost entirely to the effect of trade depression, in depriving many working men of an inferior and casual class of the employment they are able to get when there is a better demand for labour in their several trades. *Mr. Longe's Report.*

Measures for enlarging and improving the accommodation for the sick, and for improving the nursing arrangements in workhouse infirmaries have been undertaken in several unions. The guardians of Walsall have passed a resolution for the erection of a new infirmary, and plans for this building are under consideration. Owing to the continued pressure in the Wolverhampton Workhouse and the crowded and ill-arranged character of the present buildings, the Board have been compelled to recommend the provision of a new workhouse on a different site.

FRANCIS D. LONGE.

No. 39.

REPORT of MR. R. I. DANSEY, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Salop and Chester, and parts of Hereford, Stafford, Worcester, and Derby.

I HAVE the honour to report that, mainly in consequence of the continued depression in trade and of the prolonged coal strike last autumn, the pauperism of this district at the end of the year showed an increase of 1,692—in-door 618, out-door 1,074,—as compared with the previous year. *Mr. Dansey's Report.*

In only 12 unions out of 41 was there a decrease, the largest being 101 in Altrincham; while the greatest increase amounted to 429 in Stockport, 360 in Stoke-on-Trent, and 174 in Wolstanton and Burslem.

The increase in the number of out-door paupers at Midsummer was 820, and at the end of the year 1,074, but of the increase at Midsummer Cannock alone was responsible for 524, while in December the increase there was reduced to 80. The exceptional state of things in that union was brought about owing to so many collieries working short time, and the guardians being consequently obliged in June to relieve able-bodied men under the Labour Test Order. With the commencement of the coal strike the labour yard was closed, and has not since been re-opened.

Twenty-six unions show an increase in out-door pauperism at the end of the year, the largest being 327 at Stockport and 248 at Stoke-on-Trent, while in 14 unions there was a slight decrease, and one was stationary.

An increase in the number of in-door paupers occurred in 29 unions, and a slight decrease in 11, while one was stationary, the principal increase being 112 in Stoke-on-Trent, 102 in Stockport, and 69 in Chester.

Besides, in the Cannock Union, relief under the Labour Test Order was given by the Stoke-on-Trent and Wolstanton and Burslem Boards of Guardians. In the latter union the labour yard was opened on 16th November in consequence of distress in the parish of Silverdale, arising from the closing of the Silverdale forge; 47 men applied for relief, 43 were offered work, and 35 accepted it. The yard was closed

Mr. Dansey's Report.

on the 1st of December, when the furnaces were re-opened, relief to the amount of 20*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* having been expended. At Stoke-on-Trent the labour yard was opened from the 9th till the 26th of September, the task of work being eight hours digging; 442 men accepted work during the time, 227 of whom worked for one day, 54 for two days, 33 for three days, till the number rapidly dwindled down to less than a dozen, and finally to two, when the yard was closed. The larger portion of those first relieved were forgemen, who found employment upon the re-opening of the Berry Hill and Earl Granville's works two days after the opening of the labour yard. At Birkenhead, about the beginning of the winter, a considerable body of men applied to the guardians for relief in consequence of slackness of work in the docks, but through the co-operation of the town council the necessity for opening the stoneyard was avoided, and work at stone-breaking was provided for the men by the town council, the number employed being sometimes as many as 70.

I regret to say that no plans, such as the Board could sanction, have yet been submitted for the improvement of the Stockport Workhouse, though I have reason to believe that the guardians are determined to proceed in the matter this spring. Meanwhile, in order to avoid overcrowding at the workhouse, the guardians have by arrangement sent the school children to other unions, and utilised their wards for adult inmates.

During the year the accommodation at Northwich, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Bridgnorth Workhouses has been considerably improved, and a new hospital has just been completed at Stafford Workhouse. Additional vagrant wards have been provided at Cannock and Stafford, and new wards are in course of erection at Tarvin. Plans have also been sanctioned for new hospitals at Wirral and Wolstanton and Burslem Workhouses.

It is satisfactory to note the improvement which is gradually being made in the accommodation and general management of the sick in workhouses, and there are now only five small workhouses in the district, where a paid nurse is not employed. Let it not be supposed, however, that there is not ample room for progress in this direction, for in several workhouses the number of nurses might advantageously be increased, while the arrangements for night nursing are too frequently unsatisfactory. The difficulty of securing competent nurses in small workhouses arises mainly from the fact of their nursing duties being insufficient to occupy their time, and the low market value consequently put upon their work by boards of guardians. The subject is full of difficulty, but it seems worthy of consideration whether in such workhouses a properly qualified nurse could not be procured, and with a more satisfactory result, if the nurse were permitted under the direction of the medical officer, who would often be medical officer for the adjoining district, to visit sick cases among the out-door poor.

The nursing of the out-door poor is certainly a field where much needs to be done, but I know of only one board of guardians that have appointed a nurse under the Board's Order of 27th January 1892, exclusively to attend to the out-door poor in receipt of medical relief. Such an officer was appointed by the Stoke-on-Trent Board of Guardians in September, and is reported to be doing good work. She acts under the direction of the medical officer, and under regulations drawn up by the board of guardians, visits on the order of the guardians or the relieving officer, and presents a detailed report of her work at each meeting of the guardians. Mr. Daniel, the clerk, writes that "the "guardians have reason to believe that the visits of the nurse are

"welcomed, and her services appreciated by those amongst whom she works. The difficulties with which she has to contend, apart from those of extreme poverty, are mostly those arising from preventible causes—neglect of personal cleanliness and that of the bedding and clothing of patients and the surroundings generally, to which must be added the helplessness of, inexperience, and the want of training in simplest duties of domestic life on the part of those entrusted with the care of the patients." *Mr. Dansey's Report.*

The number of vagrants applying for relief continues to tax all the resources of the guardians, and there are few workhouses in the district where the accommodation can now be considered sufficient for them. The number in the different casual wards on the night of 31st December was 534, being about the same as in 1892, and 232 more than on the same night in 1890. The commencement of the works of the Birmingham Water Supply through Radnorshire and South Shropshire will doubtless be the signal for a great influx of this class, and will necessitate still further accommodation being provided, unless a different, or at all events a uniform, system of dealing with them is carried out.

The practice of sending workhouse children to be educated at the public elementary schools has become so general, that there are now only eight schools in the district in direct connexion with workhouses, but boarding out beyond the limits of the union has not been adopted to any large extent.

10*th February* 1894. RICHARD I. DANSEY.

No. 40.

REPORT of MR. HENRY STEVENS, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Rutland, and part of Derby.

This district contains the five union-counties of Derbyshire (less Ashbourne Union), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Rutlandshire; it is about 5,382 square miles in extent, with a population at the census of 1,786,485. According to the weekly returns received from the unions, upon which the totals of pauperism in this report depend, there were, in the first week of January 1893, 42,960 (35,314 out-door and 7,646 in-door) paupers, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants; a number equivalent to about 24 (20 out-door) per 1000 of the census population. This total exceeded by 767 that of the same date in 1892, when there were 42,193 (34,679 out-door and 7,514 in-door) paupers. *Mr. Stevens' Report.*

An excess over the returns of 1892 at corresponding dates was regularly maintained, although in February and March the workhouse totals fell a little below those of 1892.

A reduction of pauperism, though not to the usual amount, occurred by the end of May, when the numbers were 42,100, but from that time instead of falling as usual until after the beginning of August, they rose; the first returns for June gave a total of 42,197, which was steadily increased until by the end of August there were upwards of 43,000, which exceeded the heaviest return made in 1892. The totals at the end of October and early in November were 44,045 and 44,494, and at the end of the year they reached 46,118 (37,974 out-door and 8,144 in-door), or about 26 (21 out-door) paupers per 1,000 of the

Mr. Stevens' Report.

census population; the whole increase since the first returns thus amounting to 3,158 (out-door 2,660, in-door 498); this amount, though not inconsiderable, is less remarkable than the unseasonable beginning of the increase.

It is certain that the long dispute and interruption in the coal trade brought some adversity to those following various industrial occupations, but while that probable source of pauperism supplied none before Midsummer, a number of unions suffered a considerable addition to theirs before then. Among them were the principal coal-mining unions, which were not altogether in a flourishing condition at the beginning of 1893; Chesterfield, Ashby, Basford, Mansfield, and Worksop Unions had among them an excess of above 400 paupers over their totals at the beginning of 1892, and each experienced a further rise by the end of May. The increase of pauperism following the coal-stoppage must be partly attributed to a general depression in mining and other industrial centres. Had the close of November been succeeded by continued severe weather, scarce work and dear fuel would have in all probability made a great increase in applications for relief.

The following table will show the contribution of each union county to the district pauperism at the seven dates of chief interest in this report, and also the ratio of pauperism to population at the beginning and end of 1893 in each county and in the district.

	Dates.	Pauperism.					
		Derbyshire.	Leicestershire.	Lincolnshire.	Nottinghamshire.	Rutlandshire.	The District.
No. of Paupers.	First week of January 1892	7,902	8,370	14,840	10,418	663	42,193
	First week of January 1893	8,053	8,330	14,758	10,683	636	42,960
	End of May	8,148	8,323	14,594	10,428	607	42,100
	First week of June	8,189	8,430	14,550	10,411	617	42,197
	End of October	8,711	9,056	14,552	11,114	612	44,045
	First week of Nov.	8,788	9,285	14,632	11,172	617	44,494
	End of December	8,828	9,943	15,243	11,446	658	46,118
Interval and its Increase or Decrease.	52 weeks to first week of Jan. 1893	+151	+ 460	− 82	+265	−27	+ 767
	21 „ last week of May „	+ 95	− 507	−164	−255	−29	− 860
	1 „ first „ June „	+ 41	+ 107	− 44	− 17	+10	+ 97
	21 „ last „ Oct. „	+522	+ 626	+ 2	+703	+ 5	+ 1,848
	1 „ first „ Nov. „	+ 77	+ 229	+ 80	+ 58	+ 5	+ 449
	8 „ last „ Dec. „	+ 40	+ 658	+611	+274	+41	+ 1,624
Net Increase since first week of Jan. 1893		+775	+ 1,113	+485	+763	+22	+ 3,158
Census Population 1891		412,484	379,286	467,281	505,311	22,123	1,786,485
1893 Paupers per 1000 of Census	First week Jan.	19	23	31	21	28	24
	Last week Dec.	21	26	32	22	29	25

Mr. Stevens' Report.

In January the respective totals of the five counties were thus, with the exception of a trifling fall of pauperism in Lincolnshire and Rutland, a little higher than those of the corresponding time in 1892.

The greatest increase was in Leicestershire; the four unions of Barrow-on-Soar, Billesdon, Blaby, and Leicester had not at the beginning of 1892 experienced the results of the Leicester Extension Act; a large number of out-door paupers accrued to Leicester in the areas taken over from the other three unions which did not by January 1893 enjoy quite a corresponding decrease, the changes since the beginning of 1892 being Leicester +825, Barrow, Billesdon, and Blaby −454, net increase 371 in the four unions.

Increased totals in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Notts at that date were greatly due to colliery districts, viz., Chesterfield (+135), Ashby (+78), Mansfield (+84), Worksop (+86), and Basford (+53). Other unions, Loughborough (+86) and Shardlow (+66), with perhaps more of a rural district but with considerable industrial concerns, were also higher in pauperism. Only one Notts union, Newark, had fewer paupers at the beginning of 1893 than at the beginning of 1892. In Lincolnshire all the unions then showed a decrease except four, of which Grimsby (+176), a fishing and trading port, was the only one with a noticeable increase; that continued more or less to the end of May, after which it declined until nearly the end of the year. Of the counties, at the beginning of May Derbyshire alone showed an increase of pauperism, for which Chesterfield (+78), Derby (+54), and Glossop (+36) returns were accountable; in Leicester Union a decrease of 480 had occurred since the year began; however, by the beginning of June, a week after, Leicester suffered a rise which continued to the end of the year. By the end of October pauperism had increased since June in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Notts, and was about the same in Lincolnshire; the increase was chiefly in mining and commercial centres (Leicester's total had risen 554 since May), and the agricultural unions of Lincolnshire were almost alone in escaping it.

By December the most marked increases since October were in Leicester Union (+661) and Notts (378). Some reaction had occurred in the chief mining unions in the last few weeks, and they generally showed an improvement at the end of the year. In the whole year, Leicestershire, which had begun with a higher pauperism than Derbyshire or Notts, had added about 12 per cent. to it, Derbyshire about 10 per cent., Nottinghamshire about 6 per cent., and Lincolnshire about 3 per cent.

In Derbyshire it may be doubted whether farm work was harder to get than last year, although the dry weather was exceptional. A good deal of railway construction was in progress in North Derbyshire; in the course of the year much of it was completed and employment declined; possibly to that may be partly attributable the vast numbers of vagrants frequenting unions on or near the route between Manchester and Derby and on to Leicester, viz., in Derbyshire, Bakewell, Chesterfield, and Derby, where 200 vagrants a week have very commonly been relieved.

The subjects of the regulations for relief of vagrants, of the unsuitability of workhouse premises for the treatment of small-pox and the propriety of action by sanitary authorities for providing hospital accommodation to which paupers can be admitted by arrangement with boards of guardians; and thirdly, of the importance of having second means of exit from inmates' dormitories in emergency, are among those that have been referred to in discussions with some of the boards of

Mr. Stevens' Report.

guardians. I have also conferred in certain cases respecting proposed workhouse additions and alterations.

I know no locality with so many insufficient little workhouse sites as there are in Derbyshire, and a remedy is in some cases very difficult to obtain now.

There are eight unions in Derbyshire in this district.

Bakewell (square miles 163; population 32,153, increased at the census). January, paupers 733; no change requiring mention occurred till December; paupers in December 739, or about 23 per 1,000 of the population. Vagrancy has been extremely high here, sometimes more than 300 relieved in a week; there is no lodging-house; the men's casual wards are good. Improvements have been made on the female side of the workhouse to the washhouse premises, but the smallness of the site has been an obstacle to others. Small-pox, from want of any proper hospital in the district, caused extreme inconvenience here; some temporary buildings were afterwards erected.

Belper (square miles 104; population 61,045, increasing). January 1,055 paupers; December 1069, no material change meanwhile. External means of exit have been provided by the guardians at the workhouse infirmary, which is a very good one.

Chapel-en-le-Frith (square miles 130; population 23,656, increasing rapidly); 377 paupers in January and 382 in December; no considerable change occurred. Small-pox caused some pauperism in January. New casual wards are being provided at the workhouse; cellular for the night; associated for some of the work.

Chesterfield (square miles 140; population 108,888; increasing). Number of paupers in January 2,796 (2,429 out-door). The town and union were heavily visited by small-pox in the winter of 1892–93 which added to the pauperism, but numbers rose after that cause had disappeared to 2,874 at the end of May. Some very large coal mines are in this union, and when they were closed there was a good deal of distress. It seemed at one time doubtful if the guardians could avoid opening a labour yard for test work away from the workhouse. By the end of October there were 3,290 paupers. In November the maximum of 3,424 was reported, which exceeds 31 per 1,000 of the population. Coal-getting was resumed in November, and by the end of the year numbers had receded to 3,140 (2,721 out-door); this union was apparently a chief source of the increase shown in the county total in October. Accommodation is deficient in the workhouse and the guardians have bought adjoining land, on which at present they are proceeding to build new board-room and offices, and have been advised to build for inmates. Vagrants have been very numerous here.

Derby Union (square miles nearly 6; population 95,077, rapidly increasing) had 1,731 paupers in January, 1,785 at the end of May, 1,922 at the end of October, and 2,076 at the end of December (1,554 out-door), about 22 per 1,000 of the population. The Midland Railway Company employ great numbers of men at their works here; the main industries were affected by the state of the coal trade. The number of casuals applying here necessitated some additional accommodation being provided; expense is thrown on many boards in this district in connexion with this branch of relief from causes not arising within the union; the Board's order based on Mr. Pell's Act might effect more if interpreted and enforced more strictly by adjoining unions. It is in contemplation to remove the children from Derby workhouse to premises

to be provided elsewhere; this Board appears to be prompt in perceiving the wants of the union in respect of accommodation.

Glossop Union (square miles 33; population 26,797, rapidly increasing). January, paupers 248. This small union in the neighbourhood of Manchester is largely concerned in the cotton trade, which has not been in a flourishing condition; at first pauperism was about at the level of 1892, and was only 9 per 1,000 of the population; no great increase occurred. The number in December was 314 or 11 per 1,000; an increase occurred in workhouse numbers. The guardians have wisely obtained more land at the workhouse.

Hayfield (square miles 28; population 12,873, not increased). Paupers in January 184, in December 163. The workhouse site is inconveniently small for making desirable improvements on, but it has not been found practicable to obtain adjacent land at present. Farming and cotton mills employ labour.

Shardlow (square miles 114; population 51,995, increasing very rapidly). Paupers in January 929. No considerable change since; December, total 945. This is another instance of an originally insufficient site, on which it is scarcely possible to add to the present buildings satisfactorily. Great difficulty is found in relieving vagrants on the workhouse premises. Improvements in steam boiler and apparatus have been introduced at the workhouse.

Of the Leicestershire Unions there are 11; Leicester, Blaby, Loughborough, and Ashby increased most in pauperism.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch (square miles 83; population 36,368, increasing). January 750 paupers, May 786, October 815, December 823, or about 22 per 1,000. There are coalpits in this union, and employment was far from brisk there. I observe a greater tendency to give out-door relief than there was. Improvements in hospital accommodation for which plans were sanctioned have been carried out, and a detached isolation ward is being built at the workhouse; a new boiler-house and large boiler were provided last year. Vagrants are very numerous, and the wards not convenient for such numbers as apply.

Barrow-on-Soar (square miles 79; population 22,641, increasing). January paupers 657, December 679 (or 30 per 1,000 of the population); this is rather high, and scarcely fluctuated during the year; for the first part of the year it favourably compared with 1892. Vagrancy has increased. The guardians have improved the arrangements for separating vagrants while at their work. Mount Sorrel granite works employ many hands, and have been busy.

Billesdon (square miles 80; population 6,309). January paupers 213, December 223 (or 35 per 1,000 of the population); this also is high. Outbreaks of small-pox in the casual ward raised the question of isolation which found no ready solution; there is no urban district.

Blaby Union (square miles 50; population 21,695). Paupers, January 558, May 635, October 682, December 701 (or 33 per 1,000 of the population). The workhouse total was from 30 to 52, about 1 to 20 of the out-door.

The last three unions adjoin Leicester Union which has been extended by transfers from them; in the whole area of the four unions pauperism has risen since the extension considerably, which I did not expect.

Leicester (square miles 13; population 174,624). Paupers, January 3,513, May 3,141, October 3,587, December 4,248. These figures mainly controlled the county results. The principal trades are hosiery

Mr. Stevens' Report.

and boots; both have been depressed. Relief works have been started by the corporation. The union workhouse is being in part altered and restored on plans approved during the year, and is receiving great additions to its vagrant wards; it stands on about seven acres, and will scarcely serve for all its present purposes very much longer. The Countesthorpe Cottage Homes have now a supply of good and apparently sufficient water in a well sunk by the advice of Mr. Mullens, who by the guardians request brought the divining rod.

Hinckley Union (square miles 44; population 20,699, rapidly increasing). Paupers, January 611, December 605 (29 per 1,000 of the population). The number of casuals has been very high.

Loughborough Union (square miles 68; population 30,931, considerably increasing). Paupers, January 823, May 763, October 817, December 882. This increase coincides with that of Leicester. Hosiery and Brush's electric-light works employ great numbers. Casuals increased greatly and were sent to lodgings; plans were approved for cellular extensions to their wards, which have since been completed.

Lutterworth (square miles 92; population 12,391, decreasing). Paupers, January 280, December 282. No urban district, which has placed the use of the workhouse infectious hospital on a wrong footing in cases of any outbreak of fever. Workhouse detached isolation wards are often in a very delicate position in presence of an epidemic where the rural sanitary authority is the only sanitary authority.

Market Bosworth Union (square miles 83; population 15,640, increasing). Paupers, January 435. No change to report. December 465. Drainage improvements have been made at the workhouse; water supply has been a long standing difficulty here, which the guardians have lately been trying to surmount by deepening their well.

Market Harborough Union (square miles 100; population 16,398, stationary). Paupers, January 511, December 536. Maximum return, November 546, was equivalent to 33 per 1,000 of the population. A good deal of out-door relief is given.

Melton Mowbray (square miles 153; population 21,590, increasing). Paupers, January 479, December 499; no changes to report for the other three dates. Casuals very numerous.

The subjects of alternative means of exit, of the regulations for relief of casuals, and workhouse isolation wards, have been considered with some of the boards of guardians, and the Board's suggestions made to them.

Lincolnshire contains 15 unions. The disturbance of the autumn coal trade did not affect their gross pauperism perceptibly, but Grantham returns were suggestive of its influence.

Thus, *Boston* (square miles 200; population 37,766, decreased 4 per cent.). January paupers 1,570, May and October uneventful, December 1,633 (1,353 out-door) or 43 (36 out-door) per 1,000 of the population. The guardians have planned some improvements at the workhouse infirmary. Employments: agriculture and fishing; small seaport.

Bourne (square miles 142; population 18,696, decreased). Paupers January 731, May and October uneventful, December 779 (683 out-door) or 41 (36 out-door) per 1000 of the population. The guardians have had plans prepared for external staircases.

Caistor (square miles 187; population 16,977, decreasing). Paupers, January 573, May and October nothing important, December 592 (541

out-door) or 34 (31 out-door) per 1,000 of the population. Grimsby inmates had still to come here as their own house was incomplete. *Mr. Stevens' Report.*

Gainsboro' (square miles 170; population 33,183 increasing). Paupers, January 879, no change to mention in May or October; paupers, December 924 (793 out-door) or 28 (24 out-door) per 1,000 of the population. The guardians have decided to make improvements for accommodation and for exits from the infirmary at the workhouse. Industries: Marshall's implement factories, &c.; farming.

Grantham (square miles 161; population 32,925, decreasing). Paupers, January 879, an increase each time. May 928, October 949, December 1,003 (865 out-door) or 30 (26 out-door) per 1,000 of the union population. Casual paupers here have been too numerous for all to be admitted, some are then sent back for lodgings. The police give tickets. The regulations as to two nights' detention, &c. have been commended to the guardians. The new workhouse is in some respects a very good one. Industries: agriculture and manufactures.

Glanford Brigg (square miles 259; population 40,817, slowly increased). Paupers, January 1,013 (902 out-door), nothing to note before December; total then 1,027 (910 out-door) or 25 (22 out-door) per 1,000 of the population. Industries: agriculture and Frodingham Ironworks, &c.

Grimsby (square miles 85; population 61,749, increased 26 per cent.). Paupers, January 1,253, Christmas 1,295 (1,132 out-door) or 21 (19 out-door) per 1,000 of the population. A large new workhouse is in course of erection, and will probably be finished this summer. Caistor Workhouse now takes Grimsby inmates; there is a small casual ward in Grimsby.

Holbeach (square miles 168; population 17,813, decreased 7 per cent.). Paupers, January 695 (544 out-door), nothing occurred to report in May or October, December 713 (570 out-door) or 40 (32 out-door) per 1,000 of the population. Some farms in this agricultural district did very well last year. I am told potato and root crops were very good on certain lands. Some workhouse improvements have been suggested.

Horncastle (square miles 176; population 20,211, decrease 6 per cent.). Paupers, January 818 (726 out-door), nothing occurred to note in May or October, paupers 793 in December (692 out-door); 40 paupers per 1,000 of the population is usually exceeded here. Good exits have been made at infirmary. Agricultural.

Lincoln (square miles 248; population 67,269, increasing). January paupers 2,409 (out-door 2,109), May 2,106 (out-door 2,083), October 2,357 (2,080 out-door), December 2,479 (2,142 out-door) or 36 (31 out-door) per 1,000 of population. The workhouse children are now sent out to Board schools, and a married caretaker and industrial trainer is superintending in the place of the late schoolmaster and mistress. Workhouse arrangements occasionally cause some trouble; it is in parts an old house. The casual ward at times is very full. Industries: farming and farming machinery factories, &c. &c.

Louth, agricultural (square miles 267; population 31,407, decreased 7 per cent.). Paupers, January 1,290 (out-door 1,160); no material change in May or October, December 1,261 (out-door 1,131) or 40 (out-door 35) per 1,000 of the population. For six years the out-door numbers returned have with very few exceptions been above 1,100. The workhouse nursery has been improved.

Mr. Stevens' Report.

Sleaford, agricultural (square miles 206; population 23,666, decreased 7 per cent.). Paupers, January 802 (719 out-door, May and October no material changes, December 827 (750 out-door) or 35 (31 out-door) per 1,000 of the population.

Spalding, agricultural (square miles 135; population 21,733, decrease 5 per cent). Paupers, January 821 (725 out-door), May and October no particular change, December 873 (771 out-door) or 40 (35 out-door) per 1,000 of the population. The large workhouse is to a great extent disused.

Spilsby, agricultural (square miles 220; population 25,899, decrease 7 per cent.). Paupers, January 567 (453 out-door), December 610. The insufficient old arrangement for the relief of casuals is a matter that has been especially brought before this Board. The union is less pauperised than many.

Stamford, agricultural (square miles 83; population 17,170, decreasing). Paupers, January 458, no intervening change to report, October 429, December 434. During the year the future workhouse accommodation question was not decided.

The lines on which relief from the poor rates is generally administered in Lincolnshire and elsewhere might be improved, I think, by general adoption of the Board's recommendation not to order any relief for periods exceeding three months. I have personally suggested this course in some instances; others of the Board's recommendations as to escape from fire, &c. have been alluded to also.

Nottinghamshire has eight unions. With the exception, perhaps, of Mansfield and Nottingham there have been few increases of any importance.

Basford (square miles 145; population 154,380, increase 32 per cent.) January paupers, 2,508, May 2,521, October 2,723, December 2,626, or 17 per 1,000 of the population. The guardians have built very good new casual wards for men. They now send the schoolboys to school outside the workhouse. They have lately conferred with the Board's architect and myself respecting other improvements. The workhouse is not adequate. There are several collieries and other large industries in the union.

Bingham (square miles 106; population 13,991, decreased). January paupers 353, numbers sank in May, October, and December to 316 or 22 per 1,000 of the population. Regulations for relief of casuals and want of alternative exits have been subjects mentioned to the guardians.

East Retford (square miles 143; population 23,679, slightly increased). January paupers 510, small changes May and October, December total 576 or 24 per 1,000 of the population. The workhouse laundry has been improved; there are good cottages for married couples here, one always occupied.

Mansfield (square miles 89; population 55,295, rapid increase, 23 per cent.) January paupers 1,634, May 1,656, October 1,835, December 1,769 (out-door 1,520), about 32 per 1,000 of the population. At the beginning of the year difficulties arose from small-pox among casuals. The guardians have had plans prepared for additions to casual wards. and for a detached isolation ward. A great coal-field in the union.

Newark (square miles 148; population 30,588, trifling decrease). January paupers 591, May 574, October 621, December 669, or about 21 per 1,000 of the population. Sick and vagrants in Newark, other

ordinary classes at Claypole. The guardians have been considering the question of accommodation, and have conferred with me. Farming, brewing, and other large industries. *Mr. Stevens' Report.*

Nottingham Union (square miles 8; population 176,078, increased 11 per cent.). January paupers 3,655, May 3,515, October 3,663, December 4,041, or 22 per 1,000 of the population; increase of paupers 386 during the year. The workhouse site is far too small; the guardians have been giving some attention to the Board's proposal that some new site should be procured on which sick wards should be provided. Questions of exits from fire, and others have been discussed. Hosiery, lace, and other trades have not been very brisk. The number of vagrants is enormous. Old wards; no cellular accommodation.

Southwell (square miles 180; population 19,321, decreased). January paupers 572, no change to report, December 542, or 28 per 1,000 of the population. Several little improvements made at the workhouse; others have been discussed with the guardians.

Worksop (square miles 124; population 30,979, increased considerably). January paupers 860. In December, 907 paupers or 29 per 1,000 of the population. This is largely a colliery district. The guardians have been improving the accommodation for lunatics. The practice of sending the children to outside schools has been favourably mentioned to them.

Rutlandshire has two unions.

Oakham (square miles 86; population 10,919, decreasing slightly). January paupers 337, no changes, December paupers 348 or 31 per 1,000 of the population.

Uppingham (square miles 82; population 11,204, decreasing considerably). January paupers 299, December 310.

At both these unions in the early part of the year outbreaks of small-pox occurred which caused inconvenience from the want of a proper infectious hospital in the rural sanitary district. The guardians have had the subject of exits from fire brought under their notice.

In the more populous parts of the district I do not hear very sanguine hopes of approaching improvement, and I doubt if a favourable season will make a deep impression on the totals in the agricultural districts.

HENRY STEVENS.

No. 41.

REPORT of MR. H. JENNER-FUST, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Lancaster and Westmorland and parts of Cumberland and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

In my last report I found myself under the unpleasant necessity of recording a considerable increase in pauperism at the beginning of 1893, as compared with that which existed at the beginning of 1892. Official returns since issued show that in the Union-County of Lancaster the increase amounted to 5,387 or 7·5 per cent., while in Westmorland there was an increase of 334 or 24·6 per cent. The opening of a stoneyard by the Kendal Guardians, referred to in my last report, *Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.*

Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.

must be held answerable for the increase in the Westmorland figures; while in Lancashire the main cause was no doubt the 20 weeks stoppage in the cotton trade, which, commencing on 5th November 1892, did not terminate till 25th March 1893. Beginning with the strike of some 45,000 hands in the spinning industry, the stoppage gradually extended until ultimately it was estimated that no less than 125,000 hands were involved, while the loss of wages was considered to have been from 60,000*l.* to 70,000*l.* per week. No wonder that the dispute was described as the most costly that has ever taken place in the cotton trade of Lancashire. Inquiries addressed to several unions where the increase was most marked showed that this disastrous stoppage was the chief cause of the increased pauperism, though not the only one. The clerk to the guardians of the Oldham Union, where the increase in pauperism was the greatest, informs me that in that district from 9 to 10 million spindles were stopped, and many mills ceased to run full time; while the clerk to the Burnley Guardians points out that inasmuch as yarns for cotton weaving, of which industry Burnley is the centre, are almost entirely obtained from the Oldham district, the dispute at Oldham seriously affected the trade of Burnley. Of the 120,000 looms in the union one third were entirely stopped, and about one third, owing to the want of yarns, ran short time.

At Ashton-under-Lyne the large increase in pauperism is attributed solely to the dispute in the cotton trade, which is assigned as the primary cause of increase in Barton-upon-Irwell. At Blackburn, on the other hand, the effect of the stoppage was not felt to any great extent until about the second week in January 1893, and the increase is attributed mainly to the long continued frost and snow, and the consequent cessation of out-door work.

The pauperism in the district has been so much affected during 1892 and 1893 by labour troubles, that any deductions as to the general increase or decrease of pauperism from the numbers receiving relief at any given time would be untrustworthy. At the beginning of 1893 the stoppage in the cotton trade had lasted for eight weeks; it continued for twelve more; and after that trouble was ended, there had hardly been time for pauperism to fall to its normal limits, when the dispute in the coal trade began, and in some parts of the district caused a large increase in the number of paupers, especially among those receiving out-door relief. The chief increase was in the Unions of Prescot, Leigh, and Wigan, and in the two former the guardians found it necessary to provide a labour task for able-bodied men.

The clerk to the Prescot Union has kindly furnished me with a report upon the method adopted in dealing with the distress caused by the coal war, from which I extract the following:—

"The pressure was first felt towards the end of August, and the "guardians at their meeting on the 24th of that month decided, in "committee, to open relief works under the Out-door Relief Regula- "tion Order in the event of a continuance of the applications for "relief by able-bodied men. Chemical and other large manufacturing "works in St. Helens and Widnes began to partially close for want of "fuel, and numbers of yard labourers and others were thrown out of "employment.

"The relief works were opened on the 1st of September, when "51 men from St. Helens presented themselves and were set to work. "Applications were taken and dealt with by the several relieving "officers, who submitted the cases for confirmation at the relief com- "mittee meetings following the granting of the applications. The "scale of relief fixed in the first instance was—for a man and his wife

Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.

"4*s.* per week (subsequently raised by 2*s.* per week for each man) and "1*s.* per week for each child under 16, all relief being given in kind "and distributed daily by orders upon tradesmen. In addition the "men were allowed bread and cheese with tea in the dinner hour from "the workhouse stores. The decision of the guardians at the outset "not to grant out-door relief to men on strike caused a good deal of "feeling amongst the St. Helens miners, who on the 6th September "threatened at a mass meeting to march to the workhouse in a body "and demand relief from the guardians. At the board meeting, how-"ever, a deputation only attended, and after receiving replies to a few "questions left the building. A number of workhouse orders were "issued to miners but were declined, except in one or two cases, and "these took their discharge in the course of a few days. Some "families of miners were relieved, in kind, in cases of sudden and "urgent necessity, but this class did not come on the rates to any "extent.

"The highest number of men engaged upon task work on one day "was 800. The numbers in receipt of out-door relief reached, in the "week ending 22nd November, a total of 7,579, the figures for the "corresponding period last year being 2,854, an increase of 4,725."

The total number of persons relieved was 1,135 men, 1,099 women, and 3,275 children; total 5,509.

"The trades or occupations of the men as stated to the relieving "officers on applying for relief were:—

"General labourers	318
"Chemical labourers	309
"Furnace men	237
"Dischargers, &c.	230
"Bottle hands	24
"Glass hands	5
"Iron-workers	2
"Watch-makers	2
"Other trades	8
"Total	1,135"

The total cost of the relief works was 3,150*l.* During the eighteen weeks they were open the cost of the ordinary out-relief was 414*l.* higher than in the corresponding weeks of 1892, while there was a steady increase in the number of in-door paupers and of casuals, so that the clerk estimates the total addition caused to the rates by the coal war as something like 4,000*l.*; a sum which he points out would have been largely exceeded but for voluntary efforts for the relief of the distressed. In the Borough of Widnes nearly 3,000*l.* was raised and distributed in food and orders on tradesmen, and it is sad to be told that "many of the workmen who had subscribed to this fund so long "as work lasted, found themselves compelled to seek parochial relief "before the close of the dispute. At St. Helens no general fund was "opened, but the Charity Organisation Society, and numerous other "agencies were instrumental in keeping families off the rates."

At the opening of the relief works "the men were employed upon "the workhouse land in delving, but with the limited area of land "under cultivation this mode of employment was soon exhausted; the "men were then set to oakum picking, and this was the 'task' exacted "to the close of the relief works. A commissionaire was engaged to "act as labour master, and was assisted by workhouse officials.

Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.

"The men were allowed frequent opportunities of looking for work, "especially at the close of the strike, and the regulations laid down "were not strictly enforced; the fact of the men from St. Helens "having to walk eight miles in getting to and from the workhouse, "and those from Widnes some twelve miles daily, being considered a "fair test of destitution. On the whole, I think that the measures "adopted by the guardians answered the purpose for which they were "intended, although, of course, it would have been more satisfactory "had the guardians been in a position to have found work of a suitable "and remunerative character."

The number of men employed reached its maximum during the week before the termination of the strike on 18th November, and from that time it gradually decreased; but in the week ending 30th December, when the works were closed, 253 men, 244 women, and 681 children, total 1,178 persons, were receiving relief in connexion with the labour yard.

In the Leigh Union I learn from the clerk that the relief works were kept open for 15 weeks. The union funds in the district were very low when the stoppage began, and no "strike pay" was forthcoming after the first fortnight; 1,015 persons (of whom 199 were men, 187 women, and 629 children) are classed as having been relieved directly in consequence of the stoppage, nearly all the men being miners; while 51 men, 57 women, and 113 children, total 221, were relieved indirectly in consequence of the stoppage.

A great number of the families relieved are said to have been of a very poor class, and to have been verging on pauperism before work ceased. The method of relief adopted was to settle the amount in money and in kind, which an applicant required for himself and his family for a week, and then to make him work one day for every two shillings he received. Thus, if relief was granted to the amount of eight shillings, the recipient was expected to work four days, while a man who received four shillings had to work two days. I pointed out to the guardians that by adopting this system they were practically paying the men two shillings a day for their work, and, moreover, were actually exacting the hardest task from men whose need of relief, owing to the largeness of their families, was the most excusable. The amount of relief granted during the stoppage, above the average, was 1,055*l*. The task was sawing timber, delving land, or picking oakum; but I fear towards the end of the time the work done was little more than nominal.

In the Wigan Union the numbers receiving out-relief were about the same up to May as in 1892, and no marked increase was seen until September when the rise became more pronounced, and the number of out-door paupers at the end of October was 729 in excess of the number at the same period in 1892, the increase being made up of 111 not able-bodied, 233 able-bodied, and 385 children.

In the case of Barrow-in-Furness the coal war had the effect of increasing both in-door and out-door pauperism. In consequence of the large amount of distress in the town arising from the suspension of works and slackness of orders, the corporation started relief works during the autumn, in the absence of which the increase in pauperism would have been still more marked. The reports of the state of trade towards the end of the year were rather more hopeful.

Vagrants.—There has been a serious increase in vagrancy. The number relieved in the district in the first week of January was, in 1892, 4,364; an average of 623 per day; in 1893 it had risen to 4,727

(or 675 per day), while in the second week of September 1893 no less than 7,272 vagrants (or 1,039 per day) were relieved, against 4,633 (or 662 per day) in the corresponding week of 1892. By the end of the year the numbers had slightly fallen, returns for the first week of January 1894 showing a total of 6,995 (or 999 per day). This decrease was limited, however, to Cumberland and Westmorland, Lancashire showing a slight increase.

Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.

General depression in business, together with the stoppages in the cotton and coal trades, must be held accountable for the augmented numbers, while the opening of the Ship Canal no doubt attracted many to the Manchester district.

From a valuable report by Mr. R. W. Guilmette, superintendent of the relief department in the township of Manchester, it appears that the number of admissions to the casual wards in the year ending 25th March 1893 was 26,551, as against 23,439, 18,111, and 14,182 in the respective years ending 25th March 1892, 1891, and 1890. Now the total number of vagrants relieved in workhouses in the whole of England and Wales on 1st January 1893 was 6,793, and it is somewhat startling to find that nearly four times as many passed through the wards of one workhouse during 12 months, as were relieved on one day in the whole of England and Wales.

Small-pox was prevalent in the district during the earlier part of the year, and found its way into several workhouses, usually through the medium of vagrants. The usual attempts were made to procure the removal to workhouses of non-pauper cases attacked with this disease in districts where no means of isolation had been provided by the sanitary authority, and the usual differences of opinion were manifested as to the respective duties of the guardians and the sanitary authority. The Board's Circular of 13th February 1893, pointing out that as a general rule only circumstances of grave urgency justify the admission or retention of a small-pox case in a workhouse, proved of great assistance to the guardians, and the cases were few in which patients known to be suffering from small-pox were taken into a workhouse, while in many instances cases occurring in workhouses were promptly removed. Nevertheless until the duty of preventing the spread of infectious diseases is definitely thrown upon the sanitary authorities, and on them alone, irrespective of whether the patient be a pauper or not, there will never be a cessation of these attempts to get rid of patients, by sending them into a workhouse, in districts where other means of isolation are wanting. It is manifestly unfair to both inmates and officials that this should be permitted.

Children.—The removal of children altogether from the workhouses has not made much definite progress during 1893, though the conviction of the wisdom of such removal daily gathers strength, and several boards of guardians have in view the provision of cottage homes. It may be of interest to analyse briefly the present condition of things:—

There are 39 unions in the district. In only five instances is there a regular workhouse school for the main body of children, viz., at Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Preston, Salford, and Wigton. In three instances, Chorlton, Bolton, and Burnley, there are cottage homes on the workhouse premises. The two former have their own schools, but the Burnley children attend the public elementary schools. In 19 cases the children are retained at the workhouse and attend the public elementary schools. There are separate schools for Liverpool, Manchester, and Cockermouth; and cottage homes, separate from the workhouse, in the cases of Warrington, Ormskirk, and West Derby.

Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.

The Oldham schools were intended to be under entirely distinct management, though built on land closely adjoining the workhouse, but complete separation has never been attained, and it is now proposed to place the children in cottage homes farther, but in my opinion not far enough, from the workhouse. Of the remaining five unions, Barton-upon-Irwell, Wigan, and Prestwich send their children to the separate schools at Swinton, belonging to the Manchester Guardians; the Toxteth Park children are received at the Kirkdale schools, belonging to the Liverpool select vestry; while the West Derby Cottage Homes at Fazakerley provide accommodation for the Prescot children.

It is much to be wished that the separation of the children from all contact with adult pauperism should proceed with greater rapidity than it appears to be doing at present. But even where the main body of the children have been removed from the workhouse there remain a considerable number who for various reasons cannot be sent to the separate schools. Some belong to the class commonly termed "ins and outs" or "revolvers"; children whose parents are constantly in and out of the workhouse, bringing their families in with them for a few days, or weeks, and then taking them out, perhaps to be dragged about the country from vagrant ward to vagrant ward, perhaps to be placed for a brief period in some dingy lodging; in either case, owing to the parents' migratory habits, attending no school for any length of time, and receiving no training likely to remove them from the ranks of pauperism. For these education has to be provided at the workhouse during their brief visits. It can be, in the nature of things, only a broken education, carried on under difficulties rendered all the greater by the removal to the separate schools of the children most likely to influence for good their fellow scholars. There is slight opportunity for any industrial training, and usually frequent intercourse with adult paupers. The evil is patent and is acknowledged, the remedy is difficult to find, and until public opinion will sanction the detention of worthless parents pending their children's education, or the removal of the latter from parents who are bringing them up in idle and often vicious habits, it is to be feared little can be done.

Certified Schools.—The number of certified schools in the district continues to increase, and the Roman Catholics are steadily pursuing the object they have in view of ultimately removing from workhouse schools all children belonging to their branch of the church, in order to educate them in certified schools managed by those of their own religion, and supported by voluntary contributions, aided by the sum received from guardians, usually 5*s.* per week for each child.

Such a school has been commenced at Leyfield, West Derby, and another is to be built near Preston. When completed application will be made to the Board to certify them for the reception of pauper children.

Both are intended to receive large numbers, and if these schools had been projected by a board of guardians, the plans would have been subjected to careful scrutiny and criticism before being sanctioned by the Local Government Board. No such scrutiny or sanction is necessary in the case of certified schools. It is true that the Board may refuse to certify a school, if not satisfied with the provision afforded, but it is a serious matter to say that a school is absolutely unfitted for the reception of pauper children, when it has been designed and built at considerable expense for that special purpose. I venture to think that it is worth consideration whether the plans of schools, which are avowedly built expressly for the purpose of obtaining

the Board's certificate, should not be submitted to the Board for approval.

Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.

A proposal has been made that a system on similar lines to that described above should be adopted in relation to the pauper children belonging to the Church of England, and a deputation from the Chorlton Board of Guardians had an interview with the Bishop of Manchester to suggest the desirability of such a course; but an examination of the scheme revealed so many difficulties that no steps have as yet been taken in the matter. The Church of England Society for providing Homes for Waifs and Strays, which extends its operation to the whole of England and Wales, has for years been working in the direction of rescuing Church of England children from the pauperism of the workhouse, and has now over 1,900 children under its care. The task, however, is gigantic, and I venture to think could only be accomplished if taken up diocese by diocese, with an organisation in each, working not merely with the approval but under the direct superintendence and direction of the bishop.

It may be of interest to note that in the Union-County of Lancaster there were in December 1893 (according to returns furnished me by clerks to the guardians) 4,044 children, between 5 and 14 years of age, maintained in the workhouses and separate schools, and that of these the Creed Registers showed that 2,127 belonged to the Church of England, 1,776 to the Church of Rome, and 141 to the various denominations of Nonconformists. It must be remembered, however, that a larger proportion of pauper children belonging to the Church of Rome are maintained in certified homes than of those belonging to the Church of England, and that the above figures only relate to workhouses and separate schools.

Nursing.—Year by year the arrangements for nursing the sick continue to improve, and year by year guardians become more alive to the importance of the subject. The greatest difficulty (as has been pointed out by others) arises in connexion with small country workhouses, where even if there are enough patients to occupy the time and energies of a trained nurse, there are neither the interest and variety of a large workhouse infirmary, nor the comfort and recreation afforded by a well appointed nurses' home. In these small workhouses too there is seldom any separate provision for night nursing, so that a nurse is practically never off duty. No wonder under such conditions that the best nurses do not seek appointments in our small country workhouses. For a remedy we must look to classification of workhouses, and to full advantage being taken of our improved means of locomotion, which render the removal of the sick so much more feasible than when our present workhouses were built.

Building Operations.—A large amount of building has been going on in connexion with the various poor law institutions in the district, and there is promise of increased activity in this direction. The new workhouse infirmary for Burnley is approaching completion, and the same may be said of that portion of the workhouse infirmary for Toxteth Park, which was begun last year.

Good progress has been made with the new workhouse for Barton-on-Irwell Union, which is being erected at Patricroft; the transfer of certain classes of inmates from the old to the new buildings will shortly be effected, and the pulling down of the old workhouse to make room for the erection of sick wards will then be proceeded with.

The increase in the number of vagrants resorting to Lancaster has induced the guardians to increase the accommodation for that class, and

Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.

plans for considerable additions to the existing wards have received the Board's approval. Certain alterations at this workhouse which were reluctantly sanctioned by the Board, have been to a certain extent carried out, but the guardians have now decided to complete the recently erected infirmary (which at present accommodates only females), by adding a wing for males, and to use the wards, which will thus be set at liberty, in connexion with the main building.

The Board's sanction has been given to alterations at the Kirkdale Schools belonging to the Liverpool Vestry, which will have the effect of setting free a large pavilion hitherto used for infants. This pavilion it is proposed to adapt for the reception of the adult healthy infirm, of whom it is thought about 400 can be received. The removal of these paupers from Brownlow Hill will relieve that workhouse to a small extent, but a very much larger scheme or schemes will be necessary before any real impression can be made upon the serious overcrowding which has existed so long at that institution. Plans have been sanctioned for the erection of a small infectious hospital at the Bolton workhouse, and the guardians are considering how best to provide additional accommodation for casuals and for the sick, which is much required. The Prescot Guardians have completed their new board-room and offices; they have built a new wing (for girls) to the Boys' Home, and additional accommodation for casuals; and they have now under consideration plans for a new infirmary, the erection of which will, it is hoped, relieve the overcrowded workhouse, by setting free the present sick wards. In the Oldham Union the guardians, finding further accommodation for the in-door poor necessary, have decided to remove the children into cottage homes, and to use the school buildings thus vacated for the reception of imbeciles.

At Preston the guardians have materially added to their resources for dealing with the sick by fitting up and warming the Jacson Wards. These wards were named after the late Mr. C. R. Jacson, formerly the able and valued Chairman of the Preston Guardians, and afford excellent accommodation. Their completion, coupled with the improvements in the arrangements for nursing which have recently been made, mark a distinct advance in the administration of the Preston Workhouse.

At Rochdale action has been taken under section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and 40 lunatics of each sex have been received from the Prestwich Asylum into the imbecile wards of the workhouse, under agreement with the Lancashire Asylums Board.

Plans have been submitted for extensive alterations at the Wigan Workhouse, but no decision has yet been arrived at.

The rebuilding of the infirmary at Mill Road, belonging to the West Derby Guardians, has been completed, and the wards are occupied. Great pains have been taken in the furnishing and fitting up of the wards, and in perfecting the details of administration, and the institution may fairly claim a high place among modern workhouse infirmaries. An excellent nurses' home has been erected close by, and a residence for the medical superintendent will be provided. At the Walton Workhouse, belonging to the same guardians, a second storey of single roomed cottages intended for aged married couples, with a day-room for general use, has been added to the row already existing.

Further improvements have been made in the sick wards at the Ormskirk Workhouse. A new infirmary is contemplated for the Whitehaven Workhouse; and that at Barrow-in-Furness is to be considerably enlarged. At Ulverston alterations have been carried out at the schools

Mr. Jenner-Fust's Report.

with the view of improving the industrial training of the children, and of completing their separation from the adult inmates.

There has been considerable pressure upon the accommodation at several workhouses in the district. Oldham, Prescot, Liverpool, and Bolton have been already referred to, but the Crumpsall Workhouse belonging to the Manchester Guardians, and the Withington Workhouse belonging to the Chorlton Guardians, must be added to the list. In view of future requirements for the sick the Chorlton Guardians have made a most valuable purchase of some land adjoining their workhouse infirmary, and are now considering the desirability of altogether removing the children from the workhouse, and of utilising the children's quarters to relieve the pressure upon the main building. The Manchester Guardians have arranged for a few of their healthy old men and women to be received into the Prestwich Workhouse, but it is evident that measures of a more extensive character cannot long be delayed.

The question of joint action on the part of the Manchester, Chorlton, and Prestwich Guardians in providing for their paupers, has once more come to the front, and the subject has received the more attention from a proposal emanating from the Manchester Town Council having in view the equalisation of both municipal and poor rates, throughout the city, and involving the combination of the township of Manchester, and the unions of Chorlton and Prestwich into one large union. It is too soon to express a decided opinion either favourable or the reverse with regard to this scheme, but there is little doubt that combination between the Manchester poor law authorities in dealing with, at all events, some classes of their paupers, such as, for instance, vagrants and imbeciles, would result in greater efficiency obtained with diminished expenditure.

The construction of the Manchester Ship Canal has caused the guardians of the Salford Union to recognise the possibility of having to abandon their present workhouse, which the canal nearly approaches, and they have been fortunate in securing a site well adapted for the construction of a new workhouse, and closely adjoining their infirmary at Hope.

Conferences.—The usual Poor Law Conferences were held in connexion with the district. At that for the Northern District the subjects discussed were: (1) Old age pensions; (2) Relief under labour test; (3) District and parish councils; and (4) Disposal of sewage and scavenging. At that for the North-Western District: (1) The Local Government Bill; (2) Suggestions for the better care of semi-imbecile girls and women; (3) Policy of continuing, extending, or withdrawing the four shillings grant for the maintenance of lunatics; (4) The function of the English poor law in relation to voluntary effort; (5) Causes of pauperism; and (6) Exemptions from rating.

In conclusion, let me acknowledge the cordial co-operation I have received from my colleague, Mr. Moorsom, in all matters connected with the work of the district.

H. Jenner-Fust, Junr.
13th February 1894. *General Inspector.*

No. 42.

Report of Mr. H. G. Kennedy, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-County of the East Riding of Yorkshire and parts of the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire.

Mr. Kennedy's Report.

There has, I regret to say, been some increase in the pauperism of my district during 1893, but not an increase so large as might have been anticipated if the necessarily severe effects of the recent coal strike are borne in mind. Generally the trade of the country during the year under review cannot have been brisk, and had severe weather set in early in place of the mild winter which characterized the closing months of 1893, much greater distress at the industrial centres would, in my opinion, have prevailed.

In a few unions, for instance, at Bradford, Penistone, and Rotherham, test labour has had to be provided for not inconsiderable numbers of persons whose distress was due to the scarcity of work; but, on the other hand, at Leeds, where "the unemployed" have lately made themselves a good deal heard of, the actual numbers receiving out-door relief have been fewer than during the corresponding periods in 1892. At Sheffield and in Hull and Sculcoates Unions both the in-door and the out-door pauperism have undoubtedly increased, but not to such an extent as to indicate a period of severe distress. The increases in each of these three unions can, I believe, be to some extent accounted for by other causes.

On the other hand, when we turn from the condition of the settled poor to the vagrancy question, the results are much more disappointing. In my last report I drew attention to the great increase in the number of vagrants which had taken place during 1892, and I am sorry to say that the tendency is still upwards, there having, in fact, been relief given to vagrants during the 12 months ended Michaelmas 1893 in nearly 239,000 cases, which represents an increase of nearly 38,000 cases over the cases which were relieved during the corresponding months of 1892. The pressure and trouble caused by this continuous increase of vagrancy has not escaped the notice of boards of guardians, who, besides taking action in other directions, have, in the East Riding, held a conference in Hull last October, at which proposals were considered and adopted for bringing into operation the Berkshire or ticket system. The movement has, however, not reached any further stage at present. It is to be feared that the difficulty of separating for more lenient treatment the bonâ fide working man who is travelling in search of employment from the habitual vagrant who relies on begging and catch jobs, and is not really willing to work, presents a problem which no one yet has been able to solve; and this difficulty lies at the root of the question. The professional vagabonds, who are not unfrequently well known to those in charge of the casual wards, are dealt with on a fallacious assumption; they are assumed to be seeking work and willing to work, if they can obtain work; yet in how many of the 239,000 cases referred to above did the recipients of relief represent working people out of employment? It would be little more than guesswork to attempt an accurate reply to that question. Doubtless during the time that the coal strike prevailed a number of miners must have wandered about the country foraging either for food or temporary employment; but, as far as my inquiries have thrown any light on this dark question, I believe that a very large number of the total represents persons who will not accept regular employment. Thus one workhouse

Mr. Kennedy's Report.

master writes to me, that in October and November last, a man who undertakes to get in potatoes on a large scale for farmers came to him, and asked if he would discharge the vagrants, so that he might give them all employment at 4*s.* per day, or 2*s.* per day and food, the engagement to extend over a week at least if they chose. This occurred three times. On the first occasion nine able-bodied men were discharged to this employer, but, on getting their discharge, all, except one (a painter), "cursed the man and his offer and rushed off." On the second day 12 men were so discharged, of these eight rushed off, the remaining four went to the work offered, but "sidled off during the day." In the third instance six men were discharged, and all rushed off.

The women and children who trail about the roads are, to my thinking, the most melancholy feature of this question. Women were relieved at the vagrant wards during the 12 months to Michaelmas 1892 in about 17,174 cases; but during the corresponding period of 1893 these figures had grown to 19,970. Again, taking the similar periods for children, the figures are:—

In 1892	9,122
In 1893	10,204

I cannot but think that, as regards vagrancy among women and children, the question whether some sort of ticket system could not with advantage be adopted, deserves further investigation.

In spite of this great general increase in the number of vagrants, I have seen reasons for growing stronger in the conviction, which I have long entertained, that the rules devised by the Board in 1882, if strictly carried out in connexion with the cell system, afford the best means that have hitherto been suggested for dealing with male tramps. Unfortunately the tendency has been of late rather to laxity than strictness; in particular, the plan of detaining for two nights has been to a great extent abandoned, and this because so many vagrants apply for shelter that there is not room to keep them longer than a single night; while guardians are naturally reluctant to lay money out in building for wants that may—as they hope—prove only temporary. I would not go so far as to say, however, that points might not be selected in which the Rules of 1882 would bear revision. Thus it seems hard that suppers should be provided at the public expense for able-bodied men, who do not eat them, but put them under their pillows to carry away with them in the morning. This is a common practice, such men having had a good meal before they call at the vagrant wards, and often bringing fragments of food with them tied up in a handkerchief, to be taken charge of during their stay and returned when they leave. Some women are very trying; not being hungry, they will pour the gruel which the officer gives them on the ground before his face, and with a saucy remark.

As regards the accommodation for this class, I am glad to be able to report that a good deal has been done both to extend and improve it during 1893. Thus new vagrant wards have during the year been completed at Bradford, Wakefield, and Saddleworth. At Knaresborough a new ward for females and children has been built. At Huddersfield new vagrant wards are in a forward state; and plans have been passed for similar additions at Beverley, North Bierley, and Halifax. Extended accommodation for vagrants has also been provided at Hemsworth, Leeds, and Penistone; while at Driffield, Pocklington, Malton, Skipton, Wetherby, and Wortley, there is a prospect of obtaining ampler and better wards at an early date.

Mr. Kennedy's Report.

As regards the accommodation for the sick poor, it is gratifying to be able to report that good results may be recorded during the past year in many directions. The new pavilion at Bradford was completed and occupied. The detached infimaries at Beverley and Dewsbury and Ecclesall Bierlow left the builders' hands. The Leeds Guardians commenced a detached home for the accommodation of their nursing staff, which, when completed, will greatly improve the infirmary. Steps have also been taken which will lead sooner or later to the extension and improvement of the accommodation for the sick in the following unions:—Hull, Malton, Scarborough, Bramley, Halifax, Keighley, Knaresborough, Penistone, and Pontefract.

It is also satisfactory to be able to note that year by year steady progress is made in strengthening and improving the nursing arrangements in workhouses. I believe that I have now only one large union in which no paid nurse is employed for night duty, while there are numerous cases where additional nurses have been appointed during 1893.

An interesting experiment was commenced by the Sheffield Guardians last year. They are hiring small houses in various parts of the town, in which they propose to place selected groups of workhouse children under the care of paid foster-mothers. The children are to be of various ages in each home, and the sexes within certain limitations are to be mixed. The children will, of course, attend the public elementary schools, but Catholic children will be kept in homes distinct from the homes of the Protestant children. It is hoped that by thus bringing up these children amid surroundings in all respects similar to the surroundings of the children of the industrial population, the habit of resorting at once to the rates for assistance amid the struggles of after life may be got rid of. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to judge whether the Sheffield plan is superior to the cottage homes systems which have been adopted in other unions; but those interested in this matter should bear in mind that the peculiar feature of the Sheffield system is that the homes are not together on a single site, but scattered about the town; the children are not taken from the town into country surroundings, but from pretty open workhouse premises in the suburbs to the populous quarters of the borough.

The Dewsbury Guardians are also providing separate cottage homes for their children; but these separate homes are built in a field which is within sight of the workhouse proper.

I am sorry to report that I can discern nowhere any tendency in my district to recognise the evils incident to out-relief, and to make systematic and persistent efforts to reduce this canker, which does so much to keep the struggling poor in a state of improvidence, unthriftiness, and dependence. I look upon this as one of the most melancholy sides of the poor law question; and I cannot fully explain to myself why boards of guardians—liberal and generous as they are in the treatment of the in-door poor—can prevail upon themselves to so invariably bestow insufficient pittances on those with whose cases they charge themselves. Here, for example, is an instance which came under my notice last year. *A.* was in gaol for misdemeanor; committed for two months; had been in a week. His wife, having no means, applies for relief. She has two children, aged three years and 20 months. Expects to be confined in two months' time. Pays 3*s.* 6*d.* a week rent. The guardians proposed to allow her 1*s.* 6*d.* a week; at my suggestion they made it 5*s.* But how could the woman live on 5*s.* and pay 3*s.* 6*d.* rent? What must be the suffering entailed on those two children, and

the injury done, for want of nourishment, to the unborn child? There was plenty of room in the workhouse, and the workhouse would surely be the most kindly and wisest means of dealing with such a case. *Mr. Kennedy's Report.*

H. G. KENNEDY.

13*th February* 1894.

No. 43.

REPORT of MR. C. A. DAWSON, Inspector for the District comprising the Union-Counties of Durham and Northumberland, and parts of Cumberland and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

I think that in this district the past year, although undoubtedly trade has been in a very depressed state, has not been so bad as had been anticipated; and I am able to report that the pauperism for the week including 1st January 1894 shows a slight decrease, the figures being as under:— *Mr. Dawson's Report.*

	1893.	1894.
Cumberland (part of) - -	1,946	1,930
Northumberland - - -	10,677	9,898
Durham - - -	22,688	22,511
North Riding of Yorkshire (part of) -	7,610	8,465
	42,921	42,804

From the above it will be seen that there has been a reduction in the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, but an increase in the North Riding of Yorkshire. This increase is almost entirely owing to the condition of the iron trade in Middlesbrough and the neighbourhood, and the decrease in the county of Durham would have been much greater but for the considerable increase in the number of those in receipt of out-relief in the Stockton Union, where a labour yard has been open since March 1893. The numbers in this Union stand thus:—

1893 - - - -	1,856
1894 - - - -	3,150

The numbers of in-door paupers in the whole district show an increase from last year of 291, those of the out-door paupers a decrease of 408. The pressure on the workhouse accommodation has been almost entirely on the men's side, and that is a difficulty which appears to be on the increase. In districts and trades where men cannot work except for the full rate of union wages, many must be thrown out of work at an earlier age than they otherwise would be. The coal trade, which was at a very low ebb in the early part of the year, experienced an unexpected revival

Mr. Dawson's Report.

in the latter half in consequence of the great coal strike in other parts of England, the stoppage of work in Yorkshire and the Midland counties having at once created an immense demand for Durham and Northumberland coal. In the county of Durham, where the depression was the greatest, some pits had been temporarily closed, and many men thrown out of employment; but in consequence of the increased demand for coal the pits were re-opened and the men re-engaged. The shipbuilding trade, on which the districts of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees so much depend, has been very dull, but it is believed by those who ought to know that there is a good hope of improvement early in the present year, and on the realisation of these hopes depends in a great measure the prospect of any substantial improvement in the North of England iron and steel trades, which have been in a depressed state for the last few years. Already an improvement in trade is reported at Middlesbrough, in consequence of the larger demand and increased price for ship plates; and there are signs of greater activity in the shipbuilding yards on the Tyne.

In five unions in the district labour yards have been opened for the relief of the able-bodied during the past year, viz., Newcastle, Gateshead, South Shields, Stockton, and Whitby. Of these, Newcastle, Gateshead, and South Shields, have all been suffering from the depression of the shipbuilding and engineering trades on the Tyne; and the distress at Stockton was mainly, if not wholly, caused by the fact that the West Stockton Ironworks were closed and that there was no chance for the men who had been employed there getting work elsewhere, in consequence of the universal depression. The yard at this latter place has been open ever since March last, and I fear that there seems no prospect at present of its being closed. At Newcastle the relief on labour test was discontinued last summer, and recommenced at the end of November. The number of applicants, however, has been much smaller than in the previous winter, and the number of men relieved in this manner was at the end of January 1894 only 38, and it has never exceeded 71. In Gateshead and South Shields the labour yards were closed last summer, and have not been reopened this winter. Relief funds have been raised this winter by voluntary subscription both in Gateshead and Newcastle which have greatly lightened the burden on the poor rate. The distress at Whitby is attributed to the depression of the shipbuilding and jet trades, both of which have been very slack there of late years; but the number of men relieved on labour test has been very small, never exceeding 32, and in the week ended 20th January being 11 only.

The worst feature of the past year has been the enormous increase of vagrancy; the numbers relieved being in the year ended Michaelmas 1892, 106,350; in the year ended Michaelmas 1893, 163,527. It is agreed by all masters of workhouses and vagrant superintendents to whom I have spoken on the subject, that among those relieved there are a vast number who are not what they call their "regular customers," but real working men who are out of employment. This must be attributed to the fact that during the past year, or at least the first three quarters of it, the depression of trade has been universal, and that men who have left their ordinary place of abode in search of work have wandered from place to place unable to find it. The numbers in Yorkshire were also sensibly affected by the strike of the dock labourers at Hull, and to a certain extent by the general strike of the coal miners. Under these circumstances the supply of accommodation in the vagrant wards has not proved adequate to the demand, and the numbers of

those relieved out of the workhouse have increased in certain places to an enormous extent, as the following figures will show :— *Mr. Dawson's Report.*

——	1892.	1893.
In the whole district - - -	3,836	14,183

The unions in which the largest increase took place are :—

——	1892.	1893.	——
Hexham - -	101	910	
Belford - -	—	244	
Chester-le-Street -	192	1,267	
Stockton - -	34	5,893	The workhouse vagrant wards were closed from October 28, 1892, to August 12, 1893, being used for ordinary inmates.
Sunderland - -	—	562	
Bedale - -	641	843	
Guisborough - -	445	763	
Pickering - -	—	582	Wards closed for six weeks for small-pox.
Richmond - -	—	428	
Thirsk - -	—	82	
Whitby - -	58	201	

In some workhouses in remote districts, where there are no public lodging houses to which vagrants can be sent, there has been unavoidable overcrowding of the wards and the vagrants have not been detained more than one night. I trust that the pressure generally is temporary only and with the revival of trade will pass away ; but even if that be so, I fear that it will recur with every period of depression.

With regard to workhouse buildings, there are considerable alterations and additions either projected or in course of execution at the present time. Among the works actually in progress are buildings for the sick and imbeciles and a new laundry at South Shields, new infirmaries at Easington and Guisborough, vagrant wards on the cellular system at Carlisle, a new board-room at Houghton-le-Spring, and an improved system of drainage for the workhouse at Northallerton. I regret that the deficiency of workhouse accommodation mentioned in my last report still exists at Stockton, Middlesbrough, and Sunderland, but the question of remedying the defect at Stockton by making provision for the school children elsewhere is now before the guardians, and I hope that it will receive a satisfactory solution. At Middlesbrough the project of building a new infirmary has been deferred, but at Sunderland the question of new vagrant wards is under consideration, and plans have been accepted, after competition, for a new infirmary which will enable the guardians to appropriate the present sick wards to aged inmates. At Darlington and Hartlepool plans are in course of preparation for vagrant wards on the cellular system, and at Newcastle and Chester-le-Street additions to the vagrant wards are contemplated.

I regret to say that not much progress has been made in the matter of infectious hospitals in rural sanitary districts ; no such provision having been made during the past year, except in the Chester-le-Street, Houghton-le-Spring, and Durham Unions.

Mr. Dawson's Report.

I am glad to be able to report that the Committee of the Victoria Asylum for the Blind at Newcastle have acquired extensive premises outside the city, which will give them ample accommodation for their requirements, and that the Committee of the Northern Counties Deaf and Dumb Asylum are about to commence extensive additions to their buildings, which will more than double their present accommodation. Both these institutions are certified for the reception of pauper children.

C. A. Dawson.

7th February 1894.

No. 44.

Report of Mr. F. T. Bircham, Inspector for the District comprising North and South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Mr. Bircham's Report.

The increase in pauperism which I had to report last year in Wales and Monmouthshire has continued to augment steadily through the year just closed. This increase is mainly confined to those unions containing a mining or manufacturing population, as distinct from the agricultural unions, in which the pauperism has remained fairly stationary; and it cannot be a matter for any surprise when the state of some of the staple industries of the district is taken into account. The tinplate trade for instance, has never perhaps passed through a worse year than the one just ended, while the iron and steel works for the most part can scarcely claim any brighter record.

As I reported last year, the closing of the Tredegar Steelworks was the cause of much distress in that part of the Bedwellty Union; and the guardians found it necessary to open a stone yard on the 1st December 1892, which they were not able to close until the 31st May 1893. During this period 294 men, on whom depended 560 women and children, were relieved in the labour yard, at a cost of about 1,600*l.*; the stone broken however realised 850*l.*, so that the total cost of this extra relief to the union may be put down at 750*l.*

The other unions in South Wales which show any marked increase in pauperism are Newport, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Merthyr, and Neath.

In Merthyr the increase is probably chiefly due to the depression in the iron and steel trades where unskilled labour is and has been paid at a very low rate for years past, consequently little or no provision can be made against sickness.

In Newport, Pontypool, and Neath Unions the increase is to be attributed as much to the slackness of the tinplate trade as to any other cause, combined as this was with an unusual amount of sickness. In the Neath Union also the copper works were almost at a standstill.

The increase in pauperism and relief in the Pontypridd Union was due chiefly to a severe outbreak of typhoid and other diseases in the Rhondda Valley, and to the closing of nine pits at the upper end of the Rhondda Fawr.

Cardiff Union shows also an increase somewhat in excess of rate of increase of population. There was however no distress in this union causing any abnormal increase in pauperism.

The returns of pauperism do not in all cases prove a correct indication of the poverty inevitably resulting from severe depression of local industries. The Union of Swansea, for example, has during the past

year suffered more than most from the bad times, especially in the tin-plate and copper trades; but the pauperism is scarcely any higher than it was a year ago. *Mr. Bircham's Report.*

Work was found for the presumably unemployed by the Corporations of Swansea and Cardiff during the earlier months of the year, but with this the guardians had nothing to do. The work was stone-breaking and road-making in the park at Cardiff, and road-making and sewering at Swansea. I believe the work done was found to be of an inferior kind, and more costly than if performed by skilled labourers, whose legitimate employment must have been so far interfered with.

The colliery districts in South Wales were for the most part fully at work during the year, the total outputs at all events being but little less than that of the previous year. A strike occurred which affected a good many collieries, and lasted for five weeks, but being of an illegitimate nature, commanded little, if any, public sympathy. It lasted quite long enough, however, to leave its mark on the rates of more than one union in the district, where old people entirely dependent on able-bodied sons or relations found their means of subsistence suddenly withdrawn. It would be well if those responsible for strikes, at all events those of an unnecessary and unwarrantable kind, could come and see for themselves at the guardians' table the widespread misery that is inflicted by the stoppage of an industry like that of coal producing; they would see there how the blows which they intend for each other fall far more heavily on helpless and innocent people, on the old and the infirm, the sick and the disabled.

Part of the North Wales District was affected by the more serious general coal strike—especially the Union of Wrexham. But the guardians did not find it necessary to adopt any special measures and the total amount of extra out-door relief on account of the strike amounted to but 119*l.*, distributed to 216 people. The numbers in the workhouse were about 30 or 40 more than in ordinary times. Public sympathy with the colliers was I am informed very strong in this district, large funds being collected on their behalf, and soup kitchens established in many places. At the Rhos, in Ruabon, free permission was given to the colliers to work some coal a few feet below the surface, and it is estimated that coal to the value of between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* was thus obtained, and sold by the men. Had it not been for such assistance there can be no doubt that considerable additional out-door relief would have been incurred.

The Union of Holywell was affected to a slight degree only, as few of the pits in that union were closed on account of the strike, but considerable distress occurred from the closing of ironworks, owing to scarcity of fuel; this was, however, met by charity, voluntary subscriptions, &c. and no increase in rate relief resulted.

The slate quarries of North Wales, Carnarvonshire, and Merionethshire, were pretty regularly at work throughout the year; though, in one instance, at the Llechwedd quarries, there was a strike which lasted four months. However, during that time there was no application for relief to the guardians of the Festiniog Union made by any of the men on strike, who numbered about 400, some finding work elsewhere, others being aided by subscriptions, and a few belonging to the North Wales Quarrymen's Union, who received 10*s.* weekly out of their fund.

The depression in agriculture throughout Wales was if anything even worse than in 1892; the wretchedly low price of stock being supplemented by the prolonged drought, and much scarcity of keep. The pauper list, however, forms no barometer of the ups and downs of agriculture in Wales. A high normal rate of pauperism exists in most

Mr. Bircham's Report.

of the agricultural unions, but being confined to old people, and widows with families, is neither lessened when prices are good, nor sensibly increased however bad the times may be.

The number of paupers in the district were as follows :—

	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
December 1893 - -	6,969	49,978	56,947
December 1892 - -	6,594	47,919	54,513

showing an increase of 2,434 or nearly 5 per cent. proportioned as under :—

South Wales and Monmouthshire—

	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
31 December 1893 -	5,276	33,779	39,055
31 December 1892 -	4,979	32,993	37,972

North Wales—

	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
31 December 1893 -	1,693	16,199	17,892
31 December 1892 -	1,615	15,926	17,541

I have included Radnorshire in South Wales, its proper location.

The population according to census 1891 was—

South Wales and Monmouthshire - -	1,325,046
North Wales - - - -	466,869

This gives a present pauperism percentage on population—

South Wales and Monmouthshire -	2·9
North Wales - - - -	3·8

The number of vagrants relieved in Wales and Monmouthshire continued to show a considerable increase on previous years. During the coal strike there were also further additional numbers relieved, but these have since declined considerably.

It was my duty in 1892 to bring to the notice, especially of the North Wales Unions, the serious increase in vagrancy, and that the fact of want of uniformity of treatment, and of means of exacting proper discipline and performance of task of work in my opinion demanded their serious consideration. In the spring of 1893 a conference of the North Wales Unions was held at Rhyl on the subject, when it was unanimously resolved to recommend the different boards of guardians to adopt uniformity of treatment with respect to vagrants, and as far as possible to carry out the provisions of the Act of 1882. Of course this entailed on most of the unions concerned the construction of proper accommodation both for sleeping and labour purposes, and I am glad to be able to say that these necessary improvements are in most instances now being carried out. A strong opinion was also expressed at the conference that some better classification of vagrants should be adopted,

whereby bonâ fide workmen should be allowed to leave betimes to search for work, a stricter course being pursued with the professional class. There is a good deal to be said in favour of this view, but discrimination is by no means an easy matter for either the master of a workhouse or the local police. A suggestive instance of this occurred in one of the unions in Mid Wales during the past year. The master of the workhouse had for some time noticed a large increase in the number of young able-bodied men amongst the vagrants relieved, and reported the fact to the guardians that they were not in his opinion vagrants of the ordinary professional class, but really men out of work and in search of work. Upon this a local timber merchant told him that he had work for 50 men stripping bark and moving timber, and that he would give wages of 3*s.* 6*d.* a day, if the master could send him such men as he described. Within 10 days he was able to give 50 men orders for work at the timber yard, which was but a little over a mile distant from the workhouse. Of these 50 men only 3 turned up at the yard, and these 3 did not finish out one day's work. *Mr. Bircham's Report.*

F. T. Bircham.

27*th January* 1894.

Education of Pauper Children.

No. 45.

Report for the year 1893 by Mr. J. R. Mozley, Inspector of Poor Law Schools for the Northern District and Wales.

Sir,

I have often dwelt in my reports on the great complexity of the problems involved in the training of the children who come under the poor law. There are many systems, and each has its own separate characteristics. I will briefly indicate how far each prevails in my district; though I can only touch lightly on those parts of the subject with which I am not officially concerned. *Mr. Mozley's Report.*

Let me first note the broad distinction between the systems in which the children are trained under the direct supervision of the guardians, and the systems in which the guardians hand over the direct management to private persons or institutions, though retaining for the most part some control from a distance (so to speak). The first class comprise the workhouse school, the district school, the separate school, and the cottage home (with or without a school attached); and it should also be added, the workhouse or separate institution to which no school is attached, the children going out to public elementary schools for their education. To the second class belong the boarding-out system, and the system in which children are sent to schools or institutions managed by private persons; which is often done with Roman Catholic children for religious reasons, and with other children for some special reason, as, for instance, blindness or deafness; and to these systems must be added that of sending the children out to Canada, or of placing them for "adoption" with persons in England without payment.

It is a very rare thing for any board of guardians to adopt this second class of system exclusively. However many children are boarded-out or sent to special institutions, there is sure to be a residuum who have

Mr. Mozley's Report

to be educated in the workhouse or at all events who have to live in the workhouse. On the other hand it is a common thing for guardians to board-out a portion of the children, sometimes within sometimes without the union boundaries. And wherever Roman Catholic children are numerous, as, for instance, in Lancashire, the movement on the part of their co-religionists is strong towards putting them in separate institutions under authorities of their own creed. I believe there are ten institutions of this kind in my district; and in three of them, Buckley Hall near Rochdale, Holly Mount at Tottington near Bury, and Nazareth House at Middlesbrough, I examine the children; in the other seven there are, as far as I am aware, no schools. Of the three schools just mentioned I can speak as well as I did last year; the children in them are included in the table which I shall presently give, showing the results in the elementary subjects (as far as this is indicated by number of passes).

The case of blind, deaf-mute, and idiotic children in workhouses merits some notice. Such children are sometimes, as I have said, sent to special institutions adapted to their respective cases. In my opinion, they ought always to be so sent, wherever this course is possible. They cannot be properly educated in workhouses or poor law schools: and it is cruel to such children, and a penny-wise pound-foolish principle as regards the rateyayers, to stint them of real training and keep them helpless for all their lives. Nevertheless, it is to be admitted that there are cases in which special institutions cannot be utilised. There are few special institutions at present for children who, without being idiotic, are weak-minded; still a movement (in which the Metropolitan Society for Befriending Young Servants has taken the lead) is progressing to supply the defect. For epileptic girls, one institution only (the "Meath" Home at Godalming) offers some provision; for epileptic idiots there is none. The case of these last is more painful than that of any others; and such children are more likely to do harm, by their companionship, to healthy and sound children, than any others.

I now come to what is the normal system (under all its varieties), that in which guardians retain the direct supervision of the children who are brought under their charge through the operation of the poor law.

There are 252 unions in my district; and in 70 of these the whole number of the children are inspected by me, in the ordinary subjects of school teaching. In 14 other unions a part of the children are inspected by me in the same subjects; the other children being sent out to public elementary schools. In the remaining 168 unions I do not conduct any school examination at all; but in some of them I inspect the industrial work; and in all that belong to the old part of my district (that which was under my charge before April 1893) I have made certain inquiries as to the education of the children. I have not yet made such inquiries as to the new part of the district.

Of the 70 unions in which the whole number of children are inspected by me, four are those which send their children to the South-East Shropshire District School; namely, the unions of Bridgnorth, Cleobury Mortimer, and Madeley in Shropshire, and Seisdon in Staffordshire. Fourteen have schools entirely separate from the workhouse, and under separate management; namely the unions of Cockermouth in Cumberland, Birkenhead in Cheshire, Chesterfield in Derbyshire, Liverpool, Manchester, Ormskirk, Warrington,* and West Derby* in Lancashire, Leicester,* at Countesthorpe in Leicestershire, Newport in

* In the 10 unions thus marked, the "cottage home" system is adopted.

Mr. Mozley's Report.

Monmouthshire, and Bridgend,* Cardiff, Merthyr Tydvil, and Pontypridd* in South Wales. Five unions send their children to a separate school belonging to another union; namely, Toxteth Park to the Kirkdale Schools belonging to Liverpool, Barton, Prestwich, and Wigan to the Swinton Schools belonging to Manchester, and Prescot to the Fazakerley cottage homes belonging to West Derby. Fourteen have schools that may be called semi-separate; that is, not under the same roof as the workhouse, but not wholly distinct as to management; namely, Bolton,* Chester, Chorlton,* Derby, Ecclesall Bierlow, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Lincoln, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oldham, Pontypool, Salford, Stoke-upon-Trent, Wrexham. And there are 33 unions that have ordinary workhouse schools.

Out of the 14 unions in which part, but only a part, of the children are taught by poor law teachers (the remainder being sent to public elementary schools), Carlisle has an entirely separate establishment for the children, Auckland, Sculcoates, Sheffield, South Shields, and Tynemouth have semi-separate establishments. In the remaining eight unions the children are under the workhouse roof.

Out of the 168 unions in which the children are, as to their school education, entirely taught in public elementary schools, four have establishments in which the children are entirely separated from the workhouse, namely Leeds, Nottingham, Neath,* and Swansea.* (I include Leeds in this number, because the management is now and has generally been entirely separate from the workhouse management; at the same time the building in which the children live is on the workhouse grounds.) Twelve more have semi-separate establishments; namely, Burnley,* Hexham, Huddersfield, Hunslet, Kendal, Middlesbrough, Nantwich, Rochdale, Sunderland, Thirsk, Ulverston, and, I believe, Wellington (Salop); but I have not yet visited this last union. In the remaining 152 unions the children live under the workhouse roof. It will, of course, be understood that most of these 168 unions have but a small number of children; there are, however, a few exceptions. At my last visit Nottingham had 97 boys and 82 girls; Middlesbrough had 91 boys and 70 girls; Leeds had 53 boys, 41 girls, and 23 infants; Burnley had 66 boys and 46 girls. In these four unions the number of children exceeds 100; but I doubt this being true of any other union in my district in which the children are sent out to public elementary schools, unless perhaps it be Swansea (as to which I have no exact data). And if I set down a dozen more out of the 168 unions as having over 50 children each (excluding babies under two years of age), that is, I am sure, as many as can fairly be reckoned under this head. Many of the remaining unions have but a very small number of children.

I may observe that the three unions of Liverpool, Manchester, and Cardiff have a school in the workhouse besides the separate school. And for clearness' sake I may add that the counties with which this report deals are the six northern counties, the Welsh counties, the counties of Derby and Nottingham, the four English counties bordering on Wales, and parts of the counties of Leicester, Lincoln, and Stafford.

In spite of the much greater number of unions which send the children out to public elementary schools as compared with those which have schools of their own (168 as against 84, or just double, even reckoning into the latter number the 14 unions which are divided between the two systems); yet, inasmuch as the tendency of the larger unions is to have schools of their own, the children in poor law schools

* In the 10 unions thus marked, the "cottage home" system is adopted.

Mr. Mozley's Report.

very much exceed in number those who are sent out from unions to public elementary schools. At a guess, I should say that the ratio would be about reversed; that is, that the children in poor law schools would in number be about double those who are sent to public elementary schools; but I have not exact information.

The number of children on the books of the poor law schools of my district last year, on the day of inspection of each school, was 7,525. This does not include 362 children who were on the books of the three Roman Catholic certified schools of Buckley Hall, Holly Mount, and Nazareth House, which were also examined by me; so that the total number of children in the schools examined by me was 7,887. But for the present, taking the poor law schools alone, the 7,525 children consist of 3,540 boys, 1,039 infants in infants schools, and 2,946 girls, together with a small proportion of infant boys (for these are often reckoned with the girls). (It may be interesting to observe that the schools entirely separate from the workhouse contain rather more children than those which are attached to the workhouse, including in this latter number those which I have called semi-separate.) Out of the 3,540 boys, 101 were absent by reason of sickness; out of the 2,946 girls (and infant boys), 178 so absent; out of the 1,039 infants, 79. It is a matter of course that infants are more liable to sickness than older children; but it would seem also that girls are more liable to sickness than boys.

The number of children examined in the standards was 4,960, including those in the three certified schools; and the following table will show the number of passes:—

Standard - -	VI.*	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	Total.
Presented - - -	218	451	668	1,036	1,247	1,340	4,960
Passed in Reading -	211	434	651	1,017	1,200	1,218	4,731
†Passed in Writing, Spelling, and Composition	190	357	543	857	1,018	1,260	4,225
Passed in Arithmetic -	130	294	545	795	1,067	1,169	4,000

* Under Standard VI., Standard VII. is included.

† Composition is generally, though not always, given to the two higher standards.

This return is slightly less good than last year's return, though rather better than that of the year before; but the difference either way is not considerable. I am accustomed, for my own information, to divide the children into those who have made more than 150 attendances during the year, and those who have made less than that number. The latter, as far as passing goes, do better than those who have been a longer time in the school; but the reason is, that no teacher will place a child in a standard which the child is not likely to be able to pass; hence children who are admitted two or three months before the inspection are apt to be placed below rather than above their proper standard. (The same tendency exists, I am sure, in public elementary schools.)

It will be seen that, in the boys and girls schools (including the certified schools) 1,609 children were present at the examination who were not presented in any standard. Most of these were infants, or children of seven years of age; but four or five hundred of them were of eight years of age and upwards. Most of these were weak-minded or deficient children, or else recent admissions; but some might have been reasonably expected to be up to the mark of Standard I.

Mr. Mozley's Report.

I hope the amount of statistics I have given in the preceding part of my report is not unreasonably large. I fear it is not interesting reading; but some people may be glad to know the facts mentioned, especially as to the different ways in which workhouse children receive their education, and the degree in which different systems are employed. I now come to more general observations.

First, as to the religious teaching. Every one who in any sense believes in religion must consider it the most important of all subjects of instruction; and it is certainly the most difficult. But what I wish to remark here is, that in the sense in which it is usually understood (I suppose) by Christians who accept the Reformation, it has three stages; of which children often reach the first, sometimes the second, the third in any full sense never; though in a partial sense often. The first stage is, the memory of narratives or sayings, creeds or catechisms, not without understanding, but without much appreciation. The second is, the appreciation of narrative or saying (and in this of course the Biblical narratives and sayings are primarily intended) as grand or picturesque, pleasant to read and to hear. The third is, the appreciation of the moral bearings of the whole. Now, I think I should say that teachers have more sense of the need of attaining the third stage than the second; they know that goodness has to be drawn out of the Bible, rather better than they know the need of those sublime conceptions by which alone goodness is made attractive. Occasion is not taken quite so frequently as might be to make the children feel the grandeur and poetry of the Bible.

I do not think I have anything special to say, this year, on the other subjects of intellectual instruction. As to manual instruction, I am glad to say that the guardians of the Newport Union (Monmouthshire) are utilising the services of the technical instructor nominated by the county council for giving the boys in the Caerleon Schools special instruction in gardening.

The advantage or disadvantage of the plan of sending the children out to public elementary schools is a question that must engage the attention of your Board's school inspectors. I make inquiries into the matter, whenever I can; and to the remarks which I made last year I may perhaps add something. I said then, that "complaints are not "unknown of boys contracting rude and insubordinate habits" when sent to outside schools. Such complaints had been made to me by some masters of workhouses; I can at the present moment recall four who expressed them to me, though I do not think that all four persisted in them after an experience of some years; in one case, the chaplain strongly expressed the same opinion. But I have lately been endeavouring to collect evidence from a different source, namely, the teachers of public elementary schools to which workhouse children are sent. I believe I have questioned twenty or more of such teachers in various places, Leeds, Scarborough, Ulverston, &c.; and from them I have heard not one complaint. One or two of the teachers considered the workhouse children not quite up to the average in intellectual proficiency; but then there were one or two others who, on the contrary, held them to be the best in the school. I think there is some difference between workhouse boys and workhouse girls in this respect, the boys having the advantage. But all the teachers whom I questioned agreed that the children from the workhouse were punctual, clean, and that there was perfect friendliness between them and the other children. One teacher, only, said that the workhouse boys kept rather to themselves, though on good terms with the other children. A

Mr. Mozley's Report.

schoolmaster at Scarborough, who was much interested in the workhouse boys attending his school, said he thought they would be in a better atmosphere if the guardians sent them to a "home"; but he was very far from intending this as any complaint against them; and it is indeed an obvious remark. Several teachers spoke to me of the drawback it was to the children to be taken out of the workhouse by their parents, and the deterioration to which they were subject in consequence; and indeed it is often but a miserable life which they lead outside.

The evidence from the quarter I have named is certainly in favour of workhouses, and against the common depreciation of them. Of course I am not implying that all teachers of public elementary schools would necessarily speak as favourably of workhouse children, but my impression is that most of them would. It is the rule, now, for workhouse children who are sent to outside schools, not to be dressed in uniform, so as not to have any stamp marking them out from the other children.

I remarked last year, that it was a certain disadvantage to children sent from a workhouse to a public elementary school, that they had less industrial work than when they attend a workhouse school. Some boards of guardians have tried to remedy this defect; the Scarborough Guardians, for instance, have appointed a carpenter to teach the boys his trade; and it is a trade which exercises the mind more, perhaps, than tailoring or shoemaking.

I have been making some inquiries, during the past year, as to the manner in which the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 11, respecting the visiting of children sent out from workhouses to places of employment, is carried out. In the larger unions it is carried out, if not faultlessly, at all events with a good deal of care. But the duty is one that I cannot help thinking would be better carried out by societies of a semi-private character; I cannot say entirely private, because the duty is an official one. I wish there could be more approximation, in the country, to such a work as is done by the Metropolitan Society for Befriending Young Servants in London. The Girls Friendly Society, valuable as its work is, is not in a position to take upon itself the whole of such a duty. But it would form an important factor in any general scheme for this end; and I believe it is so at Sheffield, in the scheme which I mentioned in my last year's report. Ladies' committees, which have already been appointed in some (I believe, many) unions in consequence of the recent minute, might turn their attention in this direction. I am afraid there is not at present in my district any counterpart to the action of the managers of the South Metropolitan School District, who, as I learn from the last year's report of my colleague, Mr. Holgate, have formed themselves into an association for visiting the boys who leave the Sutton and Witham Schools. Boys certainly fight their way in the world better than girls; but they need help nevertheless, even after the age of 16, which is the limit of the time during which the Act of Parliament prescribes that they shall be visited. And, perhaps, I may be permitted a remark on one particular employment. There must, no doubt, be boys in the coalpits; they are wanted as "hurriers," that is, to push the waggons which contain the coal after it has been hewn. I know no reason why workhouse boys should not (with proper consideration for the special case) be sent to this employment. But there are seams of coal only 18 inches in depth: and the boys who push the trucks in such seams push them, I am informed, with their heads. This seems a practice not without danger; and the relieving officer who told me of it believed that two boys, whom he knew, and who had unfortunately lost their reason, had been injuriously affected by the

practice. The point deserves attention from those connected with collieries, and with the boys who are sent to them. *Mr. Mozley's Report.*

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P., J. R. MOZLEY.
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 46.

REPORT for the Year 1893, by MR. WYNDHAM HOLGATE, Inspector of Poor Law Schools for the METROPOLITAN and SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

SIR, *Mr. Holgate's Report.*

I have the honour to present to you my annual report on the state of the education of children in the poor law schools of the Metropolitan and South-Eastern District, for the year ended 31st December 1893.

The total number of children on the school registers during the year 1893 has been 16,544, as compared with 16,360 in 1892, showing an increase of 184; of these, 12,331 were present at examination in the main schools in 1893, as against 12,775 in 1892, being a decrease of 444; whilst the number in separate infants schools has increased from 2,765 in 1892, to 2,883 in 1893, a difference of 118. Record of number of children and statistics of examinations.

I regret to say that, owing mainly to serious outbreaks of ophthalmia at Bethnal Green, Hackney, and South Metropolitan District (Brighton Road) Schools, the number of children absent on account of sickness has been 1,330 in 1893, as against 820 in 1892, or an increase of no less than 510.

The following table shows the results of the examinations held by me.

1893.	Number presented.	Passed in			Passed in all three Subjects.
		Reading and Recitation.	Writing, Spelling, and Composition.	Arithmetic.	
Standard VII.	72	72	70	53	52
„ VI.	494	482	470	431	400
„ V.	1,153	1,106	1,036	950	875
„ IV.	2,094	1,996	1,780	1,751	1,589
„ III.	2,261	2,163	2,003	1,894	1,840
„ II.	2,327	2,266	2,187	2,088	2,003
„ I.	2,402	2,234	2,194	2,088	1,985
Total in Standards	10,803	10,319	9,740	9,255	8,744
Preparatory class	1,528	Consists of infants in mixed schools, newcomers, and feeble-minded children.—Not individually examined.			
Total in main schools	12,331				
Infants in separate schools	2,883	First class in infant schools should be nearly equal to Standard I in main schools.			
Total present at inspection	15,214				
Sick	1,330	Absent.			
Total on School registers	16,544				

Mr. Holgate's Report.

General results satisfactory.

The results thus tabulated, when compared with those for 1892 and previous years, show that my schools hold their own; and I think that, if such matters as unseen dictation, mental arithmetic, and improved style in reading and recitation were more cared for by teachers, high-water mark would shortly be reached, so far as mere *mechanical* accuracy in elementary subjects can be obtained. But I think it would be well to bear in mind the words of the late William Ellis, when he says, "The education of the people is not to be confounded with the "mere teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic, nor with what "goes by the name of history and geography. It means the teaching "of the conditions of well-being and the training to an observance of "those conditions." It is with satisfaction, therefore, that I notice this view to be spreading amongst the various Boards of Management of the Metropolitan Schools; thus I find a growing feeling that the employment of kindergarten methods should be more generally and thoroughly carried out in the teaching in their infant schools; and in support of this I would here refer to a most admirable circular (No. 322, 6th February 1893) of the Education Department on the instruction of infants, as explaining the real meaning and value of such methods of teaching in the following words:—

Instruction of infants.

"Two leading principles should be regarded as a sound basis for the "education of early childhood:

"(1.) The recognition of the child's spontaneous activity, and the "stimulation of this activity in certain well-defined directions by "the teachers.

"(2.) The harmonious and complete development of the whole of a "child's faculties. The teacher should pay especial regard to the "love of movement, which can alone secure healthy physical "conditions; to the observant use of the organs of sense, especially "those of sight and touch; and to that eager desire of questioning "which intelligent children exhibit. All these should be en-"couraged under due limitations, and should be developed "simultaneously, so that each stage of development may be "complete in itself.

"It has been strongly urged that sufficient attention has not been "paid in the past to these principles, indeed, it is often found that the "kindergarten occupations are treated as mere toys or amusing "pastimes because they are attractive for children, and the intellectual "character of the 'Gifts of Frœbel' is disregarded, whereas the main "object of these lessons is to stimulate intelligent individual effort."

Instruction of lower standards.

In further development of the principles thus inculcated the Education Department has quite recently issued another circular (No. 332, 6th January 1894) on the instruction of lower standards in schools for older scholars, which is of especial importance to poor law schools where many children are admitted so ignorant as to be unfit for any standard, or only for one much below what their age should require. The circular points out that whereas "in the best infant schools children are taught "by natural methods, and are trained to use their powers of observation "and reasoning, in schools for older scholars they are too often taught "by arbitrary and conventional methods, and there is little in the "general course of instruction to lead them to observe or to reason." Again it says, "some system of lessons should be arranged in every "school by which an intelligent habit of observation and simple "reasoning may be fostered, while it cannot be too clearly pointed out "that all the subjects simultaneously dealt with in a curriculum should "be kept as closely interconnected and made as mutually helpful as

Mr. Holgate's Report.

"possible, and not be unduly isolated and specialised. So far as regards "hand and eye training, it is much to be regretted that the ingenious "and progressive kindergarten exercises for training scholars in deftness "of hand and correctness of eye should be almost entirely discontinued "after children leave the infant school, and the more so when it is "remembered that the mind itself is most effectively trained by such "exercises whenever they are the expression of the children's own "thought."

And again:

"It should never be forgotten that, unless the lessons themselves are "made attractive to these young children by their simplicity of treat-"ment, by the suitability and variety of the illustrations, and by "association with their everyday life, the most carefully drawn "curriculum, and the most thoughtful arrangement of time-tables will "fail to attract the children of those parents who set little value on the "education of their children."

I earnestly commend these two circulars to the notice of all thoughtful managers and guardians as pointing out the lines on which we should endeavour to advance in our efforts to eradicate as far as possible the mechanical teaching by far too prevalent in our schools.

Technical instruction and industrial training.

In many previous reports I have stated my feeling that the industrial training of the children, a most important branch of our work, has been dealt with mainly from the *immediately* utilitarian, rather than the educational (or *prospectively* utilitarian) point of view; and though I have from time to time recorded individual cases where advance has been made in the technical teaching of some industry, no definite system has been adopted, and very frequently the value of the child's labour for the benefit of the household economy of the institution has been more considered than the higher duty of first instructing the child in the principles of the work it is called on to perform. Now at last an opportunity has been found for considering how this branch of our work of education can be more thoroughly taught, and a conference of representatives of the Metropolitan Boards of Management has been recently held to endeavour to formulate a scheme for placing technical instruction in the Metropolitan schools on a systematic, practical, efficient, and uniform basis. It is proposed to appoint a highly qualified technical instructor (to be duly sanctioned by the Local Government Board) as itinerant teacher for all the schools, whose duty it will be to superintend and be responsible for the whole work, to visit each school at stated intervals, and to give theoretical and practical lectures on subjects to be selected, directing and supervising the present staff of industrial trainers who will carry on the work in his absence. The lectures will be simple and yet eminently educational, they will teach the principles which underlie a trade rather than the trade itself; in carpentry, for instance, the boy will learn to use his drawing powers, to know the use and names of tools, to distinguish between woods, whence they come, and for what purpose each is most suitable; in a word he is taught to use both eye and brain. In cookery, again, besides learning the principles which govern the methods of cooking, the necessity of cleanliness, stove and kitchen management, and marketing are all dealt with. For to teach a girl how to buy food is as important as to teach her how to cook it. Similarly with needlework girls are taught to use the eye for measurements, to test materials, to know the effect of sizing, and of close or open woven goods. By such methods, the eye, the hand, and the brain are stimulated, with the result that the boy or girl returns to ordinary schoolwork refreshed, and not, as now is constantly the case, with both

Mr. Holgate's Report.

physical and mental power wearied. That the suggestions now being considered are not mere fancies has been sufficiently proved by the happy working of a cookery class for the girls at the Central London Schools; it has proved most satisfactory during the few months it has been on foot, and the girls show an interest in their lessons hitherto unknown.

If only the boards of the different schools will act unitedly, I feel sure that the movement so hopefully started can be successfully carried out to the permanent and material improvement of the system hitherto so imperfectly dealt with.

Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893.

I look with confidence to further and material advance in the status and well-being of poor law schools by the action of the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893, which came into operation on the first day of the current year.

Shortly stated, the effect of the Act is to raise to 11 years the minimum age for exemption (whether total or partial) fixed by local byelaws made under the Education Acts. Consequently, any byelaws now in force in the district in which a poor law school stands, which have hitherto provided for the total or partial exemption of children from the obligation to attend school on attaining the age of 10 years, have now to be construed and have effect as if the minimum age for exemption were 11 years. The Act contains a section forbidding, under penalty on the employer, the employment of any child in such manner as to prevent its attending school in accordance with the byelaws for the time being in force in the district in which the child resides.

May I venture to urge upon all boards of guardians or managers within my district the necessity of reading this legislation as affecting the children in their schools not merely so far as regards their discharge into the world to service or paid occupation, but as regards their exemption from any industrial labour (other than needlework for girls), and their attending school as whole timers until 11 years of age, quite independently of any standard which they may have passed. I am convinced that by such step forward the intellectual condition of the children will be greatly advanced and strengthened, and the capacity and desire for industrial pursuits will be immensely improved without in the slightest degree disturbing the existing economy of the institution.

Shoreditch cottage homes.

My attention was recently drawn to a very satisfactory description of the Shoreditch Cottage Homes at Hornchurch, which was published with illustrations in a weekly journal (No. 22, Vol. I. "London," 29th June 1893) under the title of "The Example which Shoreditch sets to other Districts in elevating Pauper Children." I subjoin an extract from the account as it appears to me to state simply and exactly the main advantages to be obtained by the adoption of the system here in force:—

"When the schools were erected four years ago the guardians wisely "decided to dispense with the machinery of the rules which usually "prevail, which tends so much to check a child's natural and individual "life, and rarely cultivates an atom of resource, making the boy or girl "more of an automaton than of a living, thinking, human being, with a "position to win in the world of business. In these detached cottages, "which contain an average of either 30 boys or of 30 girls and infants "of both sexes, the former having foster-parents at their head, and the "latter a foster-mother only, the children are reared in ordinary home "life, the individuality of each is recognised, their temperaments and "sympathies are known, and in the homely upbringing they receive, "they quickly acquire self-respect and self-reliance. To cultivate these

" qualities among destitute children should be the true aim of poor law " administrators. Nothing demonstrates better the success of the " Shoreditch system than the self-relying attitude taken up by the " children. On these points the superintendent and matron exercise " particular care, and recognise fully the necessity of encouraging the " individuality of the children. The guardians themselves are not less " earnest in this matter. They have carefully avoided everything in the " shape of uniform for the children. The girls' dresses and hats and " the boys' suits are first neat and orderly, and then varied in colour " and pattern. Each of the picturesque cottages is known by a name, " the girls' houses bearing the names of flowers, and the boys' those of " eminent men. There are flower and vegetable gardens attached to " each, and a pleasant rivalry exists among the youthful cottagers to " excel their neighbours in beauty and variety of arrangement."

Mr. Holgate's Report.

The whole article gives an accurate account of this interesting institution, well worth reading by those guardians or managers who may not have time or opportunity to visit it and inspect for themselves. A very useful plan has been carried out in these homes of fitting up a separate bedroom in each girls' cottage for the exclusive use of the girl next going to service. It contains chest of drawers, washstand, dressing table and glass, two chairs, strip of carpet, and suitable bedstead and bedding. Each girl on attaining to this position is provided with working and afternoon dresses, caps, &c., such as a servant would wear, and is expected to make herself tidy and neat for opening the door to visitors and waiting at table. These arrangements tend to give a young woman more self-respect, and a sense of personal responsibility, and to lead her to keep her room and her clothes clean and tidy when she goes to service.

New certified R. C. school.

An important addition has been made to the certified Roman Catholic schools in my district by the erection of fine buildings at Orpington in Kent, under the name of St. Joseph's Orphanage, for the reception of some 250 boys and girls from the unions within the Roman Catholic diocese of Southwark, which comprises the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. The certificate of the Local Government Board was issued in September, and the schools will soon be in full working order; they will to some extent reduce the number of children hitherto educated at North Hyde, Brentwood, and other similar certified schools.

Supervision of boys on leaving school.

In my report for 1892 I expressed a hope that means might be found for the supervision of boys on leaving poor law schools on somewhat the same system as has been satisfactorily carried out for girls by the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, and by the Girls' Friendly Society, and I alluded to a plan which had been started under the chairmanship of the Rev. Brooke Lambert at the South Metropolitan District Schools with this object in view.

As a majority of the South Metropolitan boys get their first start in life outside the unions to which they belong, it is necessary to entrust them to the care of persons in the neighbourhood of their place of employment, and this is being done with excellent results through Mr. B. Lambert's intervention, who introduces each case to some resident known to himself (either personally or through friends) as willing to act, in a letter pointing out the reasons for which his help is asked, and the mode in which it may be given.

This letter states, inter alia:

" Those who undertake to visit the boys are asked to keep an eye on " them, to send a member of their family to visit them from time to

Mr. Holgate's Report.

" time, if they cannot go themselves, so as to be sure that they remain " in their places. * * * * * *

"When the quarterly paper comes round for their report, it is " suggested that inquiry should be made as to the sleeping accommo- " dation, the opportunity for religious teaching, whether they are trying " to save, &c., &c. It will be at once evident that such inquiries must " be carefully made so as not to cast any suspicion on the good " intentions of the employer, or to incite the boy to make grievances. " But as interested in the boys we are bound to keep ourselves informed " that the provisions under which the boy was allowed to be placed have " not been altered to his disadvantage. The most important point is, " however, the keeping an eye on the boy to prevent his changing his " place without advice. Boys who leave their places without a good " character are in danger of falling into mischief, and frequently a visit " on the part of yourself might make the boy more ready to try and do " better, and induce the master to give him another chance When the " change must take place, you may be of use in helping him to a new " situation, or in communicating with his guardians."

In reference to this matter I have had my attention drawn to the Lincoln Workhouse Boys' Aid Society, which was started two years ago with the following objects :—

"To help boys who leave the workhouse school at the early age of " 12 or 13, and are often unable to maintain themselves entirely, by " giving them a good start in life, and placing them in the same position " as that of boys of the same age living at home, who usually earn from " half-a-crown to four shillings a week.

"This help is given—

"1. By providing suitable lodgings for those who are working in the " city.

"2. By making grants towards the maintenance and clothing of such " boys under the age of 16 who are earning low wages.

"3. By aiding them when out of place and enabling them to find " employment."

The society is progressing, the number of boys seeking help has increased, and it is suggested that a permanent home should be now set on foot in which at least 10 boys could be received, and which might be certified by the Local Government Board.

Mr. James Marsland, superintendent and head master of North Surrey District Schools.

I cannot close this report without making special reference to the loss which all who interest themselves in the advancement of poor law schools, and in the mental, physical, and moral welfare of the children educated in them, have sustained by the death on 18th June 1893 of Mr. James Marsland, the well known and greatly valued headmaster and superintendent of the North Surrey District Schools. He was my right-hand man, always ready to consider any suggestion for improvement which might occur to me, and to carry it out loyally and thoroughly if he felt it was practicable and desirable, whilst his own experience, coupled with his unwearying devotion to his labours, rendered my visits to the schools a source of pleasure and benefit to myself, for I never failed on such occasions to gain from him some fresh knowledge, some clearer view of the vast work in which we have both laboured for so many years. The managers have recorded their sense of his value and their loss in the following well chosen words :—

" Mr. Marsland was appointed headmaster at Anerley in the year " 1859, and in that capacity showed such decided powers of teaching " and organization that on a vacancy occurring in the post of superin- " tendent in the year 1872, he was unanimously requested by the

" managers of that day to combine the two offices. This course proved " most eminently successful and beneficial, Mr. Marsland bringing to " bear upon his manifold duties a mind well stored with varied know- " ledge, a firm will combined with rare self-denial, unusual discernment " of character, and unwearied zeal. He contributed in no small degree " in raising and keeping up the tone of the entire staff, as well as " maintaining at its present high standard the position of the school, " whether looked at from an educational or industrial point of view. " No words can adequately convey the feelings of regret felt by " the managers at this sad loss to the school and to themselves. " Mr. Marsland had not only impressed each member of the board, " past and present, with a sense of his value, but his high character and " never failing tact and judgment made all feel that the possession of " his sympathising help was both a privilege and an inspiration, and the " loss of his wise counsels must be counted as almost irreparable. It " may be truly said both of him and Mrs. Marsland (the matron) that " they treated each child placed under their charge with almost as much " parental care and kindness as if it had in reality belonged to them, " and this by no means ceased when the child had passed out of the " school to meet the trials and temptations of everyday life. Both " collectively and individually the children had Mr. and Mrs. Marsland's " deepest sympathy and practical loving-kindness, and no sacrifice of " time or strength was ever allowed to stand in the way, or to diminish " their sense of the responsibility attaching to their trust."

Mr. Holgate's Report.

I am glad to say that a permanent memorial of Mr. Marsland is to be erected in some prominent position on the school premises, which will serve to remind the children of this and future generations, so long as the schools exist, of his devotion to their cause.

I have, &c.
WYNDHAM HOLGATE,
Inspector of Poor Law Schools.

The Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P., President of the Local Government Board.

No. 47.

REPORT for the Year 1893, by MR. BYAM DAVIES, Inspector of Poor Law Schools for the Midland and Eastern District.

A great part of my report last year referred to schools in the six south-western counties, which I had then only visited for the first time, and I therefore thought that it was better to divide what I had to say into two parts, treating separately the schools in the old part of my district, and those which had been then recently added to it. I now propose to revert to my former plan of treating the district as a whole, which though not so convenient now for drawing comparisons between the results of 1893 and 1892, will enable me in future years to show clearly the improvement or falling off which may appear from time to time. I am very glad to be able to report that I have found some improvement in the schools in the south-western counties last year as compared with the year before. There are still, however, about a third of them which are in a very unsatisfactory state, and there are some few others which have not progressed to the extent that I had hoped they

Mr. Davies' Report.

Mr. Davies' Report.

would do. With the remainder I have no fault to find and some of them are admirably conducted. As to the rest of my district I have, I think, nothing particular to say, its state being much the same as usual.

There have been present on the day of my inspections 3,791 children, and the number in average attendance during the year has been 3,691. Of those present on the day of inspection 43·84 per cent. were presented for examination in the three lower standards, 19·38 per cent. in the three upper standards, and 36·77 per cent. were not presented in any standard. This last number is 3 per cent. higher than last year, the other two being respectively about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower. The only suggestion that I can make to account for this, is that the number of children in the workhouse has increased, and that an undue proportion of the newcomers are from some reason or another too backward to be placed in a standard.

The following table gives the results of my examinations for the year 1893 :—

Standards.	Presented for Examination.	Passed in		
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
I.	591	492	505	480
II.	536	486	464	473
III.	535	503	460	358
IV.	379	341	305	313
V.	239	219	191	163
VI.	117	115	112	98
Total	2,397	2,156	2,037	1,885

The percentage of passes works out at 91 in reading, 84 in writing, and 78 in arithmetic. These figures, so far as writing and arithmetic are concerned, are not what they should be, but they are kept down chiefly by the still unsatisfactory state of some of the schools in the south-western counties, and I hope to find sufficient improvement in them during the coming year to bring the percentage of passes up to its proper proportions.

There are seven schools, viz., Frome, Wisbech, Woodbridge, Depwade, East and West Flegg, Totnes, and Honiton, where all the children presented in standards passed in all three subjects, as did also the 27 girls at Bedminster, and there are 19 other schools where over 90 per cent. have passed. The seven schools mentioned above are all small ones, but among the 19 referred to there appear most of the larger ones in the district.

In seven unions, viz., Stroud, Cosford, Plymouth, Crediton, Helston, Guiltcross, and Wimborne, the children have been sent out to school during the past year. This is a considerably slower rate of progress than in the year 1892, but the increasing difficulty of obtaining teachers must result before long in the small workhouse schools almost entirely ceasing to exist. The guardians of the Wolverhampton Union have now for several years been in the habit of sending some of their orphan and deserted children to Canada. Of these children, there are now 33 boys and 12 girls whose ages range from 4 to 15 years placed in homes and situations in Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg, Emmerson, and other districts. According to the latest accounts they are all doing

Mr. Davies' Report.

very well, and many of them write letters occasionally to the superintendent and other officers at the Cottage Homes near Wolverhampton, expressing themselves much pleased with their new country and surroundings, and anxious to hear news of their old friends and relations at home. Boys between the ages of 14 and 15 are also sent from the Wolverhampton Union to Grimsby to be apprenticed to the fishing trade. These boys have two trial trips, and then, if they like the life, they are bound for five years. They are provided with food and clothing, and with lodging when on shore in one of the "homes" if they are with a company, or if with a private smack-owner in his house. At first they are paid a small amount in wages, but after a little while, if they do well, they have their share in the profits of each trip. From time to time they are allowed leave of absence and come to visit their friends, and appear to be well satisfied with their mode of life.

I have, &c.

BYAM DAVIES.

To

The Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

BOARDING-OUT OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

No. 48.

REPORT OF MISS M. H. MASON.

Miss Mason's Report.

SIR,

I HAVE now the honour to submit my report on the general results of my inspection of the boarding-out of pauper children beyond the union for the year ended 31st December 1893.

I have visited 38 committees, having under their care over 800 children, more than half of whom, and their homes, I have myself inspected. I have written a detailed report on each committee and each child at the time; that is to say, I have written about 400 reports with my own hand.

I have also filled six large and thick note books with permanent notes, taken immediately after each visit, on each child, home, and committee, in preparation for my reports, besides pencil notes made in a pocket book at the time; and I have written out the names and addresses of the children I have visited over 1,200 times, in note books and reports, besides school attendance forms.

The committees whom I visited were in the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Lancaster, Norfolk. Northampton, Oxford, Suffolk, Surrey, Warwick, Worcester, and York,

Of these committees, 14, comparatively recently formed, were visited by me for the first time, 13 for the second, and the rest I had previously visited so often that it would take more time than it is worth for me to ascertain the exact particulars from my old reports and note books. In many instances I have visited the same home, or committee, not once, but several times during the course of the same year.

I have again attended a meeting of each committee, whenever practicable and desired by them, and gone through all the cases under their charge with them.

I have also again called upon members of each committee separately, heard what they had to tell me, and given information and advice where required. I have also taken one or more ladies from each committee with me to show her my methods of inspection, where I

Miss Mason's Report.

had not done so previously. This takes much more time than if I went straight to the homes and children to inspect alone; and I have told the committees that I cannot do it on every visit, and, having done it once, I must leave them to teach each other the proper methods of inspection, and establish a good, permanent tradition for carrying on their work in future. A committee are not to blame if they fail to find out abuses which I may discover, if they have not learned my methods of discovering them. They are to blame if, having learned them, they neglect, or are afraid, to apply them.

I tell the committees that on my first visit I am always ready to help them, as a friend, to guard against my own reports, but that on my second visit I shall only report as an official.

I have besides carried on a large correspondence with committees who have applied to me for help, advice, or information; and I have attended at least two meetings of guardians, and otherwise furnished guardians with information as to the boarding-out system.

I am still of the opinion I have hitherto expressed as to the excellence of the boarding-out system if well administered, and that it is either the best or worst of systems according to the manner in which it is carried out by the particular committee. I have seen, on the one hand, much happiness conferred upon orphans, where a real home and affectionate foster-parents have been found for them; and, on the other, much cruelty and neglect of these defenceless children who dare not speak up for themselves, and whom I have even found blamed or punished by a committee for complaining.

I must continue to repeat that the care of a committee is not shown by individual cases of good homes under the committee, but by the absence of unsatisfactory circumstances in any one home under the committee. For individual satisfactory cases the particular foster-parents deserve the credit. I have found many such satisfactory cases where there was a complete absence of practical supervision; and on the other hand, I have found places where, though the whole of the homes were only fairly satisfactory, they were well supervised by the committee, who were alive to their partial defects. It is not the fault of a committee if a particular locality does not afford a number of the best class of homes and foster-parents. The supply of good homes is limited by circumstances independent of the committee.

A distinction should also be drawn and observed as to what circumstances should be put down to the credit of the boarding-out system generally, irrespective of the merits of particular committees or foster-parents. The general advantages are that children learn to take care of themselves, become acquainted with the every day details of every day life and work in the class to which they belong, and, above all, make friends, or at least acquaintances, before they go out into the world, upon whom they can fall back. It is quite the exception to find a foster-parent refusing to take in a former foster-child in an interval between situations, but this may or may not be from kindness on the part of the particular foster-parent. Some receive their foster-children back gratis; in other cases the children pay as lodgers. In nearly all cases they repay the foster-parent by their services. Sometimes their services are worth more, sometimes less, than their keep. I have had complaints from foster-parents in cases where their former foster-children refused to come back to them as profitable lodgers. I have known many cases where children in service were helping to maintain their former foster-parents from their wages. Indeed some foster-parents have told me that their object in taking a boarded-out child was that it might afterwards maintain and take care of them in their old age. In some of

these cases there seemed to be genuine affection; in some, not. It should be observed also that it is no proof of gratitude or affection on either side if a boarded-out child returns, when out of a situation, to its former foster-parents. An orphan or deserted and friendless child has really nowhere else to go. But it *is* evidence of the value of the boarding-out system; which provides, as no institution, however excellent can, "belongings" or acquaintances, who, whatever they may be, and whatever their treatment of the child may have been, if respectable, are better than the nothing which the child must otherwise have had. The boarding-out system generally secures for the children some kind of shelter and foothold in the world—invaluable whatever the reason may be for which it is sought by the child or given by the foster-parent. *Miss Mason's Report.*

The following table shows the committees whose entire number of children and homes I inspected:

Name of Committee.	County in which situated.	Date of Authorisation.	No. of Children.	To what Unions chargeable.
Stepleton	Dorset	24 Aug. 1881	32	Bristol; Holborn; St. Marylebone.
Thorndon Hall	Essex	*5 Oct. 1893	30	City of London; Paddington; St. George's; St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; St. Marylebone; St. Pancras; Wandsworth and Clapham; Whitechapel.
Matching	Essex	26 Mar. 1890	28	Paddington; West Ham.
Banbury	Oxford	9 Apr. 1890	27	St. Saviour's; Wandsworth and Clapham.
Honiton	Devon	11 Mar. 1884	21	Islington; Burton-upon-Trent.
Sidmouth	Devon	4 Apr. 1884	20	Paddington; St. Pancras; St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.
Braintree	Essex	23 May 1891	19	St. Saviour's.
Eyke	Suffolk	11 Aug. 1888	18	Chelsea; Poplar.
Outwood	Surrey	22 Jan. 1891	18	St. Saviour's.
Baylham	Suffolk	2 Nov. 1886	17	Paddington.
Campsey Ashe	Suffolk	25 Mar. 1884	16	Reading; Paddington.
Belchamp St. Paul	Suffolk	21 Jan. 1891	15	Burton-on-Trent; Croydon.
Bromley and Bickley	Kent	21 Feb. 1871	14	Bethnal Green; Lambeth.
Ormesby	Norfolk	22 July 1892	13	Great Yarmouth.
Wisley and Byfleet	Surrey	25 Jan. 1871	10	St. Saviour's.
Ripley	Surrey	13 Aug. 1885	7	St. George's.
Saunderton	Buckingham	7 June 1892	7	Camberwell; Watford.
Castle Rising	Norfolk	11 Mar. 1892	6	King's Lynn.
Esher	Surrey	26 Aug. 1884	6	St. Marylebone; Whitechapel.
Gestingthorpe	Suffolk	31 Oct. 1891	4	Chelsea
Surbiton	Surrey	14 June 1881	4	Wandsworth and Clapham.
Castle Hedingham	Suffolk	23 Oct. 1892	2	Woolwich.
Hitcham	Suffolk	27 June 1876	2	Wandsworth and Clapham.
Potterspury	Northampton	23 Nov. 1892	2	St. Pancras.

* Re-authorized.

This does not include the children under any committee where I did not inspect and report upon the whole number this year; as, for instance, Missenden, in the table following.

Miss Mason's Report.

The following table shows the attendances of those children who had been attending school for a period of somewhere about three months previous to my visits. These attendances have again been furnished to me, gratuitously, on the forms supplied to me for the purpose by the Board, by the school-teachers, without whose help and extreme kindness I should not be able to accomplish the work of inspection; since the children can, or should be, only found at the schools during the greater part of most days in the year. I have again to tender most grateful thanks to the teachers:

Name of Committee.	Number of Children attending School.	Number of Children having a full Record.	Number of Attendances missed:			
			Cause being Sickness or Ailments.	Cause being employment for Foster-Parents, Work, or Home circumstances.	*Other, Mixed, or various Causes, or Causes unknown or not given to me.	Total number of Attendances missed.
Missenden	34	1	44	128	219	391
Stepleton	32	7	92	17	98	207
Thorndon Hall	29	5	35	114	5	155
Matching	27	4	73	9	25	107
Braintree	19	7	37	5	7	49
Honiton	19	—	99	67	42	208
Eyke	18	9	30	30	—	60
Baylham	17	1	145	11	28	184
Banbury	15†	4	21	9	22	52
Outwood	15	6	72	—	23	95
Belchamp St. Paul	14	12	3	—	—	3
Ormesby	13	—	—	—	73	73
Bromley and Bickley	11	2	6	63	4	73
Wisley and Byfleet	10	2	51	—	4	55
Campsey Ashe	9	3	115	2	—	117
Ripley	7	2	21	16	—	37
Sidmouth	7	—	45	9	55	109
Castle Rising	6	—	9	—	18	27
Esher	6	3	93	1	55	149‡
Gestingthorpe	4	2	2	—	2	4
Surbiton	3	—	—	8	27	35
Hitcham	2	—	90	—	—	90
Potterspury	2	1	47	—	—	47
Saunderton	2	—	—	—	28	28

* This heading includes "weather," and may also include many attendances missed from the causes mentioned under the two previous headings, where the cause of each absence has not been given to me separately; as, for instance, where 20 attendances missed might be given collectively as "sickness and errands."

† Chiefly Roman Catholic. The attendances at the national schools have not been furnished to me.

‡ Including a half-timer.

Miss Mason's Report.

I have had to recommend the removal of children in unsatisfactory homes, circumstances, or condition, under all but seven of these committees having only a few children, as well as from others where I have made partial inspections. This does not, however, mean that every circumstance was satisfactory under these seven committees. I only recommend removals in cases where there is either one very grave fault or a combination of lesser ones.

As to the rest, although I found some very unsatisfactory cases among them, I should recommend those who have been startled by what I showed them, in preference to some who have not had the experience of a shock, and are, in consequence, unable to believe that anything can be amiss under a fair outside. And in almost every case the committees, without waiting till my reports were sent in, agreed in a good spirit to remove the children where advisable. Most of these committees are therefore, now, very satisfactory.

The two principal points, without which the work of a committee cannot be thoroughly satisfactory are:—

1. Joint responsibility carried out in action, not merely on paper.
2. A system of thorough inspection.

Of the committees whom I have visited this year, the following hold, or have undertaken to hold, meetings, at least quarterly, and to inspect after my own methods, some of them adopting the Clifton card for foster-parents:—

Aspley Guise, Axminster, Belchamp St. Paul, Braintree, Castle Hedingham, Castle Rising, Esher, Hatfield Broad Oak, Hitcham, Gestingthorpe, Honiton, Hull, Matching, Outwood, Ormesby, Pentlow, Potterspury, Saunderton, Sidmouth, Stepleton, Thorndon Hall, and Yeldham.

Of the rest, some carry out the one point, some the other, but none both; a few carry out, and have undertaken to carry out, neither; and they will have only their luck to thank if no scandal overtakes them sooner or later.

It is very difficult to make a voluntary committee understand that their secretary is merely their officer, appointed by themselves, who, though unpaid, is in much the same position as a clerk to a board of guardians, and bound to carry out their instructions in the same way. As a matter of fact, the secretary is often the autocrat of the committee, for the reason I gave last year, that it is he or she who started the committee, and who enlisted the other members by promising them that their duties would be merely nominal, or their responsibility limited to the particular cases which they might visit.

It is a matter for great satisfaction that the Board have issued a new form of engagement for committees.

As will be seen, this form requires meetings of the committee at sufficiently frequent intervals to insure joint responsibility. Without meeting at least quarterly, as I observed last year, it is difficult to see how Article VII. of the Boarding-out Order is to be carried out, which requires that the visitors' reports shall be made in writing *to the committee*, and that "these reports shall be forwarded *by the boarding-out committee* to the guardians not less often than quarterly."

The new form also requires that the chair shall be taken by someone other than the secretary.

Miss Mason's Report.

The following is the form :—

The Boarding-out Order, 1889.

The Boarding of Children in Unions Order, 1889.

ENGAGEMENT BY PROPOSED BOARDING-OUT COMMITTEE.

WE, the undersigned, being desirous of being constituted a boarding-out committee for the purpose of finding and superintending homes for orphan or deserted pauper children in the parish of in the union, in the county of , do hereby state that we have read the regulations which are prescribed in the orders of the Local Government Board, dated the 28th day of May 1889, and *in the event of our obtaining the requisite authority of the Local Government Board to act as a boarding-out committee*, do hereby engage truly and faithfully to observe the same, and any other regulations which may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government Board with respect to the boarding-out of pauper children.

AND WE do also hereby undertake to furnish to the Local Government Board, or to any of the inspectors of that Board, all such reasonable information respecting pauper-children who may be boarded-out under the superintendence of the committee as the said Board or inspectors may from time to time require.

AND WE do also engage that meetings of the committee shall be held not less often than at on days to be fixed by the members of the committee at the first meeting in each year, the days and place of meeting to be subject to such alterations as may be agreed upon at one of the ordinary meetings of the committee after due notice to every member. And, further, that a book shall be kept containing a record of the proceedings of each meeting, and that the minutes of the last meeting shall be read at the next succeeding meeting, and signed by the presiding chairman, who shall be a member of the committee, other than the person appointed to act as secretary.

Signatures in full.	Rank, Profession, or Calling.*	Addresses.

* In the case of such lady members as have no calling or profession of their own, the rank, profession, or calling of each lady's husband or father should be entered in this column, thus :—

Wife, widow, or daughter of a .

Dated this day of 189 .

To the Secretary,
Local Government Board,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.

It is also very difficult to make some committees realise the necessity for the Board's injunction that no child shall be left to the sole visitation of an individual member of the committee. The "visitors" often prefer dividing the children among them, each considering those she (or he) visits her special property, who must not be interferred with by the rest of the committee. No doubt some visitors take more interest in children under their special care, and there is no reason why the children should not be thus divided, only so long as some other members of the committee also inspect them from time to time. Otherwise the committee are liable to painful surprises with regard to children whom they have entrusted to the sole care of individuals.

Miss Mason's Report.

There has been less difference than usual this year in the relative merits of the different committees whose work I have inspected, and I am, therefore, better able to speak of it as a whole.

There are only a few points that call for notice with regard to particular committees.

One of the cases that made the most stir this year was that of the Gestingthorpe Committee, who had four children, chargeable to Chelsea. I can only say that it was greatly to the credit of both guardians and committee that so much was made of the matter. The facts were simply these; that one child was with a woman too poor to maintain her properly, and another, an elder girl, was with foster-parents who did not know how to manage her, and made many complaints of her; and I found one very slight bruise upon her, evidently caused by a stick. Both children were well cared for in all other respects. The committee removed both girls at once, on my representations, and without waiting for my reports, and further, at once undertook to make thorough inspections on my showing them how; saying that they had no need of the Clifton card, as they had no fear of doing anything that was their duty. If I found no worse cases than those at Gestingthorpe, I should consider the boarding-out system in a high state of efficiency.

The Thorndon Hall Committee should be mentioned, because it had practically lapsed, and there was no proper supervision. The committee was being re-constituted at the time of my inspection, and I attended a meeting of the new committee, at which, to my great satisfaction, they condemned my views with regard to the homes as too lax. They are likely to prove very efficient.

There is still a considerable amount of ignorance as to the object and scope of my inspections, and of the boarding-out system generally. Some persons imagine that I am charged with the sole supervision of the large number of children boarded-out within the union as well as the comparatively small number beyond it; and seem unconscious of the fact that the system which comes under my inspection of boarding-out beyond the union is the only one anywhere, as far as I am aware, where all the children are under the care of women. In most cases, the local committee, who are responsible for them, consists entirely of ladies. There is no committee without ladies, nor do the Local Government Board authorise any committee without them. I could not speak too highly of the care and trouble taken for the children by many of the committees. No one who does not know, as I do, the details of their daily work, can have any idea of it; nor would any other method of supervision that could be suggested be an improvement upon that of ladies, living on the spot, and voluntarily undertaking it as a labour of love. No one else would take the same interest in the children. It is not change in the boarding-out system, but improvement in the thoroughness of inspection, generally, that is needed; and this improvement is gradually taking place among the committees of ladies beyond the union. The fact is that it is only my reports which draw attention to abuses of the boarding-out system, which are discovered only by my methods of inspecting the bodily condition of the children themselves under their clothes. As far as I know, these methods, which I have entirely learned from working women, are not practised elsewhere, not having, as far as I know, occurred to any one else; and I cannot help thinking that if they were employed, some of the rose coloured reports published elsewhere might assume a different tinge. The English system of boarding-out is not worse than that of

Miss Mason's Report.

other places or countries, but better. Those who attack it would do better to direct their attention to systems of boarding children out under the supervision and inspection of men.

And, as I have before observed, I am not responsible for the care of the children themselves. My inspection is intended to discover, chiefly by the condition of the children and homes, whether the committee, who are responsible for them, are carrying out the duties they have undertaken. There is no doubt that if I inspected too often, some of the committees would shift their duties upon me. One lady who was responsible for the care of a grossly neglected and ill-treated child, told me that it was my fault, because I ought to have come to look after him before. Another told me she "hoped I would come often" to inspect the children under her charge, and that she would only remain on the committee on the condition "that someone else will do the dirty "work." Another told me that she must leave inspection to me because it was thought unladylike. The absence of all sense of humour in such persons is not merely amusing but instructive. And the more truly the supervisors are *ladies*, the less they are afraid to carry out their duties thoroughly, and the less they shrink from "dirty work." H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany sets an admirable example in this respect.

Children under the supervision of ladies who do not inspect them thoroughly are no worse off, but better, than those who are not under the supervision of ladies at all. Ladies are not all perfect any more than any other class of their own or the other sex. And if ladies do not always, men never can, carry out thorough inspection. I must again draw attention to the uselessness of visits made by men. During the past year the children from certain unions have been visited by men guardians, with, I am sure, the very best and kindest intentions, but the result has been only productive of harm, because, to speak quite plainly, men cannot turn up girls' petticoats, take off their stockings, and look at their shoulders, &c.; and without this kind of inspection, it is, as I have said, impossible to ascertain the real facts as to the children's treatment, and it is only guess work. The guess may be right, but there is no means of proving that it is so. Where these gentlemen have merely paid a friendly visit, without reporting, the effect has been only good, and I am glad that the children should have the pleasure of feeling that they are not forgotten, and that kind friends take the trouble of a journey on purpose to see them. But when the visit is intended as an *inspection*, and the guardians have reported to their board on what is *impression*, not *fact*, and *guess* without *proof*, the result has been most mischievous. I have come upon cases of ill-treatment which guardians had previously reported as satisfactory, and the committee have answered me that if the guardians were satisfied they did not see what more was required, and that they did not feel bound to make any more investigations than were necessary thus to satisfy them.

In one such case I found a child grossly ill-treated and neglected. The guardians had visited him among the rest not very long ago, and reported that they could not sufficiently express their admiration of the boarding-out by this committee. The committee urged this in justification of the abuses which I found.

I know how difficult it must be for those living on the spot to believe that cottagers whom they have long known and whom they trust, may deceive them. Those who are the most trusted and left to themselves,

Miss Mason's Report.

are thereby exposed to the greatest temptation; and for this reason my experience has been that those foster-parents who have been in the domestic service of the members of the committees are often among the least satisfactory. I also know how difficult it must be for guardians who have never seen the condition of a neglected or ill-treated child, to realise that these facts may exist under a clean tidy frock or suit, a rosy smiling face, and in a clean comfortable cottage where they are cheerfully received by a pleasant mannered and respectable woman.

On one occasion, after I had reported two children as not clean, a guardian, a gentleman, went down to the country to inquire. He reported, "that the children (one of whom was a girl) now have a bath "every Saturday, and were quite clean when I saw them." Now, may I ask, upon what was this statement founded? It must either have been upon the evidence of his own eyes, or upon some one else's authority. If upon the evidence of his own eyes, he must have undressed the girl as I did, in order to discover the facts of which the committee seeing her constantly, were ignorant; and I cannot believe he did this. Or he must have received his information from the committee, the foster-parents, or the children. As I have so often urged, it is worse than useless to question children, and if he questioned the committee and foster-parents he might as well have done so by post, and saved himself the trouble of the journey. I can scarcely think that the Local Government Board or the guardians would be satisfied with my own reports if my information were gained in this manner. Indeed, this method of inspection adds nothing to the periodical reports already received from the committees. Yet this gentleman's report was well written, and bore every mark of sincerity, interest, and painstaking; and he had evidently no idea that he had not seen everything there was to see. Only "seeing is believing," and nothing else ever opens the eyes of those who in all good faith thus imagine they are inspecting.

The guardians, generally, continue to deal with the cases reported on by me, in an increasingly satisfactory manner.

I have again to acknowledge especially the valuable help of lady guardians of Barton-Regis, Chelsea, St. George's, St. Pancras, and St. Saviour's.

The question and report forms used by the Burton-upon-Trent and the Paddington guardians continue to be the best; and I subjoin those of Burton-upon-Trent as being the last revised.

The following is their report form for committees. It should be observed that the questions are comparatively few, and are directed to matters of fact, not impression. As for instance, where some others ask, "did the child *appear* clean?", this asks, "*Was* the child clean?"

BOARDING-OUT COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE VISITORS.

Extract from the Boarding-out Order, 1889.

ARTICLE VII.—Every boarded-out child shall be visited not less often than once in every six weeks by a member of the boarding-out committee, at the home of the foster parent, and the visitor shall thereupon make a report in writing to the committee, stating the apparent bodily condition and the behaviour of such child, and all reasonable complaints made by, or concerning the child, against or by the foster-parent.

Miss Mason's Report.

The reports shall be forwarded by the boarding-out committee to the guardians not less often than quarterly.

If in the case of any boarded-out child no such report shall be received by the guardians for the space of four consecutive months, the guardians shall either provide for the visiting of such child at the home of its foster-parent by an officer of the guardians at intervals of not more than six weeks, until such reports are again received by them, or shall withdraw the child from the home with all reasonable expedition.

_____ Boarding-out Committee.

Report of a Member of the Boarding-out Committee, for the six weeks ended _____ 189___, of a visit to the child _____ at the home of its Foster-Parents at _____ at _____

1. Date of visit _____
2. Date of last previous visit _____
3. What has been the state of the child's health since the last visit, and is it now in good bodily health? _____
4. Did the child seem well fed? _____
5. Was the child clean? _____
6. Was it well clothed? _____
7. Has the allowance for the child's stock of clothing been properly expended? _____
8. What has been the behaviour of the child? _____
9. Have any complaint's been made respecting the child by the foster parents? _____
10. Has the child made any complaints? _____
11. Is it your opinion that the child is properly cared for and is happy at home, and is the home training of the child good? _____
12. Do you think the child has made satisfactory progress at school? _____
13. Are there evidences that the child's moral and religious training are cared for by the foster parents; Does the child attend regularly at church or chapel, and Sunday school? _____
14. Is the sleeping accommodation for the child quite satisfactory? Has any change been made in it since the last report? _____
15. Has any change taken place in the home since the last report? _____

Miss Mason's Report.

GENERAL REMARKS.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signature of Visitor _____

_____

The foregoing Report was submitted to a meeting of the boarding-out committee on the _____ day of _____ 189___, and ordered to be forwarded to the Guardians of the Poor of the Burton-upon-Trent Union.

Signature of President or Secretary _____

The following form of questions is sent by the Burton guardians to be filled up by the committees in the case of each and every home to which it is proposed to send a child, before the child is sent. If it should be thought that this is a long catechism, it must be said that each and every one of these questions has been found necessary in practice.

THE _____ BOARDING-OUT COMMITTEE.

Particulars respecting the Home in which the Committee proposed to place _____ aged _____ years.

1. Christian and surname of foster-parent _____
2. Age _____
3. Residence _____
4. Married or single _____
5. Widower or widow _____
6. Religious persuasion _____
7. Occupation _____
8. Wages _____
9. Name of employer _____
10. If from home at night _____
11. Earnings of children or other members of the family _____
12. Rent of house _____
13. Number of rooms in the house _____
14. Number of bedrooms _____
15. Number of beds in each _____
16. Number of persons sleeping in each room and bed _____

Miss Mason's Report.

17. Is the child to have a separate sleeping room? If not, what sleeping accommodation is provided? _____
18. How far is the house from the nearest public elementary school? _____
19. How far is the house from the residence of the nearest member of the boarding-out committee? _____
20. Are any other children boarded-out in the home, and, if so, how many, and what are their ages and sex? _____
21. Are any of the foster-parents own children residing in the home, and, if so, how many, and what are their ages and sex? _____
22. Are there any adult lodgers in the house? _____
23. Number, names, and ages of any other persons living in the house, not mentioned above _____
24. Has the foster-parent had boarded-out children before, and, if so, for how long? _____
25. Has the foster-parent ever been in receipt of poor law relief? If so, when, and for how long? _____
26. Is there any person living in the house in receipt of poor law relief? _____
27. Is the foster-parent and are all other inmates of the house, sober, honest, and of otherwise good character? _____

(Signed) _____

Secretary of the above-mentioned Boarding-out Committee.

Dated _____

The Clifton Committee's card for foster-parents continues to be adopted by almost every committee to which I show it, and may now be had from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C. And as the Board have provided me with a supply of printed "Extracts from the Rules of the Clifton Committee," I can give a copy or two to any committee who wish for them, as most do.

It may be as well, again to give the words of the card for foster-parents:—

BOARDING-OUT COMMITTEE.

FORM FOR FOSTER-PARENTS.

1. It is the wish of the committee that the visitor should from time to time examine the child's whole stock of clothing, take off a shoe and stocking, and see the neck and arms, also that the bed and bedding of the boarded-out child should be examined, and the whole house seen. No foster-parents who are doing their duty will resent such inspection, which can only prove their trustworthiness. These inspections are not made on suspicion, but because the visitors are bound to report to the committee, from their own knowledge at first hand.

2. Lodgers are not allowed.

3. The foster-parent must receive the visitor at any hour of the day she wishes to call.

4. No boarded-out child must be sent to the public-house for any purpose whatever.

5. Boarded-out children must be sent regularly to school and to church or chapel, and always in a neat and tidy condition.

6. The clothing must be kept up from the time that the children are first boarded-out; and must be provided out of the allowance made by the guardians.

The following is the list of clothes provided by the guardians for boys and girls when first boarded-out.

* * * * * . . .

My annual report was published separately for the first time, last year, by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, (price 2*d.*) who will continue to publish my reports annually in the same manner. It has been a great satisfaction to me to find how useful it has been. Nearly every committee had provided themselves with a copy, and had carefully noted and remembered the various points I had brought out for the caution and instruction of supervisors.

At the risk of wearisome repetition, I must again urge that the whole boarding-out system rests upon a thorough inspection of the children's actual bodily condition; and that without such partial undressing as I myself always make, it is possible for ill-treatment and neglect to go on undiscovered under the very eyes of a committee who may be seeing the children daily and continually.

I have been accompanied on more than one inspection by a lady guardian of the union to which the children whom I was visiting were chargeable. These ladies were strong advocates of the boarding-out system, and had visited some of the children themselves previously. Their views in each case underwent considerable modification in consequence of what they saw under my methods of inspection. On one of these occasions the lady called with me upon the secretary of the committee, and I took her with us, as usual, when inspecting anywhere for the first time, to see me inspect the children (who were, very properly, at school) in the schoolmistress' house. As usual I took off a shoe and stocking, and I looked at each child's neck, shoulders, and arms, lowering the frock or shirt for the purpose. Some children we found better, and some worse, cared for, than the committee had supposed; but there was nothing seriously amiss till we came to the last, a little girl of about eight. Not only was she dirty and neglected under a clean and tidy outside, but her back, shoulders, and the upper part of her arms were covered with severe bruises. It requires experience to be sure whether bruises have been caused by beating by the foster-parents or not; and my own opinion is formed from the character and situation of the bruises. The school-teachers usually cane on the hands, and would scarcely venture to beat with a stick on the back and arms in the face of the school. Marks of knocks caused in playing are usually found on the legs, elbows, and below the elbows, or on the head and face. But bruises of the character I often see in the hollow between shoulder and elbow can scarcely be caused except by a hard unelastic stick applied horizontally, or nearly so, while the child is held by the other arm; and this is the commonest form of beating by the classes to which the foster-parents belong. On this occasion the child looked terrified at our discovery, knowing that she would suffer for it from her foster-mother. I signalled to the two ladies to say nothing, and after the child was gone, told them how the bruises must have been caused, and by whom. Both of them were horrified, and begged me to call with them upon two members of the com-

Miss Mason's Report.

mittee who had taken the chief part in visiting this child. Accordingly we all three paid them a visit, and told them what we had found. The visitors indignantly refused to believe that the child had been ill-treated by her foster-mother. "We have known her for years," they said, "a most excellent and trustworthy woman. She lives only "a few yards from our house, and our own village nurse is con- "stantly in the house. It is impossible that the foster-mother can "be guilty of this, and impossible that we should not have known "it if she had." "Besides," said one of them "I walked back yester- "day from the Sunday school with that child, and she would certainly "have told me if she had been ill-treated. She was happy, talkative, "and confiding, and there was evidently nothing the matter with her." To this I answered that I had the evidence of my own eyes, and it would be impossible to convince me against it. The committee members replied that the bruises must have been made by some other person, or in some other manner, and begged me to ask the foster-mother whether she had really beaten the child. This I altogether refused, because, as I said, I *knew* she had done it, and would not tempt her to tell an untruth. To tempt anyone to tell an untruth is to make oneself responsible for it. But I said I would give the woman a chance of defending herself by telling her what I had found. I therefore returned to the house (which I had previously inspected), accompanied by the secretary of the committee and the lady guardian, and told the woman what we had found. "I am sure I don't how she has got bruises, I have seen "none upon her" she answered.

"Then," I said, "you could not have washed her. To-day is Monday, "and some of those bruises were made before Saturday, when she ought "to have had her bath. Please call her."

The woman, very unwillingly, said, "I don't know what you want to "see her again for." On my insisting, she called the child, who came up with a face swollen with crying—the evident reason of the foster-mother's reluctance to let me see her. The consequences of my discoveries had already fallen upon the child. I then took her into the house, undressed her before the foster-mother, and, pointing to the bruises, said, "That bruise you made on such and such a day with a stick, this "one the day before, and these others on such a date. And these "long narrow ones across the back of both legs, you made with the "same blow with a stick on such and such a date." Then the foster-mother, seeing that I knew, could no longer deny the fact, and answered; "Well, I know I have a hasty temper, but she was very aggravating."

This is an instance of what I am always urging. Ask no questions. It is both useless and wrong. Tempt no one to add to their faults by untruths. See with your own eyes, and learn to judge by your own experience. Inspectors and supervisors, to have any authority, should be in a position to give information to the persons upon whose conduct they are called upon to judge. To have to ask it from them is to place themselves in a totally false position. It is quite true that it requires a long and wide experience to be able to speak with the confidence I have here described, and that I have unfortunately, had a large experience of ill-treatment of boarded-out children; but the committees have the opportunity of inspecting often, and may gain enough experience for practical purposes by frequency, if not great variety of inspections.

The sequel of this story may also be instructive. As both the lady guardian and the secretary of the committee were with me, they took upon themselves to carry out, on the spot, my recommendation to remove this child, as well as another in the same home, a baby-boy, of whom the foster-parents seemed, so far, really fond; because such a

Miss Mason's Report.

woman could not really be trusted, and though she might pet him now, she might change towards him when older. We carried them both off then and there, and placed them in a good home (the boy only temporarily) with another foster-mother, who had proved herself worthy by the condition in which her own foster-child was found. We returned to see them before leaving the village. The removals were afterwards sanctioned by the board of guardians.

I may add, that the lady guardian left London that morning before 7.30, and that I saw her off by train that night at about 11, with an hour's journey before her and a drive remaining for myself. A good day's work.

I afterwards attended a full meeting of this committee, at which it was resolved to inspect the bodily condition of the children thoroughly in future, using the Clifton card for foster-parents. The two ladies who had so indignantly refused to believe that their favourite foster-mother could have done wrong, were at last convinced, and apologised generously. They urged, however, that if I had come sooner, before, or directly after, the children had first arrived, and instructed them in the proper methods of inspection, such a case could not have occurred. To this I answered that I might be forgiven for doubting whether they would have believed me if I had warned them of the necessity for such inspection to guard against such cases; and that unless I had waited till the children had been here long enough for me to give an actual demonstration of what had occurred, it would have been useless to tell them what might occur. "True," they answered, "we should have "told you that these things might happen elsewhere, but that they "were impossible here, with our own people, and under our own "eyes."

I have now much more confidence in this committee than in many others who have received no such shock.

I have before pointed out, that it is not only useless to question children as to their treatment, but wrong, inasmuch as it tempts them to tell untruths. This is not sufficiently recognised. I have known a whole number of grown-up persons, including educated ladies and gentlemen, cross-question a poor bewildered and frightened child, and then base their opinion that the foster-parent has done no wrong, on the ground that the child is untruthful and not to be believed. It ought to be remembered how difficult it is to teach children generally to speak the truth, and that it is doubly difficult when the foster-parent does not set an example of truthfulness. And in many cases when the child is blamed, the fault is rather that of the foster-parent, who has deliberately taught the child to speak falsehoods with regard to its treatment.

If in rare cases an ill-treated child tells the truth as to its treatment the first time, experience will teach it not to do so a second; for certain punishment awaits it from the foster-parents in whose power it is constantly, and by night and day, in the absence of the committee, who cannot, and should not, be always present to protect it.

During the course of last year, having been engaged in inspections in the neighbourhood of another committee, where I had made a full inspection not long ago, I wrote to the secretary of the committee, and offered to come over and see her and the children, if desired, on one afternoon which was disengaged, in order to see how things were going on generally, and make myself of any use to the committee. It should be observed that, although such a visit is considered an inspection by some persons, I do not so consider it, and I would on no account express an opinion on the treatment or condition of a particular child seen under

Miss Mason's Report.

such circumstances. My visit was not intended to take the place of inspection, but as an addition to it in the form of a friendly visit. The lady accepted my offer, and the children, who were at school in the morning, were there invited to play in her garden in the afternoon to see me there. Of course I found them all clean and tidy in preparation for me, and any examination of their condition would have afforded little information as to their usual treatment. But the lady was very anxious that I should question two little boys of whose treatment she was doubtful. She had questioned them herself to no purpose. I objected strongly, telling her that it was not likely that they would dare to tell me if they were not well treated; or if they did, their foster-mother would in her turn question them as to what had taken place, and they would confess it, and be punished for it. But on the lady's still insisting, I gave way, and by carefully directed conversation, and with as few direct questions as possible, drew from them the information that they were not treated like the foster-parents' own child, had not enough to eat, were given, instead of meat, pieces of fat which the family could not eat, and had never had a bath (till to-day) since they had been here. While this was going on some one else came up, and broke in with the direct question, "Which did you like best, the cottage hospital or where you "are?"; and they answered, "The cottage hospital." After they had gone back to their home, which was close by, the lady said she wished I had partly undressed them to see if what they had said about the absence of washing were true. I answered that it would have been useless, as their foster-mother knew before dinner that I was coming, and would certainly have washed them in preparation. But on the lady still entreating me to do so, I complied, and she sent her daughter to fetch them back. When the young lady arrived, she found their tea on the table and pieces of fat on their plates, but the boys standing up, away from the table, and crying bitterly. The foster-mother explained that they were being thus punished for giggling. The young lady brought them back, and then they told me, with many sobs, that they were being punished for what they had said to us, and especially for having answered that they liked the cottage hospital better than their foster-parents' home. I am glad to be able to add that the committee removed them at once. I have also before pointed out that if a child is well treated by its foster-parents it is a great pity to suggest the reverse by questions implying doubt. Some children are trying and difficult to manage, even by the kindest and wisest of foster-parents, and it is not fair to increase their difficulties by questioning their conduct to the child.

Among the best cases last year was one of a girl about 10 years old, with an elderly widow in fairly comfortable circumstances, and above the average in education and intelligence. The child seemed unusually well brought up, and was thoroughly well cared for in every way. The foster-mother undressed her of her own accord, and without even a suggestion from me, to show me the facts; and afterwards said, "There "may be many better homes than mine, but no nicer child." This woman had, I believe, taken the child for the combined reasons of profit, use, and company in a solitary life. She, I am sure, really loved the child.

But under the same committee were several very unsatisfactory cases, where the foster-parents, on the contrary, urged that no homes nor treatment could be better than their own, and no foster-children more tiresome and undeserving.

A sentimental story is often quoted in support of the boarding-out system, of a child who, when first boarded-out, did not know how to

kiss. Here is one to match it. The housekeeper of a member of the committee just mentioned told me that a boy, who had been boarded-out here since he was quite little, and had been sent to Canada at the age of 17, asked her to kiss him before he left. Because, he said, "he had "never known a mother's kiss; he had never been kissed by a woman, "and would like to have been kissed once by one before he left "England." *Miss Mason's Report.*

There can be no doubt whatever to anyone really acquainted at first, not second-hand, with the boarding-out system, that the foster-parents take the children, as a rule, for the sake of profit and their services. Many committees are avowedly formed for thus helping the poor or working people of their neighbourhood. The sentimental view that the children are taken from love of themselves, and that they inspire "devoted" and romantic attachments, is found more frequently in books and pamphlets than in practice. For instance, one committee complained to me recently that it was hard they should be troubled with regulations, when they got no good themselves by boarding-out, and their sole object in forming a committee was to benefit their poor parishioners. This committee was, nevertheless, one of the most satisfactory.

It is true that there are cases of great mutual attachment between children and foster-parents, but these cases are not the rule, but the exception. There are many more where the foster-parents, having taken the children for the sake of profit or their services, do their duty by them conscientiously, and all the more to their credit that there is no such affection between them, and that some of the children are of troublesome and often repulsively dirty habits. I really do not know how some of these women put up with them as they do, and cannot sufficiently admire their patience and courage.

In my report for 1887–88 I gave the case of a certain "Tommy," whose foster-mother "hoped he might not be taken from her, because "his complaints and habits were so troublesome and repulsive that she "feared his not being treated with care and patience elsewhere. This "child had been placed here by the committee members because no one "else would have him. He was said to be naturally unhealthy, and "his appearance fully confirmed it. His nose had been broken before "he came here, and his front upper teeth knocked out. He had a "discharge from his ears and nose, and had had a bad head, now "nearly cured. His head was mis-shapen, he was rather deaf, could "not speak intelligibly, did not seem of full intellect, and was very "dirty in his habits. These were the reasons which this woman gave "for wishing to keep him; and I was told by others that he had "arrived in a still worse condition, and had much improved, thanks to "her unwearying care."

I re-visited "Tommy" last year. He was now a fine, healthy-looking boy. His head was of a normal shape, and its skin cured; he was only slightly deaf, spoke plainly, his habits were improved, and with regard to his intelligence, he was now in the third standard. His foster-mother deserved all praise for her care of him; she seemed attached to him from the force of what she had done for him, and was certainly strongly attached to another boy whom she had had from two or three years old. She had now three other boys, none of them being brothers, making five in all, contrary to the Board's regulations.* They, also, were very well cared for, though she did not seem to regard

* At Eyke, where, out of the total number of 34 boarded-out children, 22 cases contravened the Regulations. In one house 8 children were boarded out.

Miss Mason's Report.

them with the same affection; and when I told her that I could not say whether she would have to part with them or not, she answered, "I hope not, for I should not like to have to break up my home."

No clearer instance could be given of a foster-parent's avowedly depending upon the children for a living, and yet doing her duty thoroughly by them all, and with affection for some of them, but not for the others.

I continue to find that feeble-minded children, whether girls or boys, are not well treated by foster-parents as a rule, and I am more opposed than ever to boarding them out. One of the chief objects of the boarding-out system is to give the children the benefit of fresh country air. As I have before shown, labouring people have not the time or means for looking properly after their own daughters if of feeble intellect, and cannot attend more to foster-children than to their own. Working people cannot themselves take their children always out to walk or play, and have no one to send out with them. Feeble-minded girls must, therefore, either stop at home without fresh air, or go out to play in fields or lanes unprotected, and without enough sense to be able to take care of themselves. One girl, partly deficient in intellect, was assaulted by a grown-up foster-brother last year.

The establishment of special institutions for the care of feeble-minded girls has been of the greatest value; and I have had the satisfaction of knowing that several such girls whom I found boarded-out have been removed to such institutions on my recommendation. I hope that there may some day be similar institutions for boys. In an account of the Massachusetts, U.S.A., School for the Feeble-minded, both boys and girls, established as far back as 1847, the writer says, "*the boarding-out system is never adopted.*" (The italics are mine.)

I also continue to find the children boarded-out beyond the age of eight or ten are seldom really grafted into the family or regarded with affection, but treated as little servants or drudges. The Braintree Committee, who had 19 children, formally expressed the opinion (at a meeting I attended) that no child should be boarded-out for the first time after the age of six, except in special cases. And I still find that very young children of from two or five, are generally petted and well cared for. One of the best homes which I visited this year was that of a young couple who had been married some years, and had no children of their own. Two boys of about two years old, who could not yet speak, had been placed with them, and nothing could exceed the care bestowed upon them, and the affection with which they seemed to be regarded. The foster-parents evidently looked upon them as their very own, and as treasures. In another case, under the same committee, a couple whose own children were all grown up, also had a boy of two, not yet able to speak. He also was thoroughly well cared for, and they seemed almost as fond of him as the last. The foster-mother had heard that three brothers and sisters of this child were to be boarded-out shortly with other foster-parents in this place, and asked me whether she might not have them all. As I agreed with her that it would be a great pity to separate brothers and sisters, and as the home was satisfactory in every respect, and there was plenty of room, I spoke about it to the committee, who carried out the suggestion and placed the four brothers and sisters thus together, sending others to the homes where they had been promised.

It is still a matter for regret that brothers and sisters are often separated, being sent by the guardians to different, and sometimes far distant, committees. I am sorry for the poor children when they ask me,

Miss Mason's Report.

"Do you know where my sister Mary, or my brother Johnny, are?" or, "I had a brother or sister older than myself at the schools, I should like "to know where they are." Sometimes they tell me that they have written to them and can get no answer. A boy no longer chargeable has quite lately applied to me about his sister who had been sent to Canada. I am almost more sorry for the children who cannot remember whether they had any brothers or sisters or not. It is a pity to sever natural ties without strong reason. Not long ago I asked a girl and boy if a certain Henry, older than themselves, and boarded-out elsewhere, was their brother; they said they could not remember him. Later in the day I found them sitting on a stile, waiting till I came out of another cottage, to tell me that they had been thinking about it, and now they remembered Henry, and would like to know all about him. I know it is very difficult always to find suitable homes for brothers and sisters in the same place, especially if all boarded-out at the same time. Still, I think that with patience and trouble, it might be managed oftener than at present.

The supply of good homes is by no means equal to the demand. The number of boarding-out committees varies almost from week to week according as some become extinct, and others are freshly authorised. At the present date the number is nominally 158. But the number in full working order is really far below this figure. Of this nominal 158 some have been formed only for the purpose of boarding children out with certain individuals; and others, notwithstanding their application for authorisation, have never been able to find any suitable homes. The authority of two to receive any more children has been withdrawn, and of the rest, a large proportion are dying out and intend to receive no more children. I have been asked why they are allowed to die out, and why the Local Government Board does not renew them. The reason is, of course, that the initiative rests with the committees themselves, who are entirely voluntary, and if they find that changes among the committee or foster-parents render the particular locality no longer suitable for boarding-out, they are quite right to give it up. Changes must always take place among the residents, of whatever class, in any locality. The boarding-out system is a natural system, which cannot be regulated in the same manner as an institution. A succession of matrons or officers can be usually secured for a fixed institution; but the supply of suitable foster-parents, homes, and supervisors depends on circumstances quite beyond the power of the Local Government Board or any other authority to control. Country villages, which are the most suitable places for boarding-out, are the most liable to these changes; for the number of houses and residents is the most limited. When the persons who have taken an interest in the boarding-out die, or leave the neighbourhood, their places are not always filled, or may be filled by persons who are not interested in the children, or who are not suitable as supervisors. Those who demand that the Local Government Board should enforce the continuance of particular boarding-out committees do not see that it would mean that they should supply the tenants of the private houses in these places. I continue to receive many applications from boards of guardians for names and addresses of committees whom I can recommend, able to receive children, and have always supplied them with a list of those most likely, giving the preference to new committees, who have, as yet, no children, as offering the first choice of homes; but I have generally found my list quite inadequate. The guardians also frequently send me the names of committees to whom they have written on the recommendation of others, and who have

Miss Mason's Report.

replied that they have what are now styled "vacancies." As a rule these committees are the last I could recommend, either because they have too many children already, or because their work is not satisfactory. I still find, as a rule, those committees the best who keep to a limited number of children in a small area. Quality suffers from quantity.

Any attempt to board out wholesale or on a large scale is likely to be disastrous.

Boarding-out, to be really, not superficially, satisfactory, should be limited to carefully selected cases of children, sent to carefully selected committees, placed in carefully selected homes, and thoroughly supervised.

On 1st November I attended a committee meeting of the Hackney Guardians, in compliance with a special request from them to the Local Government Board, in order to give them information about the boarding-out system, the best methods of carrying it out, and the best committees to which they could send the children. I brought with me a copy of the Local Government Board's printed list of committees, brought up to date, and I marked on it the names of all those at all likely to be able to supply satisfactory homes. The guardians wrote to them all, but none of them could receive any more children, chiefly because their homes had been already filled by other boards of guardians to whom I had recommended them. The Hackney Guardians then wrote to other committees whom I had not recommended to them, and of these only two were willing to receive any children; and in one of these cases the committee was already in agreement with another board of guardians who had refused to send them any more children, considering that they had already as many as they could properly supervise; and in the other case the committee were intending to fill with Hackney children, at least one home from which another board of guardians had removed theirs.

No one could have taken more interest and trouble in the matter than did the Hackney Guardians, but, up to the present, no Hackney children have been boarded out, not from want of will, but from the impossibility of finding satisfactory homes. In saying this, it should be remembered that I am personally acquainted with almost every individual member of every committee, and every individual home, foster-parent, and child boarded-out beyond the limits of the union, and have them all, so to speak, at my fingers' ends.

In another instance, the clerk to the guardians sent me copies of the replies he had received from the committees of whom I had given him a list, and to whom he had applied. None of them could take any children. In one case the answer was that the cottagers refused to take any children under 6*s.* a week each for board and lodging, and in another, that the committee had been formed only for the sake of boarding-out a particular family of children. This last case is not the only one of the kind.

In some few cases, the foster-parents take the children from love of children. In nearly all they take them for the sake of profit and their services, though affection may grow up afterwards; and these cases may be sub-divided into (*a*) the well cared for children, (*b*) the neglected, (*c*) the grossly neglected or positively ill-treated. The majority lie between the classes of the well-cared for and the neglected, where it is difficult to draw an exact and hard and fast line. If not actually drudged, the children are certainly very useful, and many of those whom I do not report as neglected show little or no evidence of care. The results of the boarding-out system are mixed; and I would on no

account board-out a child for whom I was myself responsible, unless with a committee upon whom I could depend in the following points :— *Miss Mason's Report.*

1. The holding of committee meetings at sufficiently frequent intervals, with practical, not merely theoretic, recognition of joint responsibility, and with proper business methods.
2. Proper selection of the homes.
3. The employment of my own methods of supervision and inspection, even in the most trusted cases.

Generally speaking, there has been a very marked improvement in these respects since I first undertook the work of inspection between eight and nine years ago. The standard of homes and of the treatment of the children has been distinctly raised. There is much ground for encouragement, and there is no reason why the system of boarding-out under ladies should not attain perfection.

And I must repeat that it is in the highest degree unjust to conclude that the system of boarding-out beyond the union under committees of ladies is less satisfactory than others on account of the facts brought to light through my reports. The circumstance that these facts *are* thus brought to light, and can be remedied, is the very proof that the system is satisfactory. And my experience convinces me that abuses undiscoverable except by that personal inspection of the children which a woman only has a right to make, at least in the case of girls, may remain hidden, and children may suffer in silence, under a system of inspection by men, or even where ladies do not inspect thoroughly.

I have, &c.

20th April 1894. M. H. Mason.

The President of the Local Government Board.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877–1884.

No. 49.

Report for 1893 by Mr. John Brydone, Inspector.

Sir,

Mr. Brydone's Report.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report as to the execution of the Canal Boats Acts and the observance of the regulations made by the Local Government Board thereunder.

During the year I have visited the authorities of 268 metropolitan, port, urban, and rural sanitary districts, making exhaustive inquiries into their respective modes of carrying out these Acts and the regulations thereunder, and I have found in nearly every instance that the work has been carefully attended to. In some districts I have taken the opportunity to point out the desirability of an increased number of inspections in their particular localities. It is not always the fault of the inspectors that they fail to make many inspections, as they often visit the waterway and do not find any boats, notwithstanding that they may wait for an hour or more at a time or walk for miles along the canal side. I have done so myself on many occasions. One inspector told me that he had made 119 visits and seen only seven boats; another told me of 68 visits to the Trent and Mersey Canal without seeing any

Mr. Brydone's Report.

boats at all, and a third went 138 times to the waterway in his district without any boat coming into it during the time he waited.

On several of the canals I have personally visited the boats, and I am able, therefore, to corroborate thoroughly the statements made by the various inspecting sanitary authorities as to the general character and condition of the boats and the boat-people. Except in cases where a boat just arrived at a wharf after passing through numerous locks, or has just been discharging the cargo, it is very rare to meet with a boat which has its cabin in a dirty condition. I have met with very few cases where the cabins were over-crowded, certainly not one of any gross character; indeed the number of persons on board has seldom exceeded one child beyond the registered number, and that very often only an infant in arms. There are only a few cases met with of females over the age of 12 occupying the cabins other than the wives of the masters; and the one or two instances I have met with personally have invariably been girls about 13 travelling with their parents. There are not nearly so many "chaps" occupying the same cabin as their master and his wife, so that the wooden partition to separate the bed places is not now so necessary. In recent years provision has been made for the "chap" or mate in a forward cabin, or in the far greater number of cases where the steerer has arranged for his wife and children remaining in a house on the land he can now occupy the aft cabin without this particular restriction being required. It does not now need much application on the part of an inspector to find out when a boat requires painting or repairing (unless the boatman working the boat is also the owner of it as well), as the steerer or his wife or mate generally draws attention to any defect in these respects almost before there has been time to enter the cabin to make an examination of it. I heard of one case only during the year in which the inspector was for a time prevented from making his examination of a boat, and in that case the master was intoxicated.

Through the kindness of Mr. R. Prall, the town clerk of Rochester, who placed the steam launch of the Medway Conservancy at my disposal for two days, I was enabled to make a thorough inspection of the greater part of the barges registered and trading on the Medway, in conjunction with Superintendent Broadbridge and his officers, the canal boat inspector for Rochester, along with Mr. Jackling, the canal boat inspector for Maidstone, who joined us on the second day. I was greatly pleased to find the excellent condition, without exception, of every one examined. I have to acknowledge, also, the kindness of Mr. Llewellyn, the manager of the Glamorgan canals for the facilities he afforded me for inspecting all the boats on these waterways. In this I was assisted by Mr. Vaughan, the active officer of the Cardiff Urban Sanitary Authority, who takes great interest in the boat people, and who has examined all the boats which have applied for registration in South Wales. The boats on these canals are for the most part old ones, and the cabins not of the best construction, but they are clean and healthy habitations, generally occupied by a man and youth only. I did not meet with either women or children.

The late coal strike imposed great hardships on the boat population, and it was more particularly hard upon them because, besides having themselves and their families to provide for, they had their horses also to keep, being in the daily hope of seeing a renewal of work. In some districts in Yorkshire, boats were standing for want of work from August to December owing to this strike.

Mr. Brydone's Report.

Though the actual number of inspections in 1893 (whilst greater than in any previous year except 1892) is less than in 1892, still it may be taken as a largely increased one, seeing that owing to the coal strike a great number of the boats were "tied up" for nearly a third of the year, which of themselves would have accounted for a vastly increased number of inspections far beyond the difference (650) between 1892 and 1893. The long continued drought of 1893 also caused a stoppage of traffic in some districts.

It is a well known fact that certain canals are not maintained in such a way as to promote water traffic. Some are in bad repair, banks and locks out of order, others have too small a supply of water to enable full boat loads to be conveyed, so that the carrying by water cannot compete with the railway. In some cases where repairs are being carried out the through communication is interrupted, and the slow rate at which the work is conducted drives the trade away from the water. Some canals are in a very poor condition; when I visited Cirencester in August last I found the condition of the Thames and Severn Canal and the shortness of water such, that no boats had reached Cirencester for some two months previously, and the company had closed the canal, so far as traffic was concerned, between Chelford and Ingletham; this included the portion in the Cirencester Urban Sanitary District, and the workpeople connected with that part of the canal had been either discharged or transferred elsewhere. In December last I was told at St. Helens that the canal there was now very much less used than formerly, owing to the many industrial strikes having so affected those businesses which most used the canals, as to drive them elsewhere. When I visited the Huddersfield Canal at the end of the year I found that for the previous six months all through communication had been suspended owing to alterations and repairs which had been going on at the Standedge tunnel. With the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal a considerable increase of canal boats may be expected in the districts traversed by it, so as to convey the traffic from and to the ships using that waterway.

There were 334 boats registered during 1893, besides which the boats were re-registered owing to structural alterations, and 121 re-registered for other reasons, such as change of owner, change in the name of the boat, &c., &c. There were 87 notices given that a corresponding number of boats were either sunk, broken up, or not intended to be used as dwellings. The number of boats now standing upon the registers of the various registration authorities, is 12,479, but making allowances for boats having been registered first with one authority and then with another, as they changed from hands to hands, boats sunk, broken up, or otherwise dealt with, then the actual number will not exceed 10,000. I doubt if there are quite as many as even that now used as dwellings.

The duty of inspection in 1893 was carried on by 189 urban, 121 rural, 6 metropolitan, and 3 port sanitary authorities, in all 319 authorities. The officers of these authorities examined 30,630 boats, which is equal to every boat having been seen at least three times during the twelve months.

The following tabular statement shows the number of inspections made by the authorities during the past six years. The majority of the 23 authorities "who did not make any inspections" have not in their districts any boats "used as dwellings." Three of them did inspect

Mr. Brydone's Report.

some boats, but the authorities had no record of them, and their late inspectors being dead no particulars could be obtained as to the work they may have done.

Number of Authorities in, who made	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Under 12 inspections -	50	62	55	64	67	64
Over 12 and under 25 „ -	67	52	61	54	59	52
„ 25 „ 50 „ -	73	75	65	67	71	52
„ 50 „ 100 „ -	69	67	71	73	49	57
„ 100 „ 200 „ -	34	39	46	41	33	31
„ 200 „ 300 „ -	11	11	8	8	11	7
„ 300 „ 400 „ -	3	4	3	6	6	5
„ 400 „ 500 „ -	2	1	2	1	1	1
„ 500 „ 600 „ -	—	1	—	1	2	1
„ 600 „ 700 „ -	—	—	—	1	3	2
„ 700 „ 800 „ -	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ 800 „ 900 „ -	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ 900 „ 1000 „ -	1	—	—	—	—	—
Over 1000 „ -	4	5	4	4	4	4
Who did not make any inspections -	23	22	20	35	43	45
Totals - -	339	340	336	356	350	323

As in 1892 so in 1893 there were again only 12 sanitary authorities who examined over 300 boats. Those by whom a larger number of inspections than 300 were made in any of the years of 1888–1893 are set forth and show the comparison in the following table:—

Name of Authority.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Liverpool - -	4,955	4,601	4,370	4,103	4,268	4,500
Hull - -	2,183	2,372	2,088	1,976	1,811	2,043
Manchester -	2,008	2,119	1,422	1,268	1,296	1,187
*Salford - -	1,061	1,326	1,233	1,396	1,280	1,510
Sheffield - -	949	1,092	146	293	681	613
Birmingham -	801	794	778	774	765	867
London Port -	705	353	445	557	624	698
*Uxbridge R. -	498	520	498	622	683	730
Blackburn -	487	499	176	159	354	141
Wolverhampton -	374	309	106	180	293	388
*Bootle - -	321	151	76	100	77	58
Runcorn - -	303	304	300	306	304	303
*Leigh R. - -	263	298	266	306	434	332
Nottingham -	192	151	175	383	513	571
Wigan - -	183	216	249	239	368	341
*Hanley - -	182	302	303	302	265	354
*West Bromwich -	180	299	314	342	307	279
Brentford - -	172	197	176	263	515	118
Stoke-upon-Trent -	About 100	48	72	61	250	450
Burnley - -	92	113	56	76	352	124
*Middlewich -	68	22	304	373	347	—†
*Wallasey - -	44	72	110	465	10	15
Totals - -	16,621	16,158	13,663	14,544	15,797	15,622

* Non-registration authorities.
† No appointment.

Mr. Brydone's Report.

It will be noticed that Liverpool again makes the greatest number of inspections, and that Hull and Manchester make the next highest numbers.

Of the 30,630 boats examined, 28,343 were entered as being in entire compliance with the Acts and regulations. In the remaining 2,287 boats, 2,764 contraventions were met with. These figures show an improvement upon former years, but it must not be inferred that anything like the number of 2,764 different contraventions existed, as many of them I know are met with by more than one inspector, and each necessarily enters the contravention as found by him. I have known instances of boats being seen by three or four inspectors on one journey and each recorded the same contraventions against the same boat. The following table gives a list of the contraventions met with, and the number of each, and it also gives a comparative statement with the three previous years :—

	Nature of the Contraventions.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
I.	Boats not registered	190	185	217	252
II.	Non-notification of change of master	95	47	60	108
III.	Boats without certificates	503	599	559	637
IV.	Certificates not identifying owner and boat	114	118	125	122
V.	Boats not properly marked	338	394	361	400
VI.	Cabins overcrowded	108	109	112	121
VII.	No proper partition separating the sexes	48	60	46	41
VIII.	Females over 12 improperly occupying	19	26	27	48
IX.	Cabins not in a cleanly condition	224	337	319	404
X.	Cabins not sufficiently ventilated	41	41	24	172
XI.	Cabins requiring to be painted	530	355	358	546
XII.	Woodwork of cabins dilapidated	417	448	417	270
XIII.	Removal of bilge water not attended to	34	56	31	26
XIV.	Boats being without pumps	12	20	20	24
XV.	Refusing to admit the local inspector	1	5	2	3
XVI.	Boats without proper water vessel	105	79	90	87
XVII.	Without the requisite double bulk-heads	49	44	33	56
XVIII.	Non-notification of infectious disease	36	14	11	19
	Totals	2764	2,937	2,812	3,336

In the case of 1,542 inspections made by 40 of the registration authorities, and 2,409 inspections made by 92 non-registration authorities, in all 3,951 inspections by 132 authorities, there was not a single contravention of either the Acts or regulations met with, and the following six authorities were the only ones who met with more than 50 boats contravening some one or other of the sections of the Acts or regulations, viz. :—

By the Uxbridge Rural Sanitary Authority, 51 boats.
" Birmingham Urban " 72 "
" Wolverhampton Urban " 82 "
" Manchester Urban " 83 "
" Hull Port and Urban " 291 "
" Liverpool Urban " 300 "

The number of boats with contraventions on board met with by these authorities in 1892 were Uxbridge 70, Birmingham 81, Wolverhampton 72, Manchester 128, Hull 310, and Liverpool 350, or 142 more in 1892 than in 1893.

Mr. Brydone's Report.

The nature and number of the infringements met with by the three authorities who detected the greatest number during the year are set forth below :—

Liverpool.	Hull.	Manchester.	Nature of Infringement.
60	10	1	Boats were not registered.
—	35	29	Change of masters not notified.
48	51	17	Masters without certificates.
—	54	—	Certificates not identifying.
37	71	24	Boats not properly marked.
—	—	6	Cabins overcrowded.
5	—	4	No partition separating the sexes.
—	6	—	Females improperly occupying.
38	7	9	Cabins dirty.
73	62	35	Cabins required painting.
12	6	—	Defective ventilation.
146	50	22	Cabins more or less dilapidated.
—	1	3	Accumulation of bilge water.
—	1	5	Without proper water vessels.
42	—	1	Without requisite double bulkheads.
461	354	156	Totals.

In order to remedy these infringements, the Liverpool Authority took legal proceedings in 9 cases, and issued 456 notices, of which 435 have been complied with, and 21 are still the subject of correspondence. Hull took no legal proceedings, but issued 354 notices; as to these, 342 certificates have been returned, proving compliance with the Acts, &c., and the remaining 12 are still being followed up. In 13 cases, Manchester took legal proceedings and issued 83 notices, receiving 58 certificates, proving the infringements to be remedied, and leaving 25 still to be dealt with. Legal proceedings were also taken in 3 cases each by the London Port Sanitary Authority and by the Coventry Urban Sanitary Authority; in 2 cases each by the Birmingham Urban and Tadcaster Rural Sanitary Authorities, and in one case each by the Bicester Rural, Chester Rural, Heston and Isleworth, Runcorn, Southall, Norwood, and Warrington Urban Sanitary Authorities, in all 38 cases, as compared with 73 in 1892. The following were the offences prosecuted under the Acts :

8 boats not-registered.
2 „ not properly marked.
4 cabins overcrowded.
9 „ without proper partition to separate the sexes.
3 females over age improperly occupying cabins.
9 dirty cabins.
2 cabins requiring to be painted.
1 cabin dirty and requiring repainting.

38 cases in all.

In 33 of the above cases fines were inflicted, and the costs incurred had to be paid; 1 case was withdrawn; and 4 were dismissed with cautions. Considering the number of contraventions met with, the number which the authorities found it necessary to take into court is very small indeed, and the chief reason why even these were proceeded against was, that the owners persistently refused to take any action to

Mr. Brydone's Report.

remedy the infringement, notwithstanding repeated warning and notices. The case dealt with by the Heston and Isleworth Urban Sanitary Authority, which resulted in the maximum fine of 40*s.* and costs, will, I trust, be the means of preventing a recurrence of the complaints of numerous inspectors in the midland counties and on the canals between there and London. The party summoned was the same as was entered in the certificate as the owner, but, on the case being heard, a letter was produced stating that the said party had been dead some years. It appeared that the business was carried on by the widow and son, and consequently a summons was re-issued with the above-named result.

Most of the cases of infringement have been remedied without recourse to the aid of the law courts, and by the more simple means of the printed notice forms, which I have commented on in previous reports, and which now are generally adopted with marked success throughout the whole country. There were 2,254 of these issued during the year, and 1,756 certificates had been returned, intimating that the contraventions complained of had been remedied. In the case of the certificates not yet returned, some of the notices had been issued late in the year, and the time allowed had not expired at the 31st of December, whilst others had complied, but failed to send in the certificates. More than one contravention is frequently mentioned on the one form, whilst numerous minor complaints have been remedied on the mere verbal remonstrance of the inspector. These certificates are brought before me on the occasion of my visits to the various authorities, and no better proof can be afforded of the real work done in the way of observing and remedying breaches of the Acts and regulations.

In 1893 only 11 boats were detained in order to be cleansed for reasons other than the existence of infectious disease, a fact which, in itself, speaks highly for the condition in which these water homes are now kept.

The cases of infectious disease during 1893 have been more numerous than previously. These were met with in 29 different boats, but more than one case was sometimes met with in one boat, and more than one authority sometimes dealt with the same cases. The number of boats, however, is correct, and the cases met with were 18 of small-pox, 13 of scarlet fever, 10 of typhoid fever, 2 of diphtheria, and 1 of erysipelas. The danger to the community at large in the spread of infectious disease by means of canal boats travelling, as they do, from town to town, justifies more than a passing remark, and the following detailed particulars of some of the cases are not only interesting but instructive.

In a boat occupied by a man, his wife, and a youth, all belonging to Northwich, the woman had contracted small-pox when absent on a voyage, and on returning home she, not knowing, so it was stated, that she had small-pox, left her clothes on shore to be washed, and while on this journey through the district they halted for a time, and all three of them mixed with their friends, afterwards passing on with their boat into Runcorn. Here the case was discovered and duly dealt with, but in the meanwhile it had left the Northwich people seven cases of small-pox, and the progress of the disease was only arrested after much suffering and one death. The cases were isolated as well as possible, and every infected article was disinfected or destroyed. The result of this case has been that a more careful watch is now being kept upon the canal for suspicious cases of sickness, and preparation has been

Mr. Brydone's Report.

made for more complete isolation by the erection of a hospital for that purpose.

The experience of the master of the boat "Wonder" is happily rare to be met with among the boat people; but his case was, to him, a very sad experience. His boat was first met with in Hull on the 31st of August, when his wife was removed to the hospital suffering from typhoid fever. The bedding was disinfected and the cabins fumigated. On the 19th of the following month, a son and daughter of the same master, suffering also from typhoid fever, were removed from the boat to the hospital, the bedding and clothing being disinfected, and the cabins fumigated for the second time; then, on the 25th of September, another daughter was found ill with typhoid, and she too was removed to the hospital. The authority then took the beds and bedding and destroyed them, and again fumigated the cabins. In each case the certificates as to proper cleansing and disinfecting were duly made out and handed to the master. The man then proceeded with his boat on his voyage towards Huddersfield. At Wakefield his boat was again stopped, and the two remaining children were examined by the medical officer of health, and pronounced to be also suffering from typhoid fever. The medical officer of health would have had them at once removed to the Corporation Hospital if he had not been unable to isolate them from the small-pox patients that were already there. The boat was therefore allowed to go on to its destination, and the sanitary authority of Wakefield notified the particulars of the case to the sanitary authority of Huddersfield. At the latter place the boat arrived on the 7th of October, and the medical officer of health there told me that he lost no time in having both children removed to the hospital, and took every measure possible to prevent any spread of the disease—destroying all the food, emptying and disinfecting the water casks, and putting all the clothing through their steam disinfector. The discharges from these two patients were thrown into the river, as usual, on their way from Wakefield, a practice to be seriously condemned but not so easily prevented.

I investigated very closely into a case of small-pox which was heard of, first of all, in Radcliffe, near Bolton. The details showed the carelessness and indifference manifested by some people when suffering from disease, and by those who are associated with persons who are ill.

The case in question was one met with on board a boat named the "Ada," which was working in pairs with the "Una," and travelling together with four other boats, the inmates of all six boats being upon friendly terms.

The "Ada," in company with the other five boats, passed into the Little Lever sanitary district, and after lying at the locks there for some hours, returned to the Radcliffe district, still having the patient in the boat, accompanied by some of the people from the other boats, who assisted to transfer the patient from the boat into the ambulance-van which conveyed him to the Monsal Hospital, in Manchester.

The "Ada," after being disinfected at Radcliffe, and the other five boats at Little Lever, then proceeded to Manchester, where the canal-boat inspector, who had been apprised of the case, and instructed by the medical officer of health for the city, isolated the boats, and again disinfected them, as well as every article of clothing and bedding. He also induced all the occupants of the six boats to be vaccinated. That serious results did not follow the indiscriminate actions of these people is mainly due to the painstaking and efficient action of the three canal boat inspectors connected with the case.

Mr. Brydone's Report.

In most cases, where necessary, both owners and masters are willing to allow their boats to be treated as temporary hospitals for any case discovered on board of their own boats, and to permit them to be isolated, so that the cases on board may be dealt with there, and wait until the medical officer of health gives the certificates that they are free to proceed. Such is well illustrated by the treatment of two patients with small-pox on board the "Daw" and the "William," at Nantwich. As the latter boat worked in pairs with the "Bat," so all three boats were isolated on the canal at Nantwich, and medical assistance and food were supplied to the inmates, whilst a special inspector was appointed to watch them until disinfection had been carried out. The isolation and attention were as thorough as possible; but one of the boats was certainly not in a good condition. The "William" and the "Bat" worked pairs, and gave further evidence of the difficulties in dealing with such boats under certain circumstances. The crews of both were so mixed up that both boats had to be isolated when the case of small-pox was discovered on the "William," and it was found impossible to properly accommodate the families upom them.

The authorities generally are alive to the importance of watching canal boats, in case they should introduce infectious disease into their district. Take as an instance the action at York. No case of infectious disease was heard of there all last year, but the authority stationed a medical officer at the Naburn locks (through which all boats must pass before entering the city) from September to November, to keep watch day and night, lest any case of cholera or other disease might find its way there on any of the boats coming from Goole, Hull, or Grimsby; and, further, they had a floating hospital prepared similar to the one at Goole and other Humber ports.

In concluding this my tenth report under these Acts, it is with feelings of more than ordinary satisfaction and pleasure that I most emphatically affirm that they continue to exercise the most beneficial influence on the entire boat population, restricting the occupation of the cabins to reasonable, moderate, and decent limits. They have also operated immensely in reducing the number of women and children travelling with the boats. The women, feeling more and more that the employment is not a suitable one for them, and that the cabin homes are no proper place for the rearing of their young children, whilst the men are not insensible to nor unappreciative of the advantages of a home on the land.

I have, &c.

JOHN BRYDONE,
Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts.

To
The Right Honourable
George John Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

Metropolitan Water Supply.

No. 50.

Report for the Year 1893, by Major-General A. de C. Scott, Water Examiner appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

Sir,

I beg to submit a Report in reference to the results of the periodical inspections made by me as Water Examiner under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, and dealing also with the general condition of the Metropolitan Water Supply, and the works in progress for its extension and improvement.

The Directors of the several Water Companies have courteously furnished during the past year returns containing statistics under the following heads which have been included in the intermediate Reports which I have rendered to the Board month by month;

(1.) Intakes.
(2.) Situation of works.
(3.) Total volume which may be drawn daily.
(4.) Average daily supply during the month.
(5.) Per-centage delivered for other than domestic purposes.
(6.) Number of supplies to houses.
(7.) Number of houses on constant supply.
(8.) Estimated population supplied.
(9.) Number, area, and capacity of subsiding and storage-reservoirs for unfiltered water.
(10.) Number and capacity of storage-reservoirs for filtered water.
(11.) Number and horse-power of engines.
(12.) Number of miles of water-pipes.
(13.) Number of miles of water-pipes in the Metropolis.
(14.) Number of miles of streets with water-pipes constantly supplied.
(15.) Number of hydrants, fire-plugs, and fire-cocks.
(16.) Greatest lift by steam-power.
(17.) Greatest and least pressure in feet in the districts supplied.
(18.) Number and area of filter-beds and depth of materials.
(19.) Area of filter-beds cleaned during each month.

I have been this year again indebted to the Directors and their officers for information in regard to the works in progress, and the extension of the system of constant supply, which has been supplied for the purpose of this Report.

As the statistics and the special features of each year's working will be better apprehended if the main characteristics of the system of supply controlled by the Metropolitan Water Companies, and the circumstances affecting the system, are recalled to mind, and with a view, moreover, of rendering it unnecessary to refer to the Reports relating to past years, a certain amount of what may be called standing information is repeated from year to year.

Evidence given in June 1892 before the Royal Commission on Water Supply has shown that the data available for estimating the population and the number of houses supplied by the Water Companies individually

Major Gen. Scott's Report.

are imperfect; and it must be borne in mind that the results, as given in these reports, although carefully considered, represent nothing more than a fairly close approximation to the actual facts.

As certain of the Companies, in evidence given before the late Royal Commission on the Metropolitan Water Supply, have claimed specific reductions in the quantities of water returned by them to the Water Examiner as "supplied," as an allowance for an escape of water owing to defects in pumps and short stroke in Cornish engines, deductions at the rate of 7 per cent. have been made from the gross quantities reported for 1893 by the Chelsea, East London, Grand Junction, Kent, and Southwark and Vauxhall Companies.

The population supplied by each of the eight Metropolitan Water Companies on the 31st December 1893, was approximately as follows:—

East London	1,174,447
New River	1,141,000
Southwark and Vauxhall	778,910
Lambeth	610,808
West Middlesex	571,257
Kent	480,360
Grand Junction	380,836
Chelsea	270,973

Certain information has been furnished by the Registrar-General's Department with reference to the relation existing between the number of "supplies," so called, or connections with the Companies' mains made at the cost of private consumers or local authorities, in the various parishes of "Water" London, and the population in such several parishes. Data have thence been derived regarding the average number of persons per supply in the case of each of the Water Companies.

From these data the results shown in detail in Table I. of the Appendix to this Report, and the returns of population and water-supply for the thirteen years 1881–1893, given in Table II. have been derived.

The directors of the several Companies concerned are free from responsibility as regards the figures relating to population actually inserted in this Report.

The water delivered by the eight Companies above mentioned is derived from the Rivers Thames and Lee, from Chadwell Springs in the Lee Valley, and from wells in the chalk formation. Of these last there are 17 on the north side of London, of which 13 are within the district of the New River Company and 4 in that of the East London Company, and 11 on the South, all of which are within the district of the Kent Company. The Grand Junction, the Southwark and Vauxhall and the West Middlesex Companies draw water from the Thames at Hampton. The Chelsea and the Lambeth Companies have placed their intakes at West Molesey and the East London Company at Sunbury on that river.

The portion of the basin of the Thames which is above the intakes of the Water Companies contains about 3,500 square miles and over the larger proportion of this area the surface is formed of permeable and water-bearing strata. The drainage area of the Lee above the East London intake is about 500 square miles.

The dry-weather flow of the Thames and the Lee is maintained by springs issuing from the water-bearing strata, such springs being in fact the overflow of rain-water which has fallen at higher levels and penetrated the permeable formations. These and notably the chalk and

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

oolites act the part of enormous and never failing reservoirs. The effect of these permeable formations in regulating the discharge of the river is evidenced by the comparatively small waterway of bridge arches, which, as the result of experience, has been provided for tributary streams in the chalk district, as compared with that which has been found necessary in the clay districts for equal drainage areas. The range of variation in the volume of discharge of the river is limited by the absorption of rain into the ground and its redelivery by springs, and in respect of equability of flow throughout the year the Thames is probably superior to all other lakeless rivers in this country.

The regulation of the flow of the Thames is effected by the detention of a considerable portion of the rainfall by the permeable formations, oolites, chalk, sands, and gravels, which occur within so large a proportion of the total area of the basin. This portion of the rainfall is either absorbed by the vegetation, or evaporated, or passed into the body of these formations, and, as already stated, slowly re-delivered into the water channels in the form of spring-water.

The mean daily discharge of the Thames at Kingston is 1,300 million gallons.

This estimate is founded on the results of observations carried out at Teddington Weir by the Thames Conservancy, extending over a period of nine years, but a large proportion of these are of a character which cannot be assumed to give more than roughly approximate values, and the estimate must be considered to be subject to considerable correction when the record of the level of the water above the weir now automatically registered has been sufficiently extended.

The quantity of water daily abstracted for the use of the Metropolis (which is limited to a maximum of 130 million gallons in 24 hours) is but a small fraction of the average discharge, and as the characteristics of the river and its bed are a result of the whole volume discharged, and are particularly controlled by the flow during floods, which is sometimes twenty times the dry weather volume, it is clear that the withdrawal of the quantity taken by the Companies can have no appreciable effect on the régime of the river in a general sense.

The question of real importance is the relation between the volume of discharge of the river and that necessarily abstracted, during exceptional droughts in the summer, when the first is at or near its minimum and the second simultaneously approaches to a maximum. This question derives its importance mainly from the fact that the Metropolitan Water Companies collectively cannot impound more than seven days supply of water at the present summer rate of consumption, and practically* they must take from the rivers and other sources day by day the quantity required by the population.

If reservoirs were constructed on a large scale for the purpose of impounding the river water during freshets, the influence of the minimum or dry weather flow of the Thames as a factor limiting the capacity of the river for the supply of the Metropolis would be to a considerable extent eliminated. It would, moreover, be practicable, whenever the river water was of better quality than that stored, to draw from the tail-end of a reach for the supply of the Metropolis, while discharging from the reservoirs a compensating supply into the head of the next lower reach.

Water is drawn from the Lee near Ware in Hertfordshire by the New River Company, and conveyed by a branch cut into the artificial channel known by the name of the New River. Into this channel also

* The East London Company must be excepted from this statement.

flows water from various chalk wells which is pumped up as occasion requires. The New River conveys the whole supply to London. *Major-Gen. Scott's Report.*

The East London Company derives a supply from the river Lee close to Chingford Mill. The water gravitates into large settling reservoirs with a capacity of 900 million gallons. This Company supplements its supply from wells in the chalk at Chingford, Waltham Abbey, Walthamstow, and Lee Bridge, and, as already stated, from the Thames at Sunbury, whence it can take water to the extent of 10 million gallons per day. Gaugings at Fielde's Weir carefully carried out, and extending from 1850 to 1868, resulted in assigning to the Lee at that part of its course a mean daily volume of discharge of about 109 million gallons, including the Companies' supply. On the other hand it was shown that in the months of June, July, August, and September of dry years, the volume of discharge, including the Companies' supplies, did not exceed 45½ million gallons. The East London Company have recently supplied a statement of the flow of the River Lee at Fielde's Weir, extending over the 12 years 1880 to 1891, both inclusive. In this case the average daily flow appears to have been 116 million gallons per 24 hours, and the volumes recorded have not been increased by the addition of the quantities of water daily abstracted by the New River Company from the river at Ware, higher up the stream, which was the course adopted in the framing of the earlier statement. Thus, the more recent gaugings result in ascribing to the River Lee an average daily flow exceeding that shown by the gaugings of 1850 to 1868 by 30 million gallons, equivalent to an increase of 27 per cent. of the earlier average. The later gaugings do not, however, give a larger average discharge for the four successive driest months than the earlier ones. The daily supply required in the districts served by the New River and East London Companies, which derive from the Lee, has already averaged, during one month, a total of 86 million gallons. In the case of the Lee, therefore, the relation between the minimum flow and the supply required by the Companies which draw from it is very different from that which obtains in the case of the Thames.

The remarks made above with reference to the effect of the construction of storage reservoirs for the purpose of impounding the water of the Thames on the question of supply, apply also to the case of the River Lee.

The rainfall, so far as it affects the volume of surface drainage, is a factor which largely influences the quality of the river-derived waters. The amount of organic impurity present is always greater during seasons of flood. The volume also of springs, and consequently the dry weather supply in the Rivers Thames and Lee, is to a great extent dependent on the winter and early spring rains. The relation of these in each year to the average is a matter of considerable importance, for it is desirable that the true causes of variation in the quality of the water supplied, or in the quantity derivable from underground sources should be traced out, and that by a series of recorded observations the worst possible phase of recurring conditions may be known and provided for.

It has been considered proper to include in these Annual Reports such statistics of rainfall within the Thames basin and record of the volume of flow of the river as are available, however partial and imperfect, in recognition of the fact that such details are intimately connected with the subject of the Metropolitan Water Supply.

The following is a statement of the rainfall during 1893 at 12 stations within the watershed of the Thames, and the average rainfall of 10 years, which has been compiled by Mr. G. F. Symons, F.R.S. The

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

averages for each month of 1893 over the whole basin are compared below, with the means of the averages over the basin for 10 years.

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Means of Averages of 12 Stations, 1870-79	2·69	1·85	1·64	2·09	2·01	2·30	2·53	2·69	2·56	2·75	2·60	2·21	27·92
Averages of 1893	2·03	3·35	0·31	0·11	1·20	0·98	2·85	1·59	1·22	3·32	2·29	2·48	21·73
	−0·66	+1·50	−1·33	−1·98	−0·81	−1·32	+0·32	−1·10	−1·34	+0·57	−0·31	+0·27	−6·19

The rainfall of 1893 was, it will be seen, 22 per cent below the average.

The months during which percolation of rain into the soil is usually most favoured by atmospheric influences are those included between the 1st October and the 31st March. The following statement shows the amount of rainfall during the six months referred to for the seasons 1886–87 to 1892–93, and the average over 10 years for the same period of the year :—

1886–87	15·37 inches.
1887–88	12·26 „
1888–89	13·29 „
1889–90	11·42 „
1890–91	8·15 „
1891–92	15·93 „
1892–93	13·11 „
Average, 1870–79	13·74 „

The following is a statement of the total rainfall in 1893 at each of the stations of observation referred to :—

Stations of Observation.	Average, 1870-79.	Average, 1880–89.	1893.	Difference from Average, 1870–79.	Difference from Average, 1880–89.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Alton	35·52	32·20	27·31	−8·21	−4·89
Banbury	—	28·57	20·04	—	−8·53
Basingstoke	25·92	24·79	22·35	−3·57	−2·44
Devizes	—	30·84	27·97	—	−2·87
Dorking	—	32·60	23·70	—	−8·90
Harlow	26·46	23·98	18·23	−8·23	−5·75
Hitchin	25·67	25·05	20·77	−4·90	−4·28
London	27·24	25·45	19·80	−7·44	−5·65
Maidstone	26·06	24·59	21·96	−4·10	−2·63
Oxford	26·02	26·19	16·57	−9·45	−9·62
Stroud	31·82	30·91	22·16	−9·66	−8·75
Winslow	28·43	27·97	20·20	−8·23	−7·77

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

I am indebted to the Thames Conservancy Board for a statement of the daily volume of flow of the River Thames at Teddington Weir during 1893. As has been usual since 1887, the statement which succeeds has been prepared by adding to the flow during each day at the weir, as supplied by the Conservancy, the quantity of water abstracted on the same day by the Companies collectively, and by obtaining from the corrected volumes the maximum, the minimum, and the average daily flow, including the supplies of water to the Metropolis, and also the per-centage of such daily flow abstracted for delivery to the Companies' districts. The lowest gauging of the year 1893 was recorded on the 21st August, when the "corrected" volume of discharge was 252·2 million gallons, represented by 141·3 million gallons passing over the weir, and 110·9 millions previously abstracted for water supply. In that month 31·8 per cent. of the average daily volume of discharge was abstracted.

1893.

STATEMENT of the Corrected Volumes of the Average Daily Discharge of the River Thames at Teddington Weir, the Maximum and Minimum Daily Discharge for each Month of the Year, the Per-centage of the Average Daily Discharge of each Month for Ten Years, represented by the Average Daily Discharge of 1893, and the Per-centage of the Average Daily Discharge withdrawn for the Metropolitan Supply.

Month.	Average Daily Discharge.	Maximum Daily Discharge.	Minimum Daily Discharge.	Per-centage of the Average Daily Discharge for 10 Years, 1883-92, represented by the Average Daily Discharge in 1893.	Per-centage of Average Daily Discharge of 1893, withdrawn for the Metropolitan Supply.
	Mill.Galls.	Mill.Galls.	Mill. Galls.	%	%
January	1,654·6	2,681·5	646·5	76·2	6·1
February	3,021·4	5,693·5	1,878·5	125·5	3·1
March	2,258·0	5,603·3	1,113·3	130·4	4·1
April	919·5	1,154·8	674·8	72·0	10·8
May	622·1	1,025·2	485·2	61·2	17·7
June	440·5	513·7	369·7	60·0	25·7
July	396·0	464·7	288·3	64·0	28·0
August	348·6	443·9	252·2	65·3	31·8
September	298·3	350·7	258·0	59·0	36·7
October	493·7	856·6	304·0	52·8	20·7
November	505·7	771·1	312·1	33·3	19·5
December	1,080·8	2,401·6	406·6	59·1	8·9

Two and a half millions of people in the north and east of the Metropolis depend, as to nine-tenths of their water supply, on the River Lee, and the underground water stored in its basin.

I have been favoured by the Directors of the East London Company with a statement showing the average daily discharge of the Lee at Fielde's Weir for each month of the year 1893, and to the volumes so given have been added the average volumes abstracted during each month by the New River Company at their intake higher up the stream. The "Average daily discharge" given in the following table represents, therefore, the discharge which would have occurred over the weir, if no water had been diverted from the Lee into the New River at its head.

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

1893.

STATEMENT of the Corrected Volumes of the Average Daily Discharge of the River Lee at Fielde's Weir, the Per-centage of the Average Daily Discharge of each Month for Nine Years represented by the Average Daily Discharge of 1893, and the Per-centage of the Average Daily Discharge withdrawn for the Metropolitan Supply.

Month.	Average Daily Discharge.	Per-centage of the Average Daily Discharge for 9 Years 1884-92, represented by the Average Daily Discharge in 1893.	Per-centage of Average Daily Discharge of 1893, withdrawn for the Metropolitan Supply.
	Mill. Galls.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January	193·2	109·7	30·9
February	281·9	176·4	18·5
March	162·4	110·8	33·2
April	94·9	87·4	58·6
May	80·1	65·1	67·4
June	62·1	72·2	86·0
July	59·0	74·1	85·2
August	55·9	79·8	90·3
September	51·9	86·8	92·6
October	54·6	60·7	86·2
November	65·6	45·5	76·5
December	100·6	62·3	52·6

The per-centage abstraction shown in the last column is in part derived from the store of water accumulated in the East London Reservoirs.

The following table exhibits the relation between the average daily volume of discharge of the Lee and the average volume of water withdrawn from that river for the supply of the Metropolis.

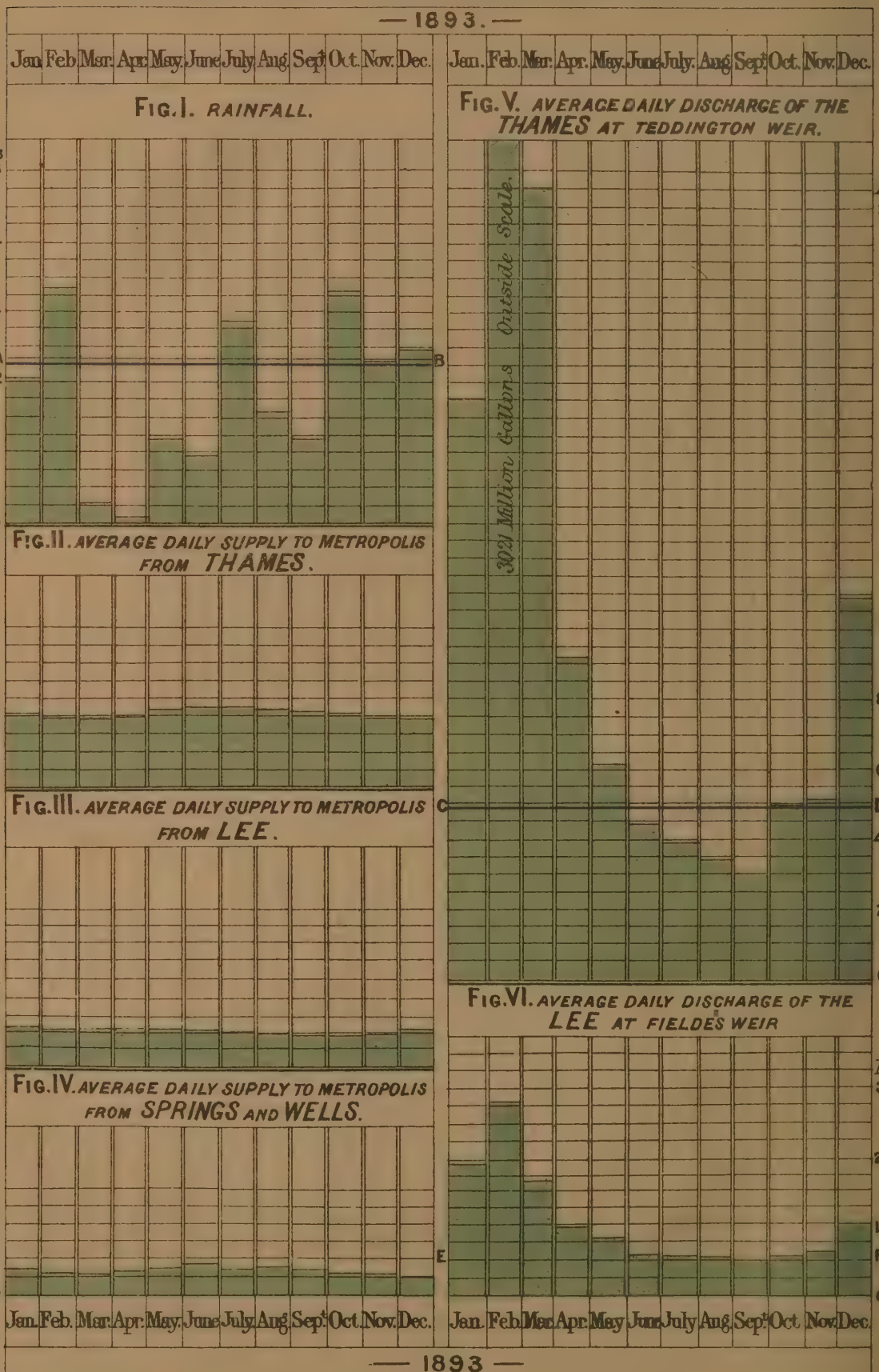
STATEMENT of the Corrected Volume of the Average Daily Discharge of the River Lee at Fielde's Weir during each Month of the Year 1893, and the average daily supply by the Lee-deriving Companies, exclusive of pond water for road-watering.

Month.	Average Daily Discharge.	Average Daily Supply by the Lee-deriving Companies.			
		From the River Lee and from Storage Reservoirs supplied by the Lee.	From Springs and Wells in the Lee Valley.	From the River Thames.	Total.
	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.
January	193·2	59·7	20·4	4·5	84·6
February	281·9	52·2	16·9	4·1	73·2
March	162·4	54·0	15·4	3·2	72·6
April	94·9	55·6	17·3	3·9	76·8
May	80·1	54·0	21·0	7·4	82·4
June	62·1	53·4	25·3	6·9	85·6
July	59·0	50·3	23·9	7·6	81·8
August	55·9	50·5	25·9	7·2	83·6
September	51·9	48·1	20·9	7·9	76·9
October	54·6	47·1	19·2	7·9	74·2
November	65·6	50·2	15·8	7·2	73·2
December	100·6	53·0	13·9	4·2	71·1

The New River Company derives its supply from the Lee and from wells in the Lee Valley; the East London Company from the Lee, from wells in the Lee Valley, and from the Thames.

THE THAMES BASIN.

DIAGRAMS OF RAINFALL RIVER DISCHARGE & WATER SUPPLY.



A. B. *Line of Mean Monthly Rainfall.*

C. D. *Line of Mean of five years average daily Discharge for July, August, and September.*

E. F. *Line of Discharge during June, July, August, and September of five dry years determined by Mr. Beardmore.*

Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Lith. 63, Cr. ter Lane 62157.94

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

If we assume that the River Lee Conservancy withdrew from the river 2½ million gallons per day during July, August, and September for lockage on the navigation, the volume available for the Water Companies would have been reduced to an average of 56·5 million gallons in July, 53·4 millions in August, and 49·4 million gallons per day in September.

In the diagram attached to this Report representations of the rainfall in the basin of the Thames, including the Lee, the discharges of these rivers, so far as records are available, and the volumes of water derived from them and from wells respectively during 1893, have been combined.

In Figure 1 the rainfall of each month during 1893 is represented in depth fallen, by the height of the shaded column; the dotted line drawn across the series of columns for the 12 months indicating by its height above the base line of the figure the depth of mean monthly rainfall, derived from observations during the 10 years 1870–79. By the term "mean monthly rainfall" is here meant one-twelfth of the mean annual rainfall of the 10 years referred to, or the depth which would fall in a month if an equal proportion of the mean annual rainfall fell during each month of the year. It should be noticed that the scale for rainfall not being the same as that for river discharges and supply the columns are not strictly comparable in the two cases.

Figure 2 is a representation of the volumes withdrawn monthly from the Thames by the Water Companies collectively.

In Figure 3 the volume of water withdrawn each month from the Lee, and from stored Lee water, for the supply of the Metropolis, is represented.

Figure 4 shows the volumes similarly drawn from wells and springs.

In Figure 5 the discharges of the Thames in each month of the year at Teddington Weir are plotted, and also a line of mean discharge for the months of July, August, and September derived from five years' observations.

Figure 6 shows the discharge of the Lee during each month derived from the table on page 194.

The precise volumes of water daily withdrawn from the Thames, the Lee, and springs and wells, respectively, during each month of 1893, and representing those plotted on the diagram are recorded below.

Months.	The Thames.	The Lee.	Springs and Wells.	Total.
	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.	Mill. Galls.
January	101·5	59·7	35·0	196·2
February	93·5	52·2	30·0	175·7
March	93·3	54·0	28·6	175·9
April	99·8	55·6	31·8	187·2
May	110·2	54·0	36·4	200·6
June	113·2	53·4	41·2	207·8
July	111·0	50·3	38·8	200·1
August	110·9	50·5	41·5	202·9
September	109·5	48·1	35·7	193·3
October	102·4	47·1	33·0	182·5
November	98·8	50·2	29·4	178·4
December	96·6	53·0	27·2	176·8

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

It is well known that in the Thames Valley there are extensive deposits of gravel or sand more or less mixed with loam. These are largely developed on the north side of the river between Maidenhead and London, and are also met with in the neighbourhood of Molesey and Ditton, and occupy within these limits an area of about 120 square miles. These beds form a species of compensating reservoir for the river. They receive land-water, whether shed off the higher surfaces or gravitating underground towards the river, and they are fed by the river itself when it is in flood. On the other hand, when the river is at its normal level, and especially when low, it receives a supply from the gravel by the inflow of springs. The beds contain a considerable store of water, and their utility as a minor source of supply for London has of late years been recognised. Several of the Companies have constructed works for the purpose of collecting this water and at the same time utilising the gravel as a natural filter for the river water. For this purpose distributing and collecting conduits made of open-jointed earthenware pipes have been laid underground, the former being used to convey the river water to the gravel or ballast beds, and the latter, which are placed at a lower level, to collect the water after it has passed through the beds and convey it to the well of a pumping engine by which it is lifted into the reservoirs for ordinary filtration and distribution. The Companies which have adopted this system are the Southwark and Vauxhall, the Lambeth, the Grand Junction, the East London, and the Chelsea. From 10 to 12 million gallons per day can be collected in this manner, a proportion of it being, however, water abstracted from the river.

It has been found that the gravel in contact with the distributing pipes becomes in course of time, clogged by the muddy deposit derived from the river water, and the passage of the water is greatly impeded. A better method of utilising the natural gravel for filtering purposes has been adopted by the Grand Junction Company. In this case the surface-soil and gravel have been excavated to a depth of several feet over an area of six acres, and a layer of sand 18 inches in depth has been spread over the bottom of the excavation. An area of gravel of considerable extent surrounding the excavation has been isolated by puddled clay walls carried down into the London clay which underlies the gravel. Water is allowed to flow into the excavation from an adjoining reservoir and passes through the sand into the natural bed of gravel and thence into collecting drains leading to a well provided with a steam-pump. The mud held in suspension by the water is deposited on the surface of the layer of sand whence it is readily removed from time to time.

A marked feature of the river supplies is the very large increase of impurities, both suspended and in solution, which results when the rivers are in flood. Water taken from underground sources, whether from the gravel already referred to or from deep wells, is free from these incidents of pollution.

The effect of floods in fouling the river supplies is more marked in the case of the Thames than in that of the Lee. The condition of the Thames governs, to a great extent, the results of the analyses of the waters of all the Companies drawing their supplies from that river, and the same may be said of the Lee as respects the water of the New River and East London Companies, but in a modified degree.

The Thames and the Lee, from which 86 per cent. of the water supply of the Metropolis is derived, drain a number of thickly inhabited

areas, the aggregate population of the districts above the intakes of the Water Companies being about 1,200,000 persons. *Major-Gen. Scott's Report.*

The rivers are therefore exposed to risk of pollution throughout the whole, but more especially the lower part, of their course. Both are highways for the use of the people, and the Thames especially is a pleasure resort for many thousands during a considerable portion of the year.

A number of the larger towns and places within the Thames and Lee Valleys have been sewered and the sewage is conveyed to land or works for treatment. Although these arrangements have undoubtedly been of very considerable service they are not always as effective as was hoped, and effluents do at times reach the watercourses in such a condition as to be a source of pollution.

That portion of the refuse of London which possesses manurial value is easily and cheaply procured for application to land bordering the Thames and the Lee, and lying within a distance of 30 or 40 miles of the Metropolis, and is used to a considerable and yearly increasing extent.

These facts point to the necessity for strict conservancy and regulation of the sewage farms which exist, or which may be established in the future, and for the rejection as far as possible of the water of the Thames and the Lee during periods of rain when the rivers are swollen by drainage from the surface of the land.

The officers of the Thames and Lee Conservancy Board have succeeded in intercepting many pollutions which formerly found direct entry into the river; but their action has been hampered by the defects in the law relating to the pollution of streams, and the consequent difficulty in securing convictions for the offence.

The Water Supply of 1893 *and its relation to that of Former Years.*

The volume of water delivered during the year from each of the several sources of supply and the total volume are shown below: Volume of supply 1893.

	Imperial Gallons.	Cubic Metres.
Thames - - -	37,765,387,678	171,590,657
Lee - - - -	19,115,499,148	86,853,101
Springs and wells - -	12,444,846,731	56,544,353
Ponds (for non-domestic purposes) - - -	36,450,189	165,610
Total - -	69,362,183,746	315,153,721

The proportions borne by the supplies from each of the various sources to the whole supply were as follows:

Thames - - -	54·45 per cent.
Lee - - - - -	27·56 „
Springs and wells - - -	17·94 „
*Ponds at Hampstead and Highgate -	0·05 „

* Used for non-domestic purposes only.

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

The proportions of the whole supply derived from springs and wells during each of the ten years last past are compared below :

1884	11·16 per cent.
1885	11·08 „
1886	12·16 „
1887	12·83 „
1888	13·48 „
1889	13·97 „
1890	14·49 „
1891	15·13 „
1892	16·56 „
1893	17·94 „

It is here shown that there has been an annual increase in the percentage supply from the purest sources since 1888. The supply from wells has increased from an average of 17·3 million gallons per day in 1883 to 34·1 million gallons in 1893.

Daily supplies.

The average daily supply delivered from the Thames during the year was 103,466,816 gallons, from the Lee 52,371,230 gallons, from springs and wells 34,095,470 gallons, and from ponds at Hampstead and Highgate for non-domestic purposes 99,863 gallons.

The total daily supply was therefore 190,033,379 gallons for a population averaging 5,373.650, representing a daily consumption of 35·36 gallons per head, and 238 gallons per house, for all purposes.

Table No. I. at the end of this Report shows the total quantity of water supplied, the average daily supply, the number of houses supplied, the estimated population, and the average daily supply per head and per house, by each of the Water Companies during the year.

Supply per head per day.

The following is an abstract statement of the results relating to the average supply per head in the case of each Company, and it gives also the maximum and minimum rates of supply, and the months in which they severally occurred :

Name of Company.	Average Daily Supply per Head during the Year.	Maximum.		Minimum.	
		Month.	Per Head.	Month.	Per Head.
	Galls.		Galls.		Galls.
Chelsea	38·40	June	42·74	Feb.	35·99
East London	35·06	Jan.	41·33	Oct.	31·97
Grand Junction	40·35	July	53·43	Mar.	45·09
Kent	30·30	June	33·57	Dec.	27·59
Lambeth	35·11	„	39·71	Nov.	31·96
New River	32·88	„	37·57	Dec.	28·28
Southwark and Vauxhall	36·58	Aug.	40·13	Feb.	33·25
West Middlesex	32·98	June	35·82	„	30·60
General average	35·36				

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

The monthly averages of the daily supply ranged from 176,106,225 gallons in the month of February to 207,775,439 gallons in the month of June.

The average daily supply throughout the year for domestic purposes was 152,026,704 gallons, for non-domestic purposes 38,006,675 gallons, and at the rate of 28·29 gallons per head per day for domestic purposes.

The Grand Junction Company shows the highest rate of consumption per head for all purposes, and the Kent Company the lowest.

Analysis of supply during the past 13 years.

Table II., at the end of the Report, gives the average daily supply of each Company for each of the 13 years 1881 to 1893, the population, with increases or decreases each year, and also the rate of supply per head per day.

With regard to the average annual increase of population supplied, the Companies take priority in the following order:

Company.	Average Annual Increase of Population, 1884–93.
East London - - -	18,775
Kent - - - -	10,945
Lambeth - - -	10,587
New River - - -	9,071
West Middlesex - - -	7,935
Southwark and Vauxhall - -	7,826
Grand Junction - -	5,091
Chelsea - - - -	2,426

In the following statement the average annual rates of increase for each Company under each of the three heads mentioned are compared with the actual increase for each Company during 1893:

——	Chelsea.	East London.	Grand Junction.	Kent.	Lambeth.	New River.	South-wark and Vauxhall.	West Middle-sex.	Total.
Average annual increase (+) or decrease (−) (1884–93) in the daily average supply of water gallons	+119,288	+716,248	+462,952	+517,360	+556,679	+909,666	+892,878	+562,427	+4,737,498
Actual increase (+) or decrease (−) shown by the average daily supply of 1893 relatively to that of 1892 gallons	+882,906	+344,247	+179,996	+1,475,102	+1,342,712	+2,683,540	+2,136,185	+1,274,803	+10,346,491

——	Chelsea.	East London.	Grand Junction.	Kent.	Lambeth.	New River.	South-wark and Vauxhall.	West Middle-sex.	Total.
Average annual increase (1884-93) in the average population daily supplied - -	2,426	18,775	5,091	10,945	10,587	9,071	7,826	7,935	72,656
Actual increase during 1893 in the average population supplied daily - -	1,987	20,085	5,022	9,831	13,428	7,450	7,931	7,651	73,385
Average annual increase (1884-93) in the average number of houses supplied - -	416	3,466	977	1,943	2,104	1,662	1,486	1,344	13,398
Actual increase in 1893 in the average number of houses supplied -	270	3,034	775	1,630	2,152	1,036	1,182	1,034	11,113

In the case of the daily supply of water the results are complicated by the fact that the demand varies each year within certain limits, and the increase in the total amount of water required daily, due to increase of population, may be more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the individual demand, or by restrictions or economies introduced in the supply.

The increment in 1893 in the average daily supply of water was greatly in excess of the average annual increase of the ten years from 1884 to 1893. During the four years 1890-93 this increment has amounted to 29,553,123 gallons.

The degree of exceptional stress to which the pumping and distributing works of the Companies may be subjected during periods of drought was exemplified in the summer of 1887, when the rainfall was very considerably below the average, and the springs feeding the rivers were exceptionally low. It was further shown during the severe winter of 1890-91 that long continued frost has an almost equal effect with summer drought in causing an abnormal and in fact relatively enormous withdrawal of water from the distributing mains.

It appears that at present from 18 to 22 per cent. should be added to the average daily supply of the year to represent the demand during periods of drought or prolonged frost. When the whole of the districts are constantly supplied, the demand during such periods will probably not be less than from 25 to 28 per cent. in excess of the average.

Constant Supply.

Explanation of term.

Water is distributed in London under both the intermittent and the constant service systems. Under the former it is supplied to the service mains for an hour or two only during each 24 hours. Under

the latter the service pipes are always charged under pressure, and water may be drawn from them at all times by simply turning a tap. *Major-Gen. Scott's Report.*

Intermittent service obviously entails the necessity for the storage of water in houses, to meet the demand throughout the day. In the poorer class of houses the arrangements for this purpose are often of the very worst description, and the water is too generally subject to contamination. Even in houses of the better sort, there is commonly much neglect in this respect, and cisterns are allowed to accumulate dirt. Advantages of constant supply.

The intermittent charging of the service pipes favours corrosion, which in turn causes turbidity, while the shutting off of the water from the service-mains, and their depletion by the gravitation of the water into basement cisterns or by leakage, tends to create a vacuum into which may be drawn either foul air or foul water. In case of fire where the service is intermittent, a supply of water cannot be ensured without the intervention of a turncock. All the above evils and inconveniences are avoided by the adoption of constant service; but this necessitates the provision of well-constructed house-fittings for the conveyance and regulation of the supply, in order to avoid the enormous waste from leakage which would otherwise ensue, and further, a rigid system of inspection is necessary with a view to the prevention of wilful waste and the correction of defects in fittings as these from time to time become evident. When properly constructed cisterns already exist or are adopted, these can even with constant service be used with advantage by consumers, and at the same time by means of a draw-tap on the supply-pipe, water can always be obtained for drinking and cooking purposes in a pure and cool condition direct from the main. Apprehension of the sometimes considerable cost of the alterations required to adapt existing houses to the requirements of constant service, due to the generally inferior condition of the fittings, has, in some degree, checked the extension of the system, but it is generally admitted that when this difficulty has been overcome and a proper system of inspection established, the result has been found to be on the whole satisfactory alike to the consumers and to the Water Companies.

Under the provisions of the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, any Company may be called upon by the Metropolitan Authority to give constant supply in any district within its limits of supply, and such Company is compelled to comply with the requisition if the regulations made under that Act are in operation within the district, and if four-fifths of the premises within such district are provided with the prescribed fittings. The Companies have also under the Act referred to the power of taking the initiative as regards the introduction of constant supply. Upon complaint made, and under certain circumstances detailed in section 11 of the Act, the Local Government Board may require a constant supply to be provided in any district. Although in the regulations issued under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, the existence or the provision of cisterns for the storage of water in houses is recognised as a feature of the service system, by the insertion of clauses requiring fittings to be attached to them in order to guard against their being a source of waste, they are not prescribed, and the weight of evidence given before the Commissioners by whom the regulations were drawn up, was against their retention in houses of the smaller class where they are most liable to be neglected. Generally speaking the Water Companies, relying on clauses in their private Acts, have insisted on the retention of cisterns and regard their removal on the introduction of constant service as illegal. The existing arrangements for pumping, storage in service or The Metropolis Water Act, 1871. House storage of water.

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

regulating reservoirs, and distribution in districts supplied under the constant pressure system have been tested by use under the conditions represented by the existence of practically universal arrangements for house storage in cisterns automatically replenished by ball-taps. The extreme daily demand for water which occurs between the hours of 8 and 11 in the morning is met by the cistern supply, and this is gradually renewed as the demand slackens. The work of water-conveyance devolving on the mains is in this way distributed throughout a great part of the 24 hours, and neither their capacity nor the pressure on them need be so great as in the case of a system of supply in which house storage would have no part, and in which they would have to deliver nearly one-fourth of the whole daily supply within the period mentioned above.

Limits of height of delivery of water.

The statutory obligations of the several Companies as regards the maximum height at which water is to be delivered by each of them are briefly as follows :—The Chelsea Company, where the supply is constantly laid on under pressure, is to deliver up to a height of 148 feet above Trinity high-water mark; the Grand Junction Company 150 feet above the same; the East London Company 40 feet above the level of the pavement nearest to the point of supply; the Kent Company 180 feet; the Lambeth Company 150 feet above Trinity high-water mark; the New River Company 300 feet above Trinity high-water mark, but not exceeding 70 feet above the pavement opposite the house supplied; the Southwark and Vauxhall Company 150 feet; and the West Middlesex Company 200 feet above Trinity high-water mark.

The 7th section of the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, prescribes that every Company shall, when required to do so in manner directed by the Act, provide and keep throughout their water limits, or throughout such parts of such limits as they may be required in manner aforesaid, a constant supply of pure and wholesome water sufficient for the domestic purposes of the inhabitants within such water limits constantly laid on at such pressure as will make such water reach the top story of the highest houses within such limits, but not exceeding the level prescribed by the special Act of such Company.

The crucial test of efficiency, so far as water supply is concerned, is the maintenance of sufficient pressure in the supply pipes of consumers, in the case of constant supply at all hours of the day or night, and in the case of intermittent supply during the time for which the communication between the principal and service main is open. Insufficiency of initial pressure, or of capacity in the trunk or subsidiary mains will be indicated by unduly low pressure at the hours when the draught on them is greatest. Failures of this description can be discovered by pressure gauges applied to the mains in various localities, and whose indications are registered automatically or otherwise. Pressure required for fire extinction is a distinct but very important matter in regard to which the Companies are at present under no statutory obligation.

During the year just ended considerable advance has been made in extending the system of constant supply.

General result of the year's operations.

The general result of the joint operation of the Companies and Authorities is shown by an increase during the year to the extent of 50,174 in the number of houses on constant supply, making the total 603,407, or about 75 per cent. of the whole number of houses supplied by the Companies. At the end of the year under review there were within the Metropolis 1,351 miles of streets in which the mains were constantly charged.

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

Statement.

The following statement shows the number of houses to which constant supply was given on the 31st December 1892 and the 31st December 1893 respectively, and the increase during the latter year. The increase in the number of houses is also shown, and this annual increment should be taken into account in forming any estimate of the time which is likely to elapse before constant supply becomes general :—

Name of Company.	Houses under Constant Supply.			Total number of Houses supplied.			Percentage of Houses on Constant Supply on 31st Dec. 1893.
	1892. 31st Dec.	1893. 31st Dec.	Increase during the Year.	1892. 31st Dec.	1893. 31st Dec.	Increase during the Year.	
Chelsea - - - -	14,794	18,757	3,963	36,548	36,776	228	51
East London - - -	171,290	175,106	3,816	175,360	177,409	2,049	99
Grand Junction - -	49,306	58,771	9,465	58,366	58,771	405	100
Kent - - - -	48,508	55,838	7,330	78,280	80,060	1,780	70
Lambeth - - - -	54,674	59,887	5,213	95,578	97,886	2,308	61
New River - - -	81,184	91,977	10,793	156,395	157,401	1,006	58
Southwark and Vauxhall	95,998	99,443	3,445	114,919	116,082	1,163	86
West Middlesex - -	37,479	43,628	6,149	76,191	77,197	1,006	57
Totals - -	553,233	603,407	50,174	791,637	801,582	9,945	75

As the Companies do not completely eliminate from their return of houses supplied, the supplies to standpipes, and for various other reasons, the number of houses in this return is probably considerably in excess of the truth, but the results of the two years are comparable, and the increases, no doubt, approximately correct.

The results of the constant system of supply on the consumption of water which appear to differ in the various districts supplied, and the views on the subject of the Directors of the several Companies were recorded in considerable detail in the Water Examiner's Report for 1888. These views seem to be generally maintained.

The Chelsea Company.

The Chelsea Company have a system of house-to-house inspection for checking waste. In that part of the district under constant supply the Company have Deacon's waste-water meters in operation, and are extending the use of the same.

The condition of house fittings is fairly satisfactory, but requires much watchfulness on the part of the waste inspectors.

Cisterns are used in the majority of cases, and, in the opinion of the Company, no safe supply can be given without storage to the extent thereby implied.

The East London Company.

The East London Company give a constant supply to the whole of their intra-metropolitan and nearly all their extra-metropolitan area, but the last is outside the operation of the Metropolis Water Act of 1871, and the Company are, probably, not bound to continue it, and, doubtless, would not continue it in all cases during exceptional drought.

The waste of water in the district of this Company is very considerable, and there is great difficulty in controlling it. The measures taken to that end were described in detail in the Report for 1892.

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

The Grand Junction Company.

The areas under constant supply within the district of the Grand Junction Company are the portion of the parish of St. James Westminster, which is bounded on the west by Regent Street, on the east by Poland Street and Windmill Street, on the north by Oxford Street, and on the south by Piccadilly. Also the portion of the parish of Marylebone between Edgware Road and Oxford Street which is supplied by the Company. All that part of the Company's district which lies west of Queen's Road, Bayswater, is under continuous supply, introduced voluntarily by the Company, and comprises part of Paddington, Kensington, Acton, and Chiswick, and the parishes of Ealing, Hanwell, Brentford, Isleworth, Hounslow, Heston, and Twickenham. As regards the general results of the system of constant supply there is nothing to add to the remarks made in the Report of 1888. Deacon's meters are not in use, but there is a staff of 12 waste-inspectors who make periodical inspections. Cisterns are in use, and a draw-off tap on the rising main is recommended by the Company for drinking and cooking purposes.

The Kent Company.

The areas within which the Kent Company has provided a constant supply of water comprise the whole of the parishes of St. Mary Woolwich, St. Nicholas Deptford, part of St. Paul Deptford, and portions of the parishes of St. Mary Rotherhithe, St. Alphege Greenwich, St. Mary Lewisham, St. Margaret's Lee, St. Giles Camberwell, and Eltham, within the Metropolis, and sections of the country districts of Sidcup, the Cray Valley, Dartford, Stone, Swanscombe, Erith, Chislehurst, Bromley, Farnborough, Hayes, Keston, and the Shortland district of the parish of Beckenham, all in the county of Kent.

The Company in the past year placed under constant supply a district containing some 6,000 houses in the parish of St. Paul Deptford.

Deacon's system of waste inspection is in use. A foreman and a staff of inspectors and labourers are thus occupied, in addition to others employed throughout the district. Cisterns are prescribed by the Company's Act, and are generally provided, but their retention is not now insisted on in the case of small cottage properties.

The Lambeth Company.

The Directors state that the year 1893 was unprecedented in the Company's experience as regards the distribution of water. During the long frost consumers left their taps open, and allowed vast quantities to run to waste to prevent their pipes from freezing, and still larger quantities were lost through consumers broken lead pipes. During the protracted and excessively hot dry weather that supervened, taps were left open and water was permitted to run to waste to flush the drains, and unlimited quantities were taken for gardens and ornamental supplies; it is added that, in fact, constant supply was grossly abused. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Company, it is stated, maintained a full supply throughout its district, although on many occasions at least one half must have been wasted. No special measures were taken to reduce waste, other than those in general practice throughout the Company's district.

The Company gives constant supply to that part of the district lying northwards of an imaginary line from New Park Road, down Brixton Hill to Water Lane, and thence to Herne Hill. This includes the whole of the town district and two country divisions. The whole of the constant supply districts are contained within the parishes of Lambeth, Streatham, Newington, Christchurch, Southwark, Camberwell, St. George the Martyr, Clapham, St Saviour Bermondsey, Battersea, and Wandsworth.

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

The H. (Country) Division, containing at the present time 2,883 houses, in the parishes of Clapham, Lambeth, and Streatham, received constant supply on the 1st April. On the 11th May notices were served on the London County Council that the Company would on the 2nd October give a constant supply to a division in Clapham; on the 2nd April 1894 to a division in Streatham and Tooting. These three divisions, called the J., K., and L. (Country) Districts, contain at present 4,100 houses.

The Directors propose to place the remaining portion of the Company's district in the county of London (containing at the present time 14,821 houses) under constant supply within the next four years.

The constant supply is checked by the use of Deacon's waste-water meters, and the results have been very satisfactory, the saving in consumption being about seven gallons per head per diem, as compared with the Company's entire district. Twenty waste inspectors and 14 assistants are employed. Cisterns are generally maintained in the better and middle-class houses.

The New River Company.

The districts served on the constant system by the New River Company comprise so much of the parishes of Shoreditch and St. Pancras as lie within the New River area of supply, the parish of Edmonton, the northern part of the parish of Stoke Newington, the parish of Clerkenwell, the ward of Cripplegate Without in the City of London, two large building estates in Tottenham parish, several new roads in the parish of Hornsey, various courts and alleys in different parts of the district, the De Beauvoir Town Ward, in the parish of St. John, Hackney, and the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex.

The increase during the year in the number of constant supplies was chiefly due to the conversion of old supplies on the intermittent system in the districts of St. George Bloomsbury, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. George-the-Martyr, Liberty of Saffron Hill, Gray's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and St. Andrew's Holborn, into constant supplies.

Deacon's waste water-meters are partially in use, and a staff of waste inspectors is employed, consisting of one foreman, one assistant foreman, four night inspectors, and thirty-two day inspectors. The improvement in the character of the house fittings noticed in the Report for 1890 has been maintained. Cisterns for storage are always provided in houses of any size. In small property the abolition of cisterns is sanctioned by the Company.

The Southwark and Vauxhall Company.

The districts to which the Southwark and Vauxhall Company give a constant supply are comprised within the following parishes: St. Mary Newington, St. George the Martyr Southwark, St. Saviour's Southwark, St. Mary Lambeth, St. Olave's Horsleydown, St. Giles Camberwell, St. Mary Bermondsey, Wimbledon, St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, St. Mary Rotherhithe, St. Paul Deptford, St. Mary Battersea, All Saints Wandsworth, and Holy Trinity Clapham.

The area brought under constant supply during 1893 comprised parts of the parishes of Wandsworth and Putney in the county of Surrey.

The policy of the Directors in regard to the extension of constant supply remains unchanged, and at the end of the year 1893 the Company had transferred at their own instance 86 per cent. of their district from the intermittent to the constant system.

The average daily domestic supply as obtained by deducting the amount passed through trade meters from the total supply would be for the

Major-Gen Scott's Report.

	Gallons.
Quarter ending March 31st, 1893	28·09 per head.
„ June 30th, 1893	28·85 „
„ September 30th, 1893	30·23 „
„ December 31st, 1893	27·95 „
Showing an average for the year of	28·78 „

The quantity passed through the waste meters showed, with reference to the population dealt with, the following results in gallons daily:—

	Gallons.
Quarter ending March 31st, 1893	19·70 per head.
„ June 30th, 1893	20·64 „
„ September 30th, 1893	21·61 „
„ December 31st, 1893	21·69 „
Or an average for the year of	20·91 „

The great majority of the trade supplies pass through meters, and the supplies on the constant system all pass through Deacon's waste meters. In both cases, therefore, the quantities of water delivered can be ascertained. The total quantity pumped is known, and the difference between this total and the quantity delivered through meters for trades and street watering represents with a fair degree of accuracy the quantity used for domestic purposes within the district. The accuracy is not absolute, because some water is supplied in the intermittently supplied districts to small traders for agreed sums, and is not metered. These supplies, of course, tend to increase unduly the calculated domestic rate of consumption per head in which they are included. On the other hand, some trade supplies pass through the waste meters, and tend to swell the rate per head used under constant supply.

After making due allowances for all sources of error, it may fairly be inferred from the results above recorded that the daily rate of supply per head for domestic purposes was in 1893, in the case of houses intermittently supplied, considerably larger than in those constantly supplied, and that over the whole district of supply of this Company a saving of no inconsiderable amount results from the system of renewed and periodical inspection of fittings, which is incidental to the introduction of constant supply under the Metropolis Water Act of 1871.

The method of inspection adopted by the Company for the purpose of checking waste was fully described in the Report for 1889. It has been continued with success. During 1893 four waste meters were fixed controlling 12 meter districts. The staff employed in the work of inspection consists of one foreman, 11 day waste inspectors, six night waste inspectors, three waste meter inspectors. In considering the aspects of constant supply in the light of the results claimed by this Company, or, indeed, any other, the question of the pressure maintained in the mains should not be disregarded. If this should happen to be inadequate, both supply and waste will be reduced.

The West Middlesex Company.

Constant supply is given by the West Middlesex Company to parts of the parish of St. Marylebone lying between Lisson Grove and the Edgware Road, and between Cleveland Street and Great Titchfield Street; also in the parish of St. Pancras lying westward of the Hampstead Road and Tottenham Court Road. By arrangement constant supply is given in many isolated portions of the parishes of Kensington, Hammersmith, Fulham, &c.

Six districts were brought under constant supply during the year 1893. These included Nos. 16 and 18 in the parish of St. Marylebone, No. 20 District in the parishes of Marylebone and Paddington, Nos. 38 and 39 Districts in the parish of Fulham, and No. 23 District in the parish of Hammersmith. *Major-Gen. Scott's Report.*

Periodical inspections of fittings are carried out by the Company's inspectors and turncocks. The regulations as to fittings under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, are enforced when constant supply is introduced. Seventeen waste reporters have been constantly at work during the year, and have inspected 102,151 houses, out of which 25,921 houses were found to have defective fittings. In all these cases repairs were carried out and the waste of water stopped. Cisterns are maintained except in a few courts of very small houses, where stand-pipes have been erected with satisfactory results.

Filtration.

The character of the seasons during the year 1893 was on the whole very favourable for the operations of the Companies which derive their supplies from the Rivers Thames and Lee. The Thames water was in good condition during 266 days, moderately discoloured and turbid during 52 days, and exceptionally muddy and turbid on 47 days of the year. Importance of subsidence reservoirs.

The fact that the impurity of the water in the rivers is so largely increased during periods of flood renders it of great importance that there should be sufficient provision of subsidence and storage reservoirs to enable the necessary daily supplies to be delivered during such periods, while keeping the intakes closed. Such provision is essential for securing uniformly effective filtration. The area of the available filters should also be sufficiently large to enable the necessary supply to be collected when the passage of the water through the material is sufficiently slow to completely clarify the worst water which circumstances may render it necessary to deal with.

In the following table the circumstances under which filtration was carried out during the year by each of the Companies are compared. The storage and filtering areas available in the case of each Company are also shown:

Names of Companies.	Capacity of Subsidence Reservoirs.		Filters.		Thickness of Sand in Filters.		Monthly rate of filtration per square foot per hour, 1893.	
	Cubic Contents.	Number of Days' Supply.	Area.	Area per Million Gallons of average daily Supply.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean Monthly Averages.	Maximum Monthly Averages.
	Galls.		Acres.	Acres.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Galls.	Galls.
Chelsea - - -	140,000,000	13·5	6¾	0·65	4 6	3 6	1·75	1·75
East London - -	615,000,000	16·0	29¾	0·73	2 6	1 6	1·33	1·50
Grand Junction -	64,500,000	3·4	17¼	0·95	2 7	1 2	1·97	2·56
Lambeth - -	123,000,000	6·0	9½	0·45	3 0	2 6	2·29	2·64
New River - -	168,100,000	4·5	16½	0·44	2 3	1 5	2·24	2·43
Southwark and Vauxhall.	46,000,000	1·6	20½	0·72	2 9	2 3	1·50	1·50
West Middlesex -	117,500,000	6·3	15	0·80	2 9	2 6	1·27	1·37

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

The areas of filters assigned in the table to the Grand Junction Company include six acres of filters of a rough character, constructed of sand in its natural condition and used for preliminary filtration, which is succeeded by filtration through washed sand and gravel.

The character and extent of the existing arrangements of the Water Companies for carrying out the important work of filtration were very fully described in the report for 1892. It was also pointed out that further information was necessary with reference to the relative values of the various factors which apparently contribute to the improvement in the quality of the water resulting from filtration.

The Directors of the East London Company have since informed the Board that at their instance Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., Professor Odling, F.R.S., and Professor Dewar, F.R.S., have undertaken certain experimental work in connexion with filtration.

The Directors have been requested to communicate the results which the Board will doubtless await with interest.

The maximum rate of filtration of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company which was excessive during 1892 has been much reduced by the completion at Hampton of six new filters having a collective area of about six acres.

The process of sand washing has been efficiently carried out at all the stations where filters are worked except at the Lea Bridge station of the East London Company, where, however, some progress has been made in the erection of more efficient washing apparatus.

Quality of the Water.

Chemical analyses.

Dr. E. Frankland, F.R.S., by request of the Local Government Board, makes monthly analyses of the water supplied to London and furnishes reports thereon to the Board.

Similarly, a monthly report of the results of inspection and analyses of the water taken from the mains of all the Companies, except the Kent Company, was prepared during 1893 by Messrs. Wm. Crookes, F.R.S., and William Odling, M.B., F.R.S., Waynflete Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, at the joint instance and expense of the Companies concerned, and addressed by these chemists to the Water Examiner.

At the request of the Associated Metropolitan Water Companies, Dr. Frankland has extended his monthly examinations to the chemical, physical, and bacterioscopic condition of the raw river water at the intakes of the various Companies, and to the bacteriology of the water as it issues from the filter-beds of each Company, and before it is pumped into the distributing mains. The interested details contained in Dr. Frankland's report of the results of his examinations of the water show that the circumstances which govern its bacterioscopic condition are being gradually unfolded; and it seems probable that if the Companies supply the means of carrying out further experiments under definite and rigidly controlled conditions, and, at the same time, on a sufficiently extended scale, the apparent inconsistencies which appear in some of the recorded results will be reconciled.

New Works.

On the 31st of December 1893, the works belonging to the eight Metropolitan Water Companies included 53 subsiding and storage reservoirs for unfiltered water, with an aggregate surface area of 480 acres, and a capacity of 1,279,100,000 gallons; 60 reservoirs for

the storage of filtered water, with a capacity of 217,352,000 gallons, of which 58 are covered; 4,931 miles of water pipes; 24,919 hydrants; and 113 filters, with a surface area of 115¾ acres. There were also 188 steam pumping engines of an aggregate of 23,685 horse-power. Various additions to the works are in progress. *Major-Gen. Scott's Report.*

Ninety acres of land have been purchased by the East London Company for the purpose of constructing storage reservoirs. The area of this Company's unfiltered water reservoirs is 222 acres, and in addition there are 10 acres of private river or canal. The total capacity of the reservoirs and canal is about 920 million gallons, of which 620 million gallons are capable of gravitating to the filters at Lee Bridge. Reservoirs.

The Southwark and Vauxhall Company have made considerable progress with their large storage reservoir at Hampton, and it is expected that the work will be completed in 1894.

The West Middlesex Company have made arrangements for the purchase of a service reservoir from the Grand Junction Company at Shoot-up-Hill, capable of holding six million gallons, and a 24-inch main in connexion with the same.

The East London Company are constructing three filter beds having an area of 1¼ acres at Walthamstow which will be completed in 1894. Filters.

The Lambeth Company have made rapid progress with the construction of their two new filters at Thames Ditton. They will be completed in 1894, and will have a collective area of 2½ acres.

The Southwark and Vauxhall Company have carried out extensive additions to their filtering area at Hampton. The works comprise the construction of six filters having a collective area of about six acres.

The East London Company have erected a new engine house at Walthamstow and a triple expansion pumping engine has been placed therein. A new engine-house has also been put up at Lee Bridge, and a contract entered into for the supply of a vertical triple expansion pumping-engine, boilers, and other machinery. A quadruple expansion pumping-engine, boilers, &c. have been ordered for the Chingford Pumping Station. Pumping engines and accessory works.

The Grand Junction Company have provided a new Worthington pumping-engine at Hampton capable of raising three million gallons of water in 24 hours. It has been fixed at the Hampton Works to increase the means of supplying unfiltered water to the Kew Bridge Works.

The New River Company have completed the erection of a pair of Worthington triple expansion pumping engines of 250 horse-power with suitable boilers at Hornsey.

Preparations are being made by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company for the erection of permanent pumping machinery and buildings, with a view to utilising the water found in their Streatham well. The buildings are approaching completion and the engines are in a forward state. It is hoped that this station will be in use before the end of the year 1894.

The Chelsea Company have laid a length of 3¼ miles of 24-inch main from Stamford Bridge, Fulham, to their storage reservoirs on Putney Heath. Water pipes and conduits.

Two new mains, each of 24 inches diameter, have been laid by the East London Company, one from Tottenham through Walthamstow to the service reservoirs in the Woodford New Road, the other from Stoke Newington to Hackney Road, Shoreditch. A large number of smaller

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

mains and services have been laid in Essex, aggregating six miles in length.

The Grand Junction Company have laid pipes during 1893 of the following lengths and diameters:—51 yards of 3-inch, 4,906 yards of 4-inch, 548 yards of 5-inch, 72 yards of 6-inch, and 1,800 yards of 7-inch.

The pipes laid by the Kent Company aggregated 13½ miles in length.

The Lambeth Company completed during the year the laying of a new 36-inch main from their intake at Molesey to their filters at Ditton. This is supplementary to the existing conduit.

The Company laid pipes having an aggregate length of 9·48 miles, the lengths of each diameter specified being as follows:—9,165 yards of 3-inch, 4,823 yards of 4-inch, 1,177 yards of 5-inch, and 1,517 yards of 7-inch.

The New River Company have carried out further enlargements of the river channel, and of the water-way under the bridges. The ordinary extensions of pipes carried out by the Company reached a length of three miles.

The length of the pipes laid by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company during the year was 22 miles.

The West Middlesex Company have laid 8,605 yards of pipes from 3 to 9 inches in diameter in different parts of their district.

The total length of pipes laid by the Metropolitan Water Companies up to the 31st December 1893 was 4,931 miles, of which about 72 miles were laid during the year under review.

Inter-connexion of the mains of the several Companies has been effected to some extent, but not so fully as is desirable. There are connexions between the unfiltered water mains of the Grand Junction Company and those of the West Middlesex and Southwark and Vauxhall Companies at Hampton and the Thames supply main of the East London Company at Isleworth, and there are branch mains from the same main of the East London Company into the Kew Bridge and Campden Hill Reservoirs of the Grand Junction Company. Again, there are connexions between the Grand Junction main and that of the West Middlesex Company at the Marble Arch, and between the mains of the former Company and that of the East London Company in the Bayswater and Grand Junction Roads. The Chelsea Company have connected their mains with those of the Grand Junction Company near St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner. The New River Company connects with the West Middlesex Company in New Oxford Street by Tottenham Court Road, and at Euston Road by Tottenham Court Road. There is no connexion between the Southwark and Vauxhall Company and the Lambeth Company, so that these two Companies cannot assist each other in the event of accident.

The East London Company's mains are connected with those of the Tottenham Local Board of Health.

Hydrants.

The following number of hydrants were erected by each of the several Water Companies:—Chelsea 138, East London 2,123, Grand Junction 857, Kent 56, Lambeth 122, New River 559, Southwark 387, West Middlesex 217, making a total of 4,459 for the year, and a grand total for the Metropolis of 24,919.

Wells.

Eleven extra-metropolitan districts, or portions of districts, are now supplied by the East London Company with deep well-water.

The Kent Company are sinking a second well at Wilmington.

The districts in which the most rapid extension of the water supply is taking place are Fulham, West Ham, East Ham, Leyton, Leyton-

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

stone, Walthamstow, Battersea, Clapham, Putney, Wandsworth, Barnes, Mortlake, Peckham, and Nunhead, the country districts of the Lambeth Company, the parishes of Edmonton, Islington, Tottenham, Hornsey, and Hampstead, and the western districts of the West Middlesex Company and Grand Junction Company.

The following Bills were deposited:—By the East London Company to enable them to raise capital to extend their reservoir capacity, to construct new filter beds, and to extend their pumping plant and mains; by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company to obtain additional capital for the purpose of providing additional storage reservoirs and also to enable them to remove from their works at Battersea.

I have, &c.
A. DE C. SCOTT.
15th June 1894.

The Right Hon.
The President of the Local Government Board.

TABLE I.—TOTAL QUANTITY of WATER supplied, the AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY, the NUMBER of HOUSES, &c. supplied, the AVERAGE POPULATION, the AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY per HOUSE, and the AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY per HEAD of ESTIMATED POPULATION, by each of the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the Year ended 31st December 1893.

Name of Company.	Total Quantity of Water supplied during the Year for Domestic and other Purposes.	Average Daily Supply of Water during the Year.			Average Number of Houses, &c. supplied during the Year.	Average Population supplied.	For Domestic and other Purposes.						For Domestic Purposes only.		Average No. of Persons supplied per House.
							Average Daily Supply during the Year.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Average Daily Supply during the Year.		
		For Domestic and other Purposes.	For Domestic Purposes only, estimated at 80 per cent.	For all Purposes, except Domestic, estimated at 20 per cent.			Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	Month.	Per Head.	Month.	Per Head	Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.			Galls.	Galls.		Galls.		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	
Chelsea - - -	3,783,431,073	10,365,564	8,292,451	2,073,113	36,669	269,883	282	38·40	June -	42·74	Feb. -	35·99	226	30·72	7·36
East London - -	14,912,523,206	40,856,228	32,684,983	8,171,245	176,034	1,165,345	232	35·06	Jan. -	41·33	Oct. -	31·97	185	28·05	6·62
Grand Junction - -	6,851,475,062	18,771,164	15,016,931	3,754,233	58,698	380,363	320	49·35	July -	53·43	Mar. -	45·99	256	39·48	6·48
Kent - - -	5,253,700,811	14,393,701	11,514,961	2,878,740	79,151	474,957	182	30·30	June -	33·57	Dec. -	27·59	145	24·24	6·00
Lambeth - - -	7,742,750,958	21,213,016	16,970,413	4,242,603	96,819	604,150	219	35·11	„ -	39·71	Nov. -	31·96	175	28·09	6·24
New River - -	13,631,217,000	37,345,800	29,876,640	7,469,160	156,683	1,135,950	238	32·88	„ -	37·57	Dec. -	28·28	190	26·30	7·25
Southwark and Vauxhall	10,355,462,224	28,371,130	22,696,904	5,674,226	115,569	775,467	245	36·58	Aug. -	40·13	Feb. -	33·25	196	29·27	6·71
West Middlesex - -	6,831,623,412	18,716,776	14,973,421	3,743,355	76,694	567,535	244	32·98	June -	35·82	„ -	30·60	195	26·38	7·40
	69,362,183,746	190,033,379	152,026,704	38,006,675	796,317	5,373,650	General Average 238	General Average 35·36					General Average 191	General Average 28·29	6·75

The form adopted for this table is that of No. 3 of those published by Mr. A. Lass. The figures have been computed in the office of the Water Examiner from the monthly and annual Returns furnished by the Companies.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY of each COMPANY for each of the Thirteen Years 1881 to 1893, both inclusive; the POPULATION; INCREASES each Year in SUPPLY and POPULATION; and also the RATE of SUPPLY PER HEAD of POPULATION for each COMPANY; and the GENERAL RATE OF SUPPLY PER HEAD. *Major-Gen. Scott's Report.*

Year.	Average Daily Supply.	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease from previous Year.	Average Population.	Increase on previous Year.	Average Number of Houses supplied.	Average Rate of Supply per Head.
	CHELSEA.						
1881	8,403,062	—	—	234,527	—	30,801	35·83
1882	8,451,789	48,727	—	239,155	4,628	31,530	35·34
1883	8,892,067	440,278	—	243,227	4,072	32,173	36·56
1884	9,291,968	399,901	—	248,052	4,825	32,920	37·46
1885	9,258,784	—	33,184	252,118	4,066	33,571	36·72
1886	9,256,638	—	2,146	254,924	2,806	34,058	36·31
1887	9,234,560	—	22,078	256,825	1,901	34,427	35·96
1888	8,598,312	—	636,248	257,422	597	34,623	33·40
1889	8,723,841	125,529	—	259,550	2,128	35,027	33·61
1890	9,152,804	428,963	—	262,248	2,698	35,511	34·90
1891	9,074,875	—	77,929	265,040	2,792	36,011	34·24
1892	9,482,658	407,783	—	267,896	2,856	36,399	35·40
1893	10,365,564	882,906	—	269,883	1,987	36,669	38·40
	EAST LONDON.						
1881	34,543,618	—	—	899,671	—	128,722	38·39
1882	32,415,640	—	2,127,978	924,762	25,091	133,002	35·05
1883	32,855,813	440,173	—	967,852	43,090	139,944	33·94
1884	34,409,991	1,554,178	—	996,368	28,516	144,842	34·53
1885	33,992,521	—	417,470	1,025,034	28,666	149,815	33·16
1886	35,599,466	1,606,945	—	1,051,842	26,808	154,569	33·84
1887	35,145,631	—	453,835	1,072,829	20,987	158,515	32·76
1888	37,085,789	1,940,158	—	1,090,172	17,343	161,963	34·01
1889	38,102,747	1,016,958	—	1,105,440	15,268	165,139	34·47
1890	39,539,218	1,436,471	—	1,118,309	12,869	167,990	35·35
1891	41,580,135	2,040,917	—	1,131,801	13,492	170,967	36·74
1892	40,511,981	—	1,068,154	1,145,260	13,459	173,000	35·37
1893	40,856,228	344,247	—	1,165,345	20,085	176,034	35·06
	GRAND JUNCTION.						
1881	12,924,541	—	—	302,415	—	44,499	42·74
1882	13,166,206	241,665	—	312,553	10,138	46,181	42·12
1883	13,419,481	253,275	—	323,193	10,640	47,980	41·52
1884	14,604,593	1,185,112	—	334,543	11,350	49,902	43·65
1885	15,225,165	620,572	—	343,314	8,771	51,456	44·35
1886	16,390,831	1,165,666	—	350,001	6,687	52,711	46·83
1887	16,427,514	36,683	—	352,668	2,667	53,370	46·58
1888	16,082,791	—	344,723	357,846	5,178	54,417	44·94
1889	17,019,759	936,968	—	363,218	5,372	55,504	46·85
1890	18,030,406	1,010,647	—	366,247	3,029	56,242	49·23
1891	18,075,959	45,553	—	369,988	3,741	57,097	48·85
1892	18,591,168	515,209	—	375,341	5,353	57,923	49·53
1893	18,771,164	179,996	—	380,363	5,022	58,696	49·35

Major-Gen. Scott's Report.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY of each COMPANY for each of the Thirteen Years 1881 to 1893, both inclusive; the POPULATION; INCREASES each Year in SUPPLY and POPULATION; and also the RATE of SUPPLY PER HEAD of POPULATION for each COMPANY and the GENERAL RATE OF SUPPLY PER HEAD—*continued.*

Year.	Average Daily Supply.	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease from previous Year.	Average Population.	Increase on previous Year.	Average Number of Houses supplied.	Average Rate of Supply per Head.
	KENT.						
1881	8,224,860	—	—	327,988	—	53,272	25·07
1882	8,149,637	—	75,223	344,400	16,412	56,137	23·66
1883	8,899,921	750,284	—	359,923	15,523	58,811	24·73
1884	9,737,456	837,535	—	376,452	16,529	61,663	25·86
1885	10,131,539	394,083	—	392,202	15,750	64,401	25·83
1886	11,075,170	943,631	—	406,484	14,282	66,911	27·24
1887	11,292,608	217,438	—	418,182	11,698	69,007	27·00
1888	10,917,736	—	374,872	427,804	9,622	70,770	25·52
1889	11,119,021	201,285	—	436,041	8,237	72,312	25·50
1890	11,529,779	410,758	—	445,531	9,490	74,070	25·88
1891	12,587,190	1,057,411	—	453,696	8,165	75,616	27·74
1892	12,918,599	331,409	—	465,126	11,430	77,521	27·77
1893	14,393,701	1,475,102	—	474,957	9,831	79,151	30·30
	LAMBETH.						
1881	17,645,470	—	—	450,525	—	67,603	39·16
1882	15,715,521	—	1,929,949	471,426	20,901	71,234	33·33
1883	15,764,209	48,688	—	491,615	20,189	74,759	32·06
1884	16,202,900	438,691	—	508,867	17,252	77,880	31·84
1885	16,739,174	536,274	—	523,852	14,985	80,692	41·95
1886	17,582,417	843,243	—	537,039	13,187	83,262	32·74
1887	18,208,134	625,717	—	547,614	10,575	85,458	33·25
1888	17,064,901	—	1,143,233	556,662	9,048	87,443	30·65
1889	17,200,187	135,286	—	564,739	8,077	89,301	30·45
1890	18,413,176	1,212,989	—	572,679	7,940	91,162	32·15
1891	19,736,466	1,323,290	—	579,427	6,748	92,857	34·06
1892	19,870,304	133,838	—	590,722	11,295	94,667	33·64
1893	21,213,016	1,342,712	—	604,150	13,428	96,819	35·11
	NEW RIVER.						
1881	28,916,509	—	—	1,008,392	—	133,997	28·67
1882	27,641,577	—	1,274,932	1,024,885	16,493	136,779	26·97
1883	28,369,711	728,134	—	1,037,744	12,859	138,996	27·34
1884	29,158,808	789,097	—	1,054,314	16,570	141,728	27·66
1885	28,732,692	—	426,116	1,071,871	17,557	144,613	26·80
1886	29,158,949	426,257	—	1,087,478	15,607	147,255	26·81
1887	30,019,389	860,440	—	1,094,517	7,039	148,752	27·43
1888	29,919,112	—	100,277	1,103,740	9,223	150,553	27·11
1889	31,055,627	1,136,515	—	1,113,911	10,171	152,507	27·88
1890	32,527,621	1,471,994	—	1,116,932	3,021	153,498	29·12
1891	32,992,716	465,095	—	1,120,640	3,708	154,571	29·44
1892	34,662,260	1,669,544	—	1,128,500	7,860	155,647	30·71
1893	37,345,800	2,683,540	—	1,135,950	7,450	156,683	32·88

TABLE II.—AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY of each COMPANY for each of the Thirteen Years 1881 to 1893, both inclusive; the POPULATION; INCREASES each Year in SUPPLY and POPULATION; and also the RATE of SUPPLY PER HEAD of POPULATION for each COMPANY, and the GENERAL RATE of SUPPLY PER HEAD—*continued.* *Major-Gen. Scott's Report.*

Year.	Average Daily Supply.	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease from previous Year.	Average Population.	Increase on previous Year.	Average Number of Houses supplied.	Average Rate of Supply per Head.
	SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL.						
1881	21,634,142	—	—	658,654	—	94,276	32·84
1882	18,465,665	—	3,168,477	675,977	17,323	97,221	27·31
1883	18,851,789	386,124	—	688,312	12,335	99,381	27·39
1884	20,335,225	1,483,436	—	705,029	16,717	102,193	28·84
1885	21,000,616	665,391	—	717,285	12,256	104,378	29·28
1886	21,056,915	56,299	—	727,958	10,673	106,349	28·92
1887	22,139,003	1,082,088	—	736,398	8,440	108,008	30·06
1888	21,539,528	—	599,475	744,653	8,255	109,653	28·92
1889	21,940,486	400,958	—	751,852	7,199	111,155	29·18
1890	23,169,611	1,229,125	—	756,356	4,504	112,269	30·63
1891	24,446,000	1,276,389	—	760,397	4,041	113,323	32·15
1892	26,207,945	1,761,945	—	767,536	7,139	114,387	34·14
1893	28,371,130	2,163,185	—	775,467	7,931	115,569	36·58
	WEST MIDDLESEX.						
1881	11,528,835	—	—	449,447	—	57,589	25·65
1882	11,541,683	12,848	—	468,059	18,612	60,317	24·66
1883	12,263,029	721,346	—	483,179	15,120	62,588	25·38
1884	13,654,931	1,391,902	—	496,120	12,941	64,599	27·52
1885	14,067,552	412,621	—	507,127	11,007	66,378	27·74
1886	14,791,509	723,957	—	515,128	8,001	67,780	28·71
1887	15,035,555	244,046	—	523,046	7,918	69,186	28·74
1888	14,917,374	—	118,181	529,941	6,895	70,471	28·15
1889	15,318,588	401,214	—	537,385	7,444	71,843	28·44
1890	16,034,871	716,283	—	544,823	7,438	73,229	29·43
1891	16,915,291	880,420	—	551,166	6,343	74,482	30·69
1892	17,441,973	526,682	—	559,884	8,718	75,660	31·15
1893	18,716,776	1,274,803	—	567,535	7,651	76,694	32·98
	TOTALS.						
1881	143,821,037	—	—	4,331,619	—	610,759	33·20
1882	135,547,718	—	8,273,319	4,461,217	129,598	632,401	30·38
1883	139,316,020	3,768,302	—	4,595,045	133,828	654,632	30·32
1884	147,395,872	8,079,852	—	4,719,745	124,700	676,727	31·23
1885	149,148,043	1,752,171	—	4,832,803	113,058	695,304	30·86
1886	154,911,895	5,763,852	—	4,930,854	98,051	712,895	31·41
1887	157,502,394	2,590,499	—	5,002,079	71,225	726,723	31·48
1888	156,125,543	—	1,376,851	5,068,240	66,161	739,898	30·80
1889	160,480,256	4,354,713	—	5,132,136	63,896	752,788	31·27
1890	168,397,496	7,917,230	—	5,183,125	50,989	763,961	32·49
1891	175,408,632	7,011,146	—	5,232,155	49,030	774,924	33·52
1892	179,686,888	4,278,256	—	5,300,265	68,110	785,204	33·90
1893	190,033,379	10,346,491	—	5,373,650	73,385	796,317	35·36

No. 51.

REPORT on the CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, and BACTERIOSCOPIC EXAMINATION of the WATERS supplied by the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the year 1893, by Professor FRANKLAND, D.C.L., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.

Professor Frankland's Report.

Water-analysis Laboratory, The Yews, Reigate,
SIR, *27th January* 1894.

I have to report to you the results of monthly chemical analyses, and physical and bacterioscopic examinations, of the water supplied by the eight Metropolitan Water Companies, the Colne Valley Water Company, and the Tottenham Local Board of Health during the year 1893.

At the request of the Associated Metropolitan Water Companies, I have continued to extend these monthly examinations to (*a*) the chemical, physical, and bacterioscopic condition of the raw river waters at the intakes of the various companies, and (*b*) to the bacteriology of the water as it issues from the filter beds of each company, and before it is pumped into the distributing mains.

Chemical and Physical Examination.

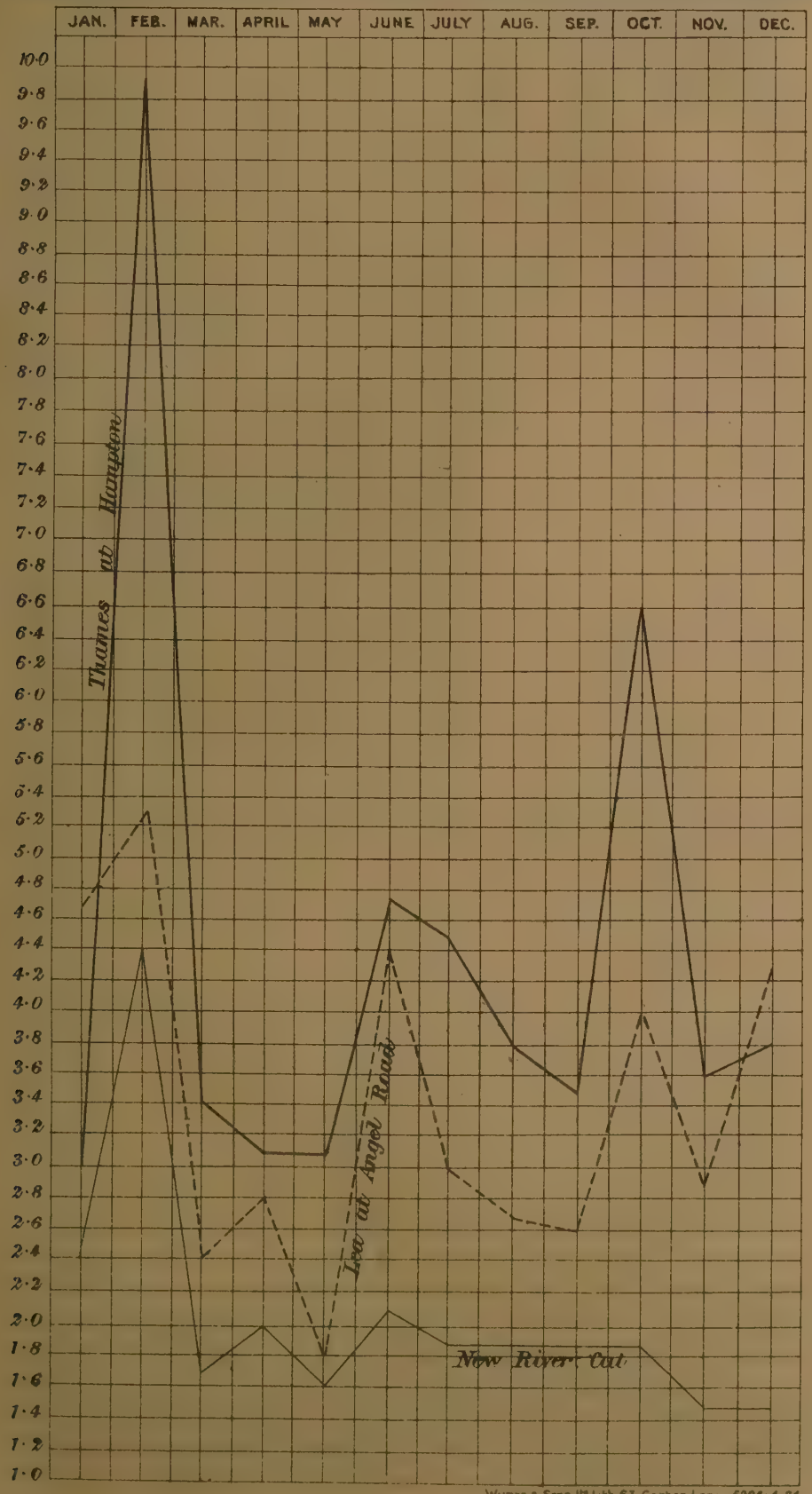
Except in February and October, the weather during the year 1893 has been very favourable for the operations of the Companies deriving water from the rivers Thames and Lee, as is seen from the accompanying graphic representation (*see* Diagram No. 1), which shows the fluctuations of organic matter in these rivers during each month of the year. In this diagram, the proportion of organic matter in a given volume of the Kent Company's water, during the nine years ending December 1876, is taken as unity, the proportions in the same volumes of the river waters are expressed by the ordinates, and the months in which these proportions were found by the abscissæ.

This diagram shows clearly the chemical superiority of the Lee over the Thames as a raw material. It also shows the greater purity of the Lee in its upper, as compared with its lower, reaches. The comparison of the water of the New River Cut with that of the river Lee at Angel Road, where the East London Company's intake is situated, must not however be construed too strictly, inasmuch as the New River Cut, receives spring water, and during dry seasons, a large volume of deep-well water which is pumped into it. In no case does the curve of the New River Cut overtop that of the Lee at Angel Road; and, except in May, it is generally very much below it. On the other hand, the water of the Lee at Angel Road was, in January and again in December, inferior to the raw Thames water at Hampton. But this is a rare occurrence; and, generally, the raw water of the Lee at Angel Road is considerably better than that of the Thames at Hampton. This is, as the diagram shows, especially the case in times of flood. Thus in February and again in October, the Thames, when in flood, was organically exceedingly impure; whilst the Lee at Angel Road exhibited at these times a comparatively small increase of organic impurity.

The next diagram (No. 2) constructed on the same scale as the last, compares the organic impurity of the raw Thames water at Hampton, with that of the average filtered water delivered in London by the five companies drawing from this river. This diagram makes clear how great was the chemical improvement effected by the water companies

DIAGRAM No. 1.

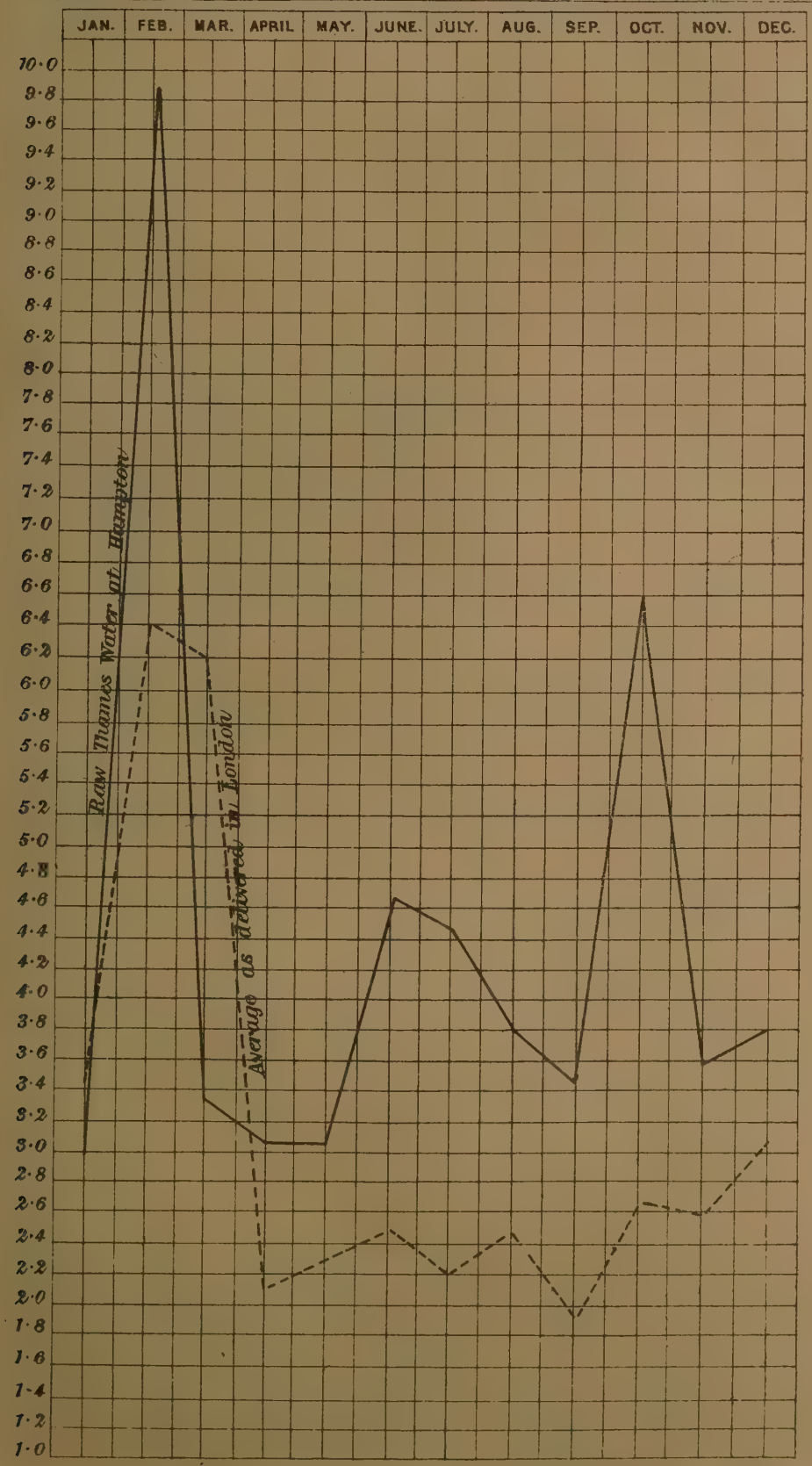
PROPORTIONAL AMOUNT OF ORGANIC ELEMENTS IN RAW RIVER WATER



Wyman & Sons, Lt., Lith., 63, Carter Lane. 5808·4·94

Diagram No. 2.

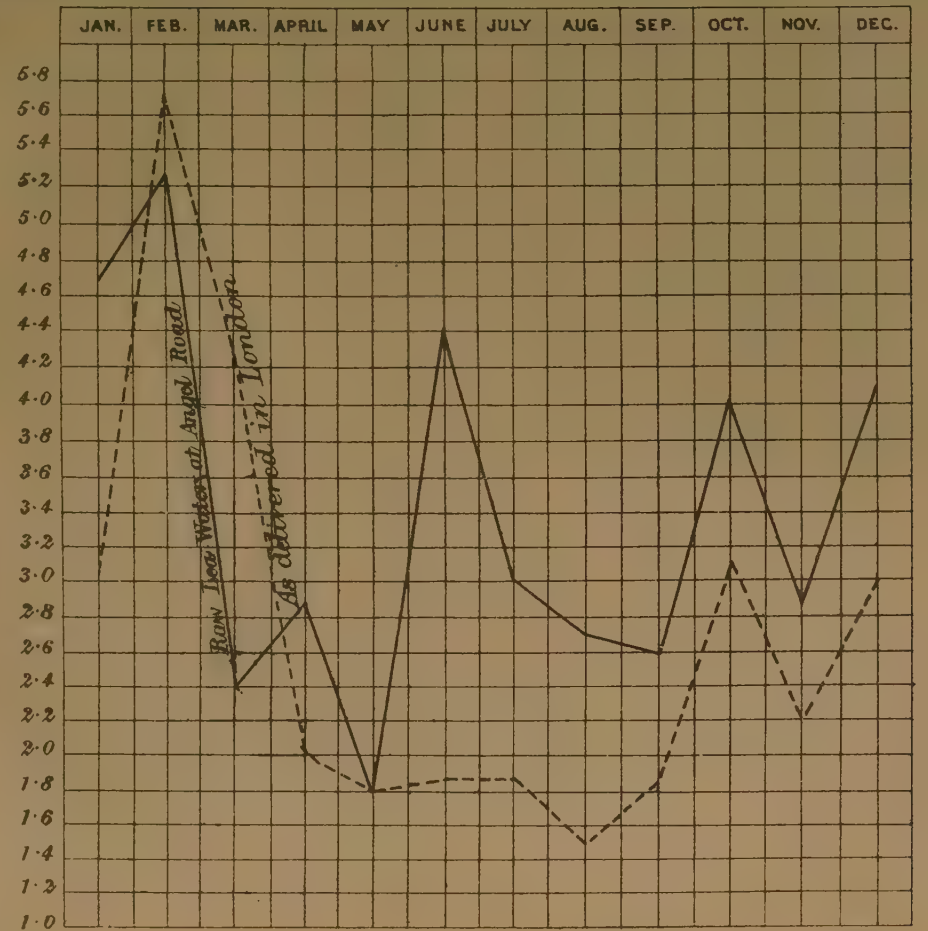
Proportional amount of Organic Elements in Thames Water.



Wyman & Sons, Lt.d, Lith, 63, Carter Lane. 5806·4·84

Diagram No 3.

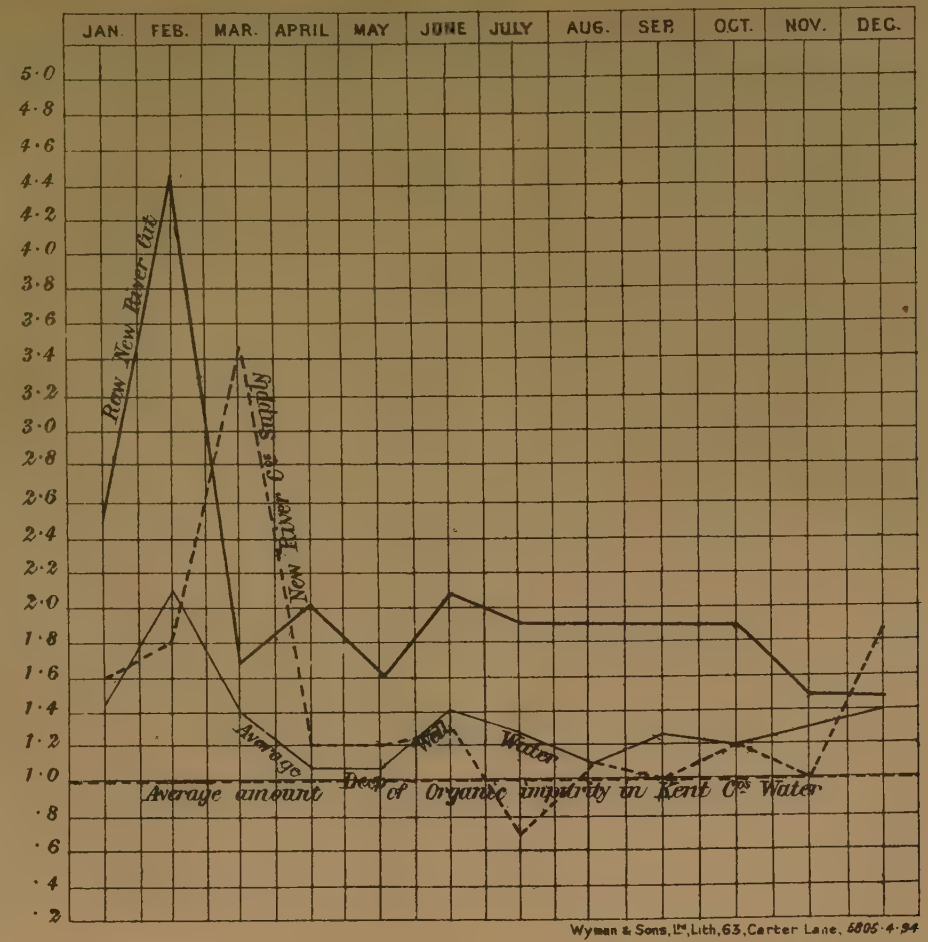
Proportional amount of Organic Elements in Raw Lea & East London Cos Water.



Wyman & Sons, Ltd, Lith, 63, Carter Lane. 5806·4·94

Diagram No. 4.

Proportional amount of Organic Elements in New River and Deep Well Waters.



Wyman & Sons, Lt., Lith., 63, Carter Lane. 6805·4·94

Professor Frankland's Report.

even during the severe floods of February, although it also shows how much the impounded flood water affected the quality of the supply in March; making it in that month of worse quality, from a chemical point of view, than the raw river water passing the companies works at the same time. This remarkable state of things strikingly shows how desirable it is to have, either sufficient storage to tide over the longest floods, or the means of substituting the river, for stored, water, whenever the chemical quality of the former is better than that of the latter. In order to ascertain when this is the case, it would of course be impracticable to make an elaborate chemical analysis; but a rough estimation may be made in a few minutes by observations of the colour in a two-foot tube.

Except in February and March, the diagram shows that the water delivered by the Thames companies in London was of excellent chemical quality, and it also shows that the lesser flood of October was successfully excluded.

The next diagram (No. 3) compares the raw Lee water at Angel Road with the filtered supply of the East London Company as delivered in London, the scale being the same as before.

The East London Company possesses more storage capacity than that of any other Metropolitan Water Company; but the diagram shows that even 15 days storage was not sufficient to circumvent the long flood of February. In that month the stored water was of inferior chemical quality to that of the Lee passing the intake, and this condition of things was even more marked in the following month of March, when the organic impurity in the stored unfiltered water was represented by the figures 4·2, whilst that of the raw Lee water passing the Company's intake was represented by 2·4 only. During the remaining months of the year, this Company's water was, as the diagram shows, of excellent chemical quality. The excessive impurity in the raw water in June was completely excluded from the supply, but the flood water of October was not quite so successfully dealt with as was the case with the Thames water in that month.

The next diagram (No. 4) contrasts the organic elements contained in the unfiltered water of the New River Cut with the amount present in the supply of the New River Company; and, in order to compare the water delivered by this Company with the deep-well waters of the Kent, Colne Valley, Tottenham, and East London Companies, I have introduced into this diagram a third curve showing the average amount of organic impurity in these last-named waters. I have also marked the average amount of organic impurity in the Kent Company's water during nine years ending December 1876, this being the standard of purity used in these diagrams and in all my reports.

This diagram shows that, except in March; when, doubtless owing to recent floods in the Lee, the New River Company's supply contained an exceptionally large proportion of organic matter, the quality of this Company's water was uniformly excellent, and in some cases, even better than the average of the deep-well waters. The, for deep-wel' water, high proportion of organic matter in February, shown in the diagram, was due to exceptional impurity in the Colne Valley and East London well waters; taking the Kent and Tottenham supplies only in that month, the average would be 1·1 instead of 2·1.

All the samples for chemical and physical examination were taken directly from the mains of the several Companies at places recommended by their respective engineers. In addition to the chemical analysis to which each sample has been submitted, the temperature of the water as it issued from the main at the time of the collection of the sample, has

Professor Frankland's Report.

been determined, and the appearance which the water exhibited on being viewed in a two-foot tube has been recorded. The results of the chemical analyses and observations of temperature are contained in the accompanying Tables A. to L.

Table A. gives the temperature of the waters at the time of the collection of the samples. From this Table it will be seen that, although the average temperature of the different waters is remarkably uniform throughout the year, the monthly variation in the case of the river waters is very great; whilst the temperature of the deep-well water is practically uniform throughout the year. Thus, the water principally derived from the Thames, and supplied by the Chelsea, West Middlesex, Southwark, Grand Junction, and Lambeth Companies varied in temperature from 2°·1 C. (35°·8 Fahr.) in June to 21°·7 C (71°·1 Fahr.) in August; and the water of the Lee, distributed by the New River and East London Companies, fluctuated from 3° C. (37°·4 Fahr.) in January to 20°·2 C. (68°·4 Fahr.) in July. The deep-well water of the Kent Company, on the other hand, was free from these violent fluctuations and practically maintained a constant temperature throughout the year; it varied only from 11° C. (51°·8 Fahr.) in January, to 13°·1 C. (55°·6 Fahr.) in June. This uniformity in temperature of deep-well water causes it to be cool and refreshing in summer, and less likely to become frozen in the service pipes in winter; whilst river water at 21°·7 C. (71°·1 Fahr.) is unpleasantly vapid, and at 2°·1 C. (35°·8 Fahr.) is soon cooled to the freezing point.

Table B. gives the total amount of solid matters found in 100,000 parts by weight of each water. These solid matters are almost wholly composed of mineral substances which, in these proportions, in no way diminish the fitness of the water for dietetic purposes. But the salts of lime and magnesia, constituting the principal part of these mineral ingredients, are objectionable; not only because they impart to the water what is known as "hardness," and thus render it unsuitable for washing, but also because they produce incrustations and deposits in steam and kitchen boilers and hot-water pipes. The comparatively small proportion of organic material, which the solid matter invariably contains, is, on the other hand, of more importance; because, if present in too large quantity, it interferes with the palatability of the water and imparts to it a more or less brownish yellow tint. During the past year, however, no water delivered in London has contained a sufficiently high proportion of organic matter to produce either of these effects. The presence of even small proportions of organic matter in river waters is objectionable, partly on sentimental, and partly on hygienic grounds, by reason of the origin of some portions of this organic matter; for the water both of the Thames and Lee receives, above the points where it is abstracted for the purpose of Metropolitan supply, various contributions of organic matter of animal origin; such as the drainage from manured land, the effluents from sewage works, and even raw sewage itself. This animal matter may also, at any time, be accompanied by zymotic poisons dangerous to health. But, although the sentimental objection to the presence of these matters cannot be removed, it is gratifying to find, as the result of recent researches, that the zymotic poisons are rapidly destroyed in running water exposed to sunlight; so that the most minute microscopic inspection of the water at the intakes of the various Companies has hitherto failed to discover a single pathogenic germ. Further, it is now an established fact, that efficient sand filtration would prevent the passage of such germs into the filtered water even should they arrive in a living condition at the intakes of the Companies. Thus the hygienic objection to the use of filtered

Professor Frankland's Report.

water taken from the Thames and Lee is removed. This conclusion is confirmed by the absence in London of zymotic disease traceable to these waters since the year 1866. To secure this desirable result, however, efficient filtration is essential; and there can be no doubt that the immense loss of life in London, during the cholera epidemics of 1849, 1854, and 1866, was due to want of attention to filtration.

The saline matters dissolved in the deep-well water from the chalk are considerably greater in amount than those found in the river waters; and inasmuch as this chalk water is sent out in its natural condition by the Kent and East London Companies and by the Tottenham Local Board of Health, these supplies contained more solid matter than any of the other Metropolitan waters. The Colne Valley Company, on the other hand, by treating this chalk water with lime before delivery, so reduced the solid matter that the latter was one-third less than the amount present in the river waters, and was considerably less than one-half of that in the deep-well waters either of the Kent Company or of the Tottenham Local Board of Health.

Tables C. and D. are very important, they record the amounts of organic carbon and organic nitrogen in each of the waters as determined by combustion with oxide of copper. Since these are the only two ingredients of the organic matter which can be accurately determined, these results are the only available evidence of the relative proportions of organic matter present in the waters. These Tables show that, with few exceptions, the river waters, both from the Thames and Lee were considerably contaminated with organic matter in the months of February only. This additional organic matter was, however, exclusively of vegetable origin.

The water derived chiefly from the Lee by the New River and East London Companies was almost invariably superior to the Thames-derived waters of the Chelsea, West Middlesex, Southwark, Grand Junction, and Lambeth Companies; the New River Company's water often rivalling the deep-well waters in respect of organic purity; but the sample of the last-named Company's water collected in March contained nearly five times as much organic matter as that examined in July. The proportions of organic matter in the deep-well waters of the Kent, Colne Valley, and East London Companies, and in that of the Tottenham Local Board of Health was, almost invariably, very small.

Taking the mean proportion of organic impurity contained in the Thames water delivered in 1868 as 1,000, I find that in the subsequent years, 1893 included, the following proportions were present:—

Year.	Proportion of Organic Impurity present in Thames Water as delivered in London.	Year.	Proportion of Organic Impurity present in Thames Water as delivered in London.
1868	1,000	1881	993
1869	1,016	1882	1,033
1870	795	1883	850
1871	928	1884	723
1872	1,243	1885	839
1873	917	1886	756
1874	933	1887	690
1875	1,030	1888	722
1876	903	1889	677
1877	907	1890	680
1878	1,056	1891	1,002
1879	1,165	1892	831
1880	1,254	1893	762

Professor Frankland's Report.

These figures show that the Thames water distributed during the year 1893 was of much better average quality than that sent out during the previous two years, although it still fell short of that supplied during the years 1886 to 1890 inclusive.

Of the water chiefly derived from the River Lee, that supplied by the New River Company contained, in every case, as usual, less organic matter than that of the East London Company, which was, in this respect, on the average, superior to the best of the Thames waters. Taking, as before, the mean proportion of organic impurity contained in the Thames water delivered in 1868 as 1,000, I find that in subsequent years, 1893 included, the following proportions were present in the Lee water :—

Year.	Proportion of Organic Impurity present in Lee Water as delivered in London.	Year.	Proportion of Organic Impurity present in Lee Water as delivered in London.
1868	484	1881	765
1869	618	1882	711
1870	550	1883	620
1871	604	1884	500
1872	819	1885	603
1873	693	1886	500
1874	583	1887	473
1875	751	1888	506
1876	562	1889	504
1877	596	1890	432
1878	747	1891	684
1879	947	1892	610
1880	1,013	1893	502

Thus, the Lee water delivered during the year 1893 was of better average quality than usual as regards organic purity; it was in fact superior to that delivered during either of the previous two years.

The organic matter found in the deep-well waters supplied to London during the past 26 years is, of course, much smaller in amount, and the fluctuations from year to year are much less violent, than in the river waters. Referred to the same standard, the figures are as follow :—

Year.	Proportion of Organic Impurity present in Deep-well Water as delivered in London.	Year.	Proportion of Organic Impurity present in Deep-well Water as delivered in London.
1868	254	1881	405
1869	312	1882	409
1870	246	1883	321
1871	150	1884	264
1872	221	1885	200
1873	250	1886	244
1874	287	1887	249
1875	250	1888	241
1876	246	1889	268
1877	243	1890	252
1878	323	1891	357
1879	387	1892	338
1880	393	1893	327

Professor Frankland's Report.

Table E. shows the proportional amount of organic elements (organic carbon and organic nitrogen) in each of the waters, the average amount of these elements contained in the Kent Company's water during the nine years ending December 1876 being taken as unity.

This Table shows that the maximum, minimum, and average proportions of organic matter, as measured by this standard, present in the several waters during the year 1893, were :—

Sources.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Deep Wells	Kent	1·4	0·4	0·7
	Tottenham	1·7	0·9	1·3
	East London	3·7	1·0	1·6
	Colne Valley	2·4	1·3	1·8
River Lee	New River	3·5	0·7	1·5
	East London	5·7	1·5	2·7
River Thames	Chelsea	5·3	1·6	2·8
	West Middlesex	6·3	2·0	3·0
	Southwark	7·0	2·0	3·3
	Grand Junction	7·1	1·7	3·2
	Lambeth	7·3	1·9	3·5

Thus, of the deep-well waters, that sent out by the Kent Company contained by far the least proportion of organic matter. Of the river waters, that supplied by the New River Company stood much higher than the others in this respect, whilst the East London Company's water was superior to any of the Thames derived waters, but was closely approached by that of the Chelsea Company.

The following Table exhibits the maximum amount of organic matter in the waters supplied from the Thames and Lee during the years 1868 to 1893 inclusive, the average of the samples from each source in the month of greatest impurity being taken for comparison :—

Maximum Amount of Organic Matter.

THAMES.			LEE.		
Year.	Elements of organic matter in parts per 100,000.	Months in which maximum pollution occurred.	Year.	Elements of organic matter in parts per 100,000.	Months in which maximum pollution occurred.
1868	·45	January.	1868	·27	February.
1869	·60	February.	1869	·33	February.
1870	·42	January.	1870	·30	January.
1871	·52	October.	1871	·22	February.
1872	·48	Jan. and Dec.	1872	·39	December.
1873	·46	January.	1873	·33	January.
1874	·37	March.	1874	·21	March.
1875	·49	November.	1875	·28	November.
1876	·44	December.	1876	·24	March.
1877	·40	January.	1877	·30	January.
1878	·36	December.	1878	·26	June.
1879	·38	February.	1879	·33	July.

Professor Frankland's Report.

THAMES.			LEE.		
Year.	Elements of organic matter in parts per 100,000.	Months in which maximum pollution occurred.	Year.	Elements of organic matter in parts per 100,000.	Months in which maximum pollution occurred.
1880	·42	October.	1880	·33	February.
1881	·34	February.	1881	·34	February.
1882	·37	November.	1882	·26	December.
1883	·32	January.	1883	·24	December.
1884	·27	February.	1884	·20	March.
1885	·35	November.	1885	·28	December.
1886	·30	December.	1886	·21	February.
1887	·34	January.	1887	·31	January.
1888	·35	December.	1888	·29	December.
1889	·31	January.	1889	·21	November.
1890	·27	January.	1890	·19	January.
1891	·43	October.	1891	·27	November.
1892	·35	December.	1892	·29	Jan. and Dec.
1893	·38	February.	1893	·23	March.

It is thus evident that the comparatively large amount of organic contamination in the Thames-derived water noted in 1891 has not occurred again; and the maximum pollution in the Lee, which exhibited an increase in the two previous years fell again to the normal in 1893.

The variations in the proportion of organic matter in the several supplies are exhibited graphically in the accompanying diagrams (A. and B.), in which the maximum and minimum proportions of organic matter annually present in each of the three classes of waters since 1868 are registered.

Tables F. and G., which record the proportions of ammonia and of nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites in the various waters, require no explanation.

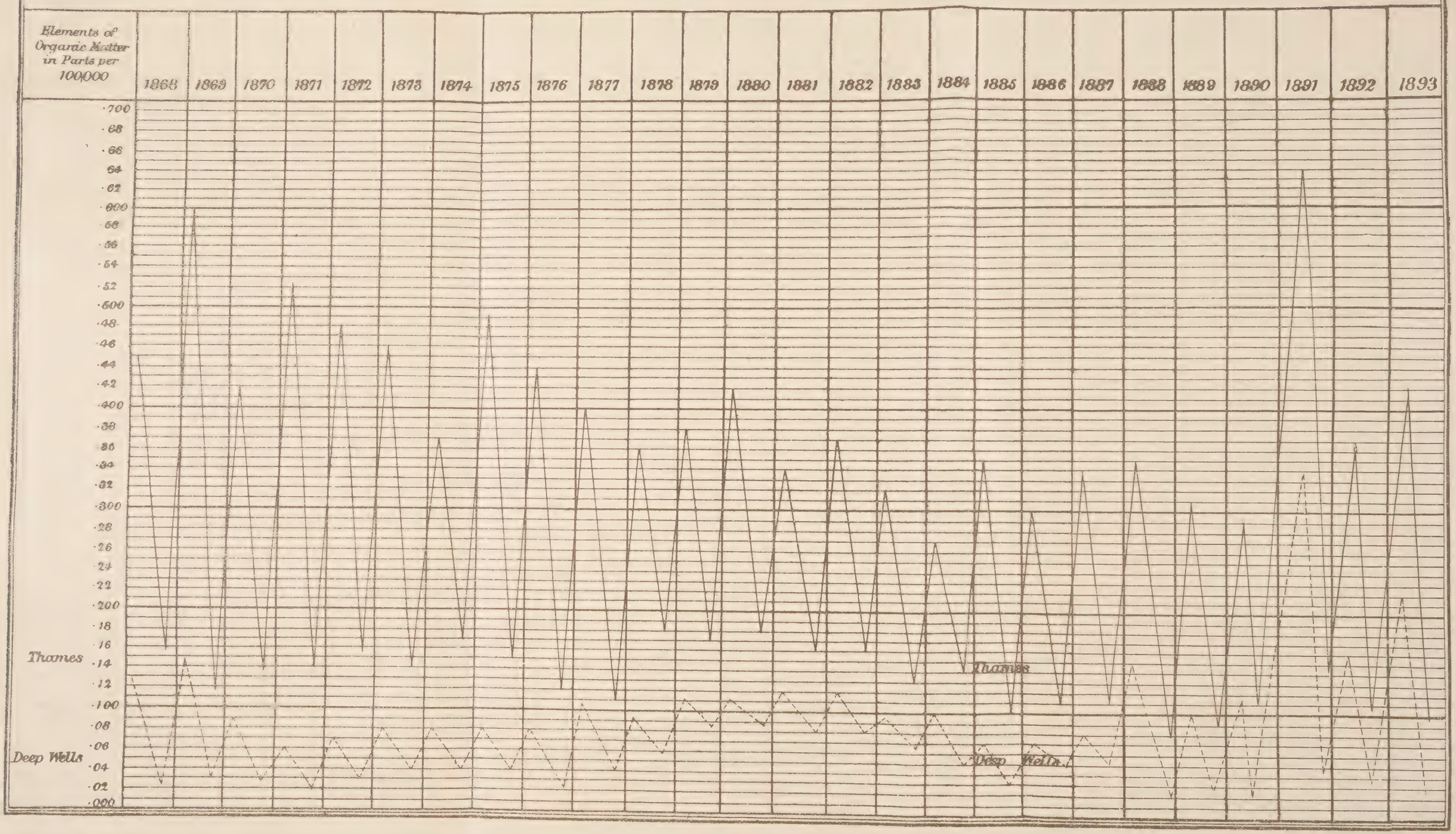
In Table H. is given the amount of combined nitrogen, both mineral and organic, found in each of the waters. The total amount is of importance, inasmuch as, after making a small correction for the combined nitrogen present in average rain water, it sums up the evidence of the nitrogenous organic matters which have gained access to the water in the past, as well as of those which are still present at the time the analysis is made. In river and surface water generally, this total combined nitrogen undergoes a very appreciable reduction during the warmer months of the year, in consequence of the vegetable life which then abounds in such water. On this account, therefore, the amount of total combined nitrogen found in the river waters in winter can alone be regarded as bearing any relationship to the amount of nitrogenous matters which the waters have received.

The deep-well waters, on the other hand, are not subject to the influence of vegetable life, and the amount of total combined nitrogen is, therefore, equally indicative at all times of the year.

Hence, in the following Table, the average proportion of total combined nitrogen in the case of the Thames and Lee is given for the months of

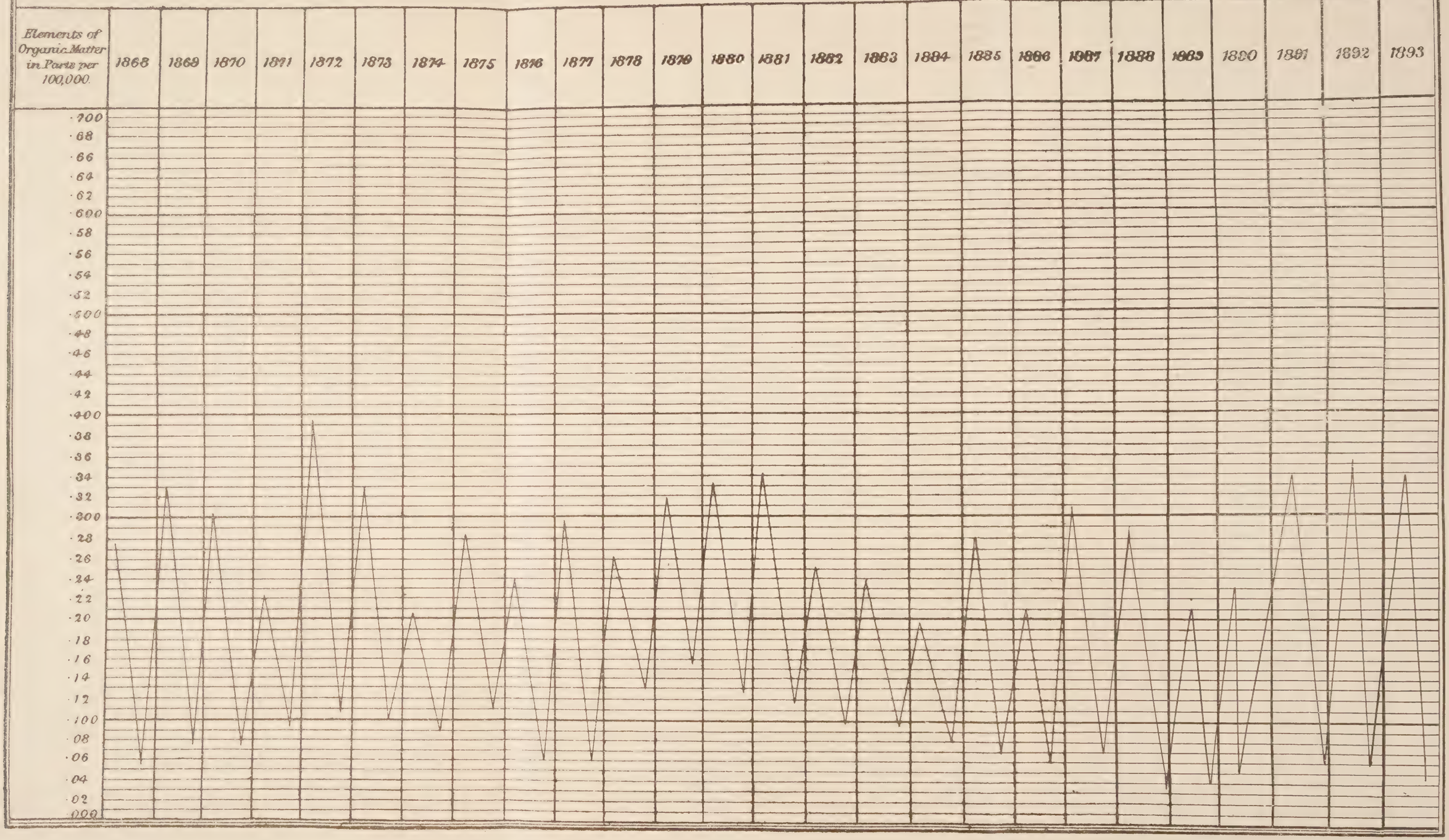
Maximum and Minimum Proportion of Organic Matter in Water from Thames and Deep Wells.

(*A)



Wyman & Sons, Ltd, Lith. 5931. 9. 95.

MAXIMUM & MINIMUM PROPORTION OF ORGANIC MATTER IN RIVER LEA WATER. (*B)



Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Lith. 5931. 9.95.

January, February, March, October, November, and December only, whilst in the case of the deep-wells it is calculated on the whole year :— *Professor Frankland's Report.*

Year.	Thames.	Lee.	Deep-wells.
1884	·244	·273	·301
1885	·233	·277	·292
1886	·319	·336	·355
1887	·307	·352	·365
1888	·304	·322	·358
1889	·311	·358	·438
1890	·280	·296	·371
1891	·217	·247	·287
1892	·292	·332	·271
1893	·281	·314	·276

A comparison of these numbers shows that the marked increase of total combined nitrogen observed in 1892 in both river waters, has been followed by a corresponding reduction last year, whilst in the deep-well waters the decided reduction during the two preceding years has been maintained, but this is due to the inclusion of the deep wells of the East London Water Company and the Tottenham Local Board of Health, which contain a remarkably small amount of nitrogenous compounds. Excluding these wells, the number rises to ·497, which shows a decided increase.

Table I. exhibits the amount of chlorine present in each of the waters, and indicates that on no occasion has brackish or tidal water gained access to the companies' reservoirs. The amount of chlorine in all three classes of water is, on the average, almost exactly the same as last year, except that there is a marked increase in the deep-well water of the Tottenham Local Board of Health and the East London Company.

Table K. gives the hardness of the various waters. The term "hardness" is used to denote the proportion of carbonate of lime, or its equivalent of other soap-destroying substances, present in 100,000 parts of the water. The variations in hardness for the several descriptions of water during recent years are given in the following table :—

Year.	Thames.	Lee.	Kent.	Colne Valley.	Tottenham.	East London Deep-well.
1884	19°·4	20°·1	28°·6	5°·2	19°·7	—
1885	18°·7	20°·0	27°·9	4°·8	20°·4	—
1886	19°·2	20°·3	29°·4	4°·5	21°·3	—
1887	19°·3	20°·8	29°·9	5°·7	20°·5	—
1888	20°·0	22°·0	30°·2	7°·5	22°·5	—
1889	20°·2	22°·1	29°·9	7°·0	24°·6	—
1890	20°·4	22°·0	29°·7	7°·9	23°·8	—
1891	20°·3	21°·8	29°·4	8°·9	24°·4	18°·9
1892	20°·8	21°·9	28°·4	7°·5	23°·9	19°·2
1893	19°·6	21°·4	28°·3	7°·1	23°·1	20°·2

Professor Frankland's Report.

None of the waters supplied to the Metropolis are of such excessive hardness as to influence their fitness for drinking; but, with the exception of that supplied by the Colne Valley Company, the hardness is sufficiently great to materially diminish the value of the water for washing, steam, and industrial purposes generally. The hardness of the Metropolitan water supply is almost entirely due to the presence of bi-carbonate of lime in solution. This bi-carbonate of lime can be readily removed by treating the water with lime, as is so successfully done by the Colne Valley Company. Thus, the water pumped from the chalk by the Colne Valley Company is, initially, of about the same degree of hardness as the Kent Company's supply; but, by treatment with lime before delivery, its hardness is reduced to about one-fourth of its original amount. The hardness of the river-water supplies is similarly reducible. This mode of softening is by far the most economical, for it entails only about one-eightieth of the expense which devolves upon the private consumer in the shape of additional soap required for washing.

Lastly, Table L. records the averages for the past year of each determination referred to above, and thus gives a general survey of the thermal and chemical characters of the water delivered by each company during the past year.

In the following Table are recorded the results of my observations respecting the freedom from turbidity or otherwise of the various waters, and for the purpose of comparison the results of my first observations in 1868 are also included:—

Companies or Local Authorities.	Number of occasions when clear and transparent.		Number of occasions when slightly turbid.		Number of occasions when turbid.		Number of occasions when very turbid.	
	1868.	1893.	1868.	1893.	1868.	1893.	1868.	1893.
THAMES.								
Chelsea	7	12	2	0	1	0	2	0
West Middlesex	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwark	1	12	5	0	4	0	2	0
Grand Junction	9	12	2	0	1	0	0	0
Lambeth	6	12	1	0	2	0	3	0
LEE.								
New River	10	12	2	0	0	0	0	0
East London	3	12	8	0	1	0	0	0
DEEP WELLS.								
Kent	8	12	3	0	1	0	0	0
Colne Valley	–	12	–	0	–	0	–	0
Tottenham Local Board of Health	–	8	–	4	–	0	–	0
East London	–	10	–	2	–	0	–	0

This Table illustrates the great improvement which the water companies have effected in filtration since I first began these examinations for turbidity in 1868. In that year, seven samples were so turbid as to be highly repulsive in appearance; nine samples were turbid, and no less than 20 slightly turbid; whereas during the year just closed not one of the samples of filtered water was turbid, even in the slightest degree. On the other hand, six samples of deep-well water, which does not require filtration, were slightly turbid, owing doubtless, in most cases at least, to disturbance by the pumping machinery.

TABLE A.

TEMPERATURE (in Centigrade degrees) of the METROPOLITAN WATERS, as delivered from the different Companies' Mains.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1893. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	0	7·0	7·0	11·6	17·6	20·4	18·2	21·3	13·8	12·5	5·6	5·4	11·7
	Chelsea	2·3	5·4	5·7	10·8	15·4	18·7	18·7	19·7	14·3	13·4	8·7	5·7	11·6
	West Middlesex	2·1	5·0	6·3	10·3	14·1	16·2	17·5	18·5	12·7	12·3	7·5	6·3	10·7
	Southwark	2·3	6·7	6·7	11·2	17·3	19·7	21·5	21·7	14·2	14·2	7·4	6·8	12·5
	Grand Junction	2·7	5·8	6·3	11·2	16·8	18·4	19·8	21·6	15·0	14·3	8·6	6·4	12·2
	Lambeth	2·3	5·7	5·8	11·1	16·9	19·3	19·4	20·2	13·5	13·4	7·6	5·3	11·7
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	4·0	5·0	7·6	12·7	17·2	15·8	17·0	20·0	11·3	11·7	5·6	5·4	11·0
	New River	3·4	6·0	6·6	11·9	16·7	18·7	20·2	19·6	13·6	13·7	6·7	5·7	11·1
	(Unfiltered water)	2·0	4·2	7·7	12·5	17·3	19·7	18·2	21·2	12·0	11·8	5·9	5·5	11·5
	East London	3·0	5·8	7·0	11·1	16·3	19·0	19·8	19·8	14·3	13·8	8·3	7·2	12·1
	DEEP WELL.													
	Kent	11·0	11·3	11·5	11·4	11·5	13·1	11·4	13·0	12·3	11·4	11·2	11·3	11·7

TABLE B.

WEIGHT of SOLID MATTERS in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1893. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	33·52	34·64	31·80	27·72	27·60	26·92	26·60	25·20	25·68	27·00	28·60	32·60	28·99
	Chelsea	34·06	32·64	31·96	28·34	25·00	25·80	24·98	23·34	23·54	24·70	26·70	29·14	27·52
	West Middlesex	33·38	33·04	30·64	27·48	24·90	25·70	24·20	22·76	23·44	25·96	27·40	30·20	27·43
	Southwark	31·22	33·56	29·86	27·34	25·94	25·20	24·50	26·10	24·40	26·94	28·34	30·80	27·81
	Grand Junction	33·40	33·44	30·80	26·74	26·72	27·04	25·78	24·24	24·70	26·24	27·80	29·66	28·05
	Lambeth	32·82	32·80	27·80	26·92	26·94	26·44	25·74	24·44	24·74	26·90	28·12	30·48	27·85
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	33·36	35·44	30·64	28·68	30·96	32·84	31·90	28·20	31·20	33·40	32·60	34·96	32·02
	New River	33·52	33·74	32·74	27·76	27·64	29·50	28·10	27·06	28·74	29 70	30·80	33·00	30·19
	(Unfiltered water)	38·68	40·44	34·48	30·60	29·92	28·20	28·80	26·28	29·12	35·20	35·28	39·60	33·05
	East London	39·76	35·50	38·00	31·70	27·20	28·42	26·86	26·42	25·34	29·34	30·90	35·60	31·25
Outer Circle.	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	40·94	41·28	41·48	40·64	38·44	37·60	40·30	38·90	39·36	39·80	37·40	55·84	41·00
	Colne Valley	17·06	21·48	20·16	19·94	17·34	18·20	16·60	16·80	16·10	16·80	17·00	17·30	17·90
	Tottenham	41·44	40·74	41·14	41·24	41·60	41·40	37·80	41·60	41·14	—	29·88	41·40	39·94
	East London	—	28·54	28·94	38·02	38·04	38·58	39·04	28·90	38·62	29·24	29·30	28·60	33·27

TABLE C.

ORGANIC CARBON in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1893. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·143	·502	·162	·153	·152	·234	·228	·196	·177	·334	·171	·195	·221
	Chelsea	·178	·272	·227	·118	·115	·120	·117	·114	·100	·080	·144	·150	·145
	West Middlesex	·129	·319	·219	·102	·109	·130	·110	·124	·099	·113	·137	·158	·154
	Southwark	·166	·308	·265	·091	·120	·134	·121	·129	·097	·159	·130	·171	·166
	Grand Junction	·131	·363	·308	·085	·119	·129	·122	·124	·088	·160	·129	·170	·161
	Lambeth	·234	·385	·369	·127	·122	·142	·099	·122	·101	·163	·141	·164	·178
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·115	·224	·081	·090	·074	102	·097	·090	·088	·096	·069	·076	·102
	New River	·077	·085	·176	·063	·061	·066	·034	·058	·049	·061	·050	·100	·073
	(Unfiltered water)	·237	·260	·111	·137	·071	·209	·153	·136	·124	·198	·142	·218	·166
	East London	·148	·300	·206	·105	·087	·098	·097	077	·099	·157	·112	·153	·137
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	·036	·030	·017	·029	·042	·023	·036	·042	·027	·021	034	·070	·034
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	·102	·127	·111	·094	·068	·108	·072	·089	·089	·060	·073	·077	·089
	Tottenham	·068	·068	·069	·051	·062	·068	·061	·041	·039	—	·085	·049	·060
	East London	—	·193	·071	·051	·049	·082	·083	·043	·083	·083	·070	·079	·081

TABLE D.

ORGANIC NITROGEN in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1893.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·033	·084	·040	·028	·032	·042	·039	·031	·030	·053	·041	·029	·040
	Chelsea - -	·030	·041	·032	·026	·013	·017	·020	·025	·018	·017	·014	·017	·023
	West Middlesex -	·027	·042	·051	·017	·013	·015	·015	·015	·019	·014	·016	·017	·022
	Southwark -	·042	·064	·048	·019	·022	·014	·021	·025	·022	·031	·018	·015	·028
	Grand Junction -	·026	·059	·050	·015	·018	·017	·025	·034	·012	·022	·019	·019	·026
	Lambeth - -	·039	·058	·060	·014	·018	·019	·014	·017	·015	·024	·020	·017	·026
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·032	·033	·021	·027	·023	·022	·019	·025	·024	·019	·019	·012	·023
	New River - -	·018	·021	·033	·009	·008	·009	·009	·007	·008	·008	·010	·012	·013
	(Unfiltered water)	·042	·051	·031	·032	·033	·048	·024	·024	·033	·039	·030	·037	·035
	East London -	·030	·037	·046	·015	·017	·012	·018	·012	·014	·024	·017	·023	·022
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	·017	·008	·007	·004	·005	·005	·007	·006	·007	·007	·004	·010	·007
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	·023	·017	·022	·013	·018	·020	·015	·019	·019	·018	·015	·012	·018
	Tottenham - -	·027	·018	·016	·010	·009	·009	·016	·012	·012	—	·016	·017	·015
	East London -	—	·024	·011	·011	·016	·015	·015	·014	·020	·017	·012	·011	·015

TABLE E.

PROPORTIONAL AMOUNT of ORGANIC ELEMENTS, that in the KENT COMPANY'S WATER during the NINE YEARS ending DECEMBER 1876 being taken as 1.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1893.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	3·0	9·9	3·4	3·1	3·1	4·7	4·5	3·8	3·5	6·6	3·6	3·8	4·4
	Chelsea - -	3·5	5·3	4·4	2·4	2·2	2·3	2·3	2·4	2·0	1·6	2·7	2·8	2·8
	West Middlesex -	2·6	6·1	6·3	2·0	2·1	2·5	2·1	2·4	2·0	2·2	2·6	3·0	3·0
	Southwark -	3·5	6·3	7·0	1·9	2·4	2·5	2·4	2·6	2·0	3·2	2·5	3·2	3·3
	Grand Junction -	2·7	7·1	6·1	1·7	2·3	2·5	2·5	2·7	1·7	3·1	2·5	3·2	3·2
	Lambeth - -	4·6	7·0	7·3	2·4	2·4	2·7	1·9	2·4	2·0	3·2	2·7	3·1	3·5
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	2·5	4·4	1·7	2·0	1·6	2·1	1·9	1·9	1·9	1·9	1·5	1·5	2·1
	New River - -	1·6	1·8	3·5	1·2	1·2	1·3	0·7	1·1	1·0	1·2	1·0	1·9	1·5
	(Unfiltered water)	4·7	5·3	2·4	2·9	1·8	4·4	3·0	2·7	2·6	4·0	2·9	4·3	3·4
	East London -	3·0	5·7	4·3	2·0	1·8	1·9	1·9	1·5	1·9	3·1	2·2	3·0	2·7
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	0·9	0·6	0·4	0·6	0·8	0·5	0·7	0·8	0·6	0·5	0·6	1·4	0·7
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	2·1	2·4	2·3	1·8	1·4	2·2	1·5	1·8	1·8	1·3	1·5	1·5	1·8
	Tottenham - -	1·6	1·5	1·4	1·0	1·2	1·3	1·3	0·9	0·9	—	1·7	1·1	1·3
	East London -	—	8·7	1·4	1·1	1·1	1·6	1·7	1·0	1·7	1·7	1·4	1·5	1·6

TABLE F.

AMMONIA in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1893.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·014	·006	·003	·004	·006	·010	·006	·005	·006	·008	·005	·012	·007
	Chelsea - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	West Middlesex -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Southwark -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand Junction -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lambeth - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·016	·006	·002	·003	·002	·004	·005	·003	·003	·004	·004	·005	·005
	New River - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(Unfiltered water)	·090	·024	·003	·005	·006	·040	·008	·004	·005	·012	·006	·016	·018
	East London -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	·085	·024	·012	·044	·035	·010	·018	·010	·014	·018	·004	0	·023
	Tottenham - -	·055	·064	·060	·074	·064	·052	·045	·049	·056	—	·026	·080	·056
	East London -	—	·009	0	0	·050	·066	·068	0	·020	·012	·003	·002	·021

TABLE G.

NITROGEN, as NITRATES and NITRITES, in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	Companies or Local Authorities.	1893.											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·360	·235	·264	·228	·163	·132	·145	·100	·160	·196	·219	·257	·205
	Chelsea	·303	·261	·259	·243	·170	·155	·143	·132	·132	·165	·184	·270	·201
	West Middlesex	·327	·255	·241	·226	·160	·153	·140	·124	·149	·197	·208	·266	·204
	Southwark	·304	·243	·237	·224	·163	·141	·115	·130	·138	·216	·225	·273	·201
	Grand Junction	·288	·254	·238	·238	·161	·156	·144	·147	·161	·209	·222	·252	·206
	Lambeth	·267	·257	·337	·232	·193	·184	·149	·159	·159	·224	·236	·264	·222
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·336	·351	·349	·310	·210	·192	·197	·205	·235	·252	·293	·319	·271
	New River	·312	·301	·293	·330	·185	·180	·140	·166	·196	·230	·270	·320	·244
	(Unfiltered water)	·344	·310	·342	·267	·197	·144	·137	·106	·162	·248	·256	·377	·241
	East London	·333	·254	·443	·308	·184	·187	·199	·185	·144	·198	·264	·260	·247
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	·447	·503	·526	·451	·478	·507	·532	·441	·476	·446	·517	·772	·508
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	·423	·444	·519	·444	·429	·437	·444	·420	·420	·411	·461	·456	·442
	Tottenham	·038	·044	0	trace	trace	trace	0	traces	traces	—	0	·008	·008
	East London	—	0	·004	·068	trace	trace	0	0	·024	0	0	trace	·009

TABLE H.

TOTAL combined NITROGEN in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	Companies or Local Authorities.	1893.											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·405	·324	·307	·259	·200	·182	·189	·135	·195	·256	·264	·296	·251
	Chelsea	·333	·302	·291	·269	·183	·172	·163	·157	·150	·182	·198	·287	·224
	West Middlesex	·354	·297	·292	·243	·173	·168	·155	·139	·168	·211	·224	·283	·226
	Southwark	·346	·307	·285	·243	·185	·155	·136	·155	·160	·247	·243	·288	·229
	Grand Junction	·314	·311	·288	·253	·179	·173	·169	·181	·173	·231	·241	·271	·232
	Lambeth	·306	·315	·397	·246	·211	·203	·163	·176	·174	·248	·256	·281	·248
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	·381	·389	·372	·339	·235	·217	·220	·233	·262	·274	·315	·335	·298
	New River	·340	·322	·326	·339	·193	·189	·149	·173	·204	·238	·280	·332	·257
	(Unfiltered water)	·460	·381	·376	·303	·235	·225	·168	·133	·199	·297	·291	·427	·291
	East London	·363	·291	·489	·323	·201	·199	·217	·197	·158	·222	·281	·283	·269
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	·464	·511	·533	·455	·483	·512	·539	·447	·483	·453	·521	·782	·515
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	·516	·482	·551	·492	·478	·465	·474	·447	·450	·444	·479	·468	·479
	Tottenham	·110	·114	·065	·071	·062	·050	·053	·045	·058	—	·037	·091	·069
	East London	—	·031	·015	·079	·057	·069	·071	·014	·045	·027	·015	·013	·040

TABLE I.

CHLORINE in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	Companies or Local Authorities.	1893.											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·6	1·7	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·9	2·0	1·8	2·0	1·8
	Chelsea	1·9	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·8	1·9	1·9	2·0	1·8
	West Middlesex	1·9	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·7	1·9	1·9	1·9	2·0	1·8
	Southwark	1·8	1·7	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·9	2·0	1·9	2·0	1·8
	Grand Junction	1·9	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·8	1·9	1·9	2·0	1·8
	Lambeth	1·9	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·9	1·9	1·9	2·0	1·8
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·7
	New River	1·8	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·8
	(Unfiltered water)	2·1	1·8	1·9	1·9	1·8	1·9	1·6	1·8	2·0	2·1	2·0	2·1	1·9
	East London	2·0	1·8	2 2	2·0	1·8	1·9	1·9	1·9	1·9	2·0	2·0	2·2	2·0
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	2·4	2·4	2·3	2·4	2·3	2·2	2·4	2·2	2·3	2·3	2·1	4·4	2·5
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	2·2	2·2	2·3	2·1	2·2	2·1	2·0	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·1
	Tottenham	2·9	2·8	2·9	2·9	2·9	3·1	2·9	2·9	3·0	—	2·1	2·8	2·8
	East London	—	2·0	2·1	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·0	2·8	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·3

TABLE K.

DEGREES of HARDNESS (1 deg. = 1 part of carbonate of lime, or its equivalent) in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1893.											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	(Unfiltered water)	24·2	20·6	23·6	20·3	19·7	20·3	18·9	18·3	17·7	18·0	20·3	20·9	20·2
	Chelsea	24·2	22·1	21·8	20·6	18·0	19·4	18·9	16·0	16·0	17·6	18·9	19·4	19·4
	West Middlesex	24·2	22·1	21·2	20·3	18·3	19·4	17·7	16·0	15·7	18·0	19·1	20·3	19·4
	Southwark	22·4	22·1	19·4	20·3	19·7	18·9	18·0	17·1	16·6	18·9	20·3	20·6	19·5
	Grand Junction	24·2	22·1	21·2	19·7	19·4	20·3	19·1	16·9	16·6	18·3	20·3	20·3	19·9
	Lambeth	23·6	21·8	17·7	20·3	19·7	19·4	18·8	17·1	16·6	18·9	20·3	20·9	19·6
	LEE.													
	(Unfiltered water)	24·5	24·5	22·1	20·9	21·8	22·7	20·3	19·4	20·6	24·2	22·7	23·6	22·3
	New River	25·1	23·6	22·4	20·0	19·4	21·2	20·0	18·6	19·1	21·5	22·4	23·0	21·4
	(Unfiltered water)	27·2	26·9	25·7	21·5	22·1	20·0	20·9	18·6	20·6	24·8	25·1	25·7	23·3
	East London	28·7	24·8	24·8	21·8	19·1	20·0	18·9	17·4	16·6	20·0	21·8	22·7	21·4
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	30·3	29·4	28·7	29·0	27·5	27·2	28·1	27·2	26·9	26·6	26·6	31·9	28·3
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	6·7	8·0	9·1	9·6	6·4	7·3	5·6	6·6	5·9	6·6	6·7	6·7	7·1
	Tottenham	24·8	23·0	22·1	22·7	23·3	22·7	22·4	23·3	23·6	—	22·1	23·6	23·1
	East London	—	19·7	18·6	20·6	23·0	20·0	20·0	19·1	20·3	20·0	20·6	20·0	20·2

TABLE L.

AVERAGES FOR 1893.

The numbers in the Table relate to 100,000 parts of each Water.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Temperature in Centigrade Degrees.	Total Solid Matters.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.	Ammonia.	Nitrogen, as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Total combined Nitrogen.	Chlorine.	Total Hardness.	Proportional Amount of Organic Elements, that in the Kent Company's Water during the nine years ending December 1876 being taken as 1.
		°									
Inner Circle.	THAMES.										
	(Unfiltered water)	11·7	28·99	·221	·040	·007	·205	·251	1·8	20·2	4·4
	Chelsea	11·6	27·52	·145	·023	0	·201	·224	1·8	19·4	2·8
	West Middlesex	10·7	27·43	·154	·022	0	·204	·226	1·8	19·4	3·0
	Southwark	12·5	27·81	·166	·028	0	·201	·229	1·8	19·5	3·3
	Grand Junction	12·2	28·05	·161	·026	0	·206	·232	1·8	19·9	3·2
	Lambeth	11·7	27·85	·178	·026	0	·222	·248	1·8	19·6	3·5
	LEE.										
	(Unfiltered water)	11·0	32·02	·102	·023	·005	·271	·298	1·7	22·3	2·1
	New River	11·1	30·19	·073	·013	0	·244	·257	1·8	21·4	1·5
	(Unfiltered water)	11·5	33·05	·166	·035	·018	·241	·291	1·9	23·3	3·4
	East London	12·1	31·25	·137	·022	0	·247	·269	2·0	21·4	2·7
	DEEP WELLS.										
	Kent	11·7	41·00	·034	·007	0	·508	·515	2·5	28·3	·7
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	—	17·90	·089	·018	·023	·442	·479	2·1	7·1	1·8
	Tottenham	—	39·94	·060	·015	·056	·008	·069	2·8	23·1	1·3
	East London	—	33·27	·081	·015	·021	·009	·040	2·3	20·2	1·6

Note.—The numbers in these Tables may be converted into grains per imperial gallon by multiplying them by 7 and then moving the decimal point one place to the left.

Professor Frankland's Report.

Bacterioscopic Examination.

It has been proved by an overwhelming amount of evidence that cholera and typhoid fever are, the first generally, and the second frequently, propagated through the agency of water. The fact that cholera generally travels up stream in tidal rivers is only apparently inconsistent with this statement. The disease almost always arrives at the mouths of rivers by sea. The choleraic dejections are thrown into the river and are carried by water up stream as far as the tide reaches. But there are few tidal rivers which are not navigable by barges far above the range of the tide. The bargemen almost always dip their drinking water out of the river, even in the tidal reaches, and consume it without any filtration. They thus become infected, and convey the zymotic poison up stream as far as the river is navigable and, it may be, still further by means of canals. The use of raw or imperfectly filtered water for dietetic purposes from such sources is therefore, in times of epidemic especially, fraught with extreme danger. Fortunately, however, recent bacteriological research, together with experience bought through the sacrifice of thousands of lives, has demonstrated in Hamburg and Altona that *efficient* sand filtration is, practically, a perfect safeguard against the introduction of the cholera bacillus into drinking water. And it can scarcely be doubted that what is true of the cholera bacillus is also true of the typhoid bacillus, although in the latter case there has been no such rigorous demonstration. To attain this desirable result, however, it has been no less convincingly shown that the filtration must be efficient; for the experience, gained so dearly in the great cholera epidemics in London, has been strikingly confirmed by Dr. Koch's exhaustive investigation of the cholera epidemics at Altona and the Nietleben Lunatic Asylum.

The bacterioscopic examination of the water supplied to vast communities like London has therefore become an investigation of the highest importance from a hygienic point of view, and I am therefore each year devoting an increased amount of attention to the bacteriological character of the various waters supplied to the metropolis.

The samples of water submitted to this examination were obtained at the works of the respective companies immediately after the water left the filters and before it was pumped into the distributing mains. By this method of sampling the maximum degree of sterility of each water is determined. This utmost freedom from microbes, after all sources of contamination have been passed, is obviously the most important moment in the history of the water; for the smaller the number of microbes found in a given volume at that moment, the less is the probability of pathogenic organisms being present; and, although the non-pathogenic may, and probably will, afterwards multiply indefinitely, this is of no consequence in the initial absence of the pathogenic. In this determination of maximum sterility, it is of course of the utmost importance that multiplication should be prevented during the few hours which, in the absence of suitable arrangements at the works of the different companies, must necessarily elapse before the samples can be submitted to cultivation in my laboratory. This is secured by immediately sealing, hermetically, the glass tubes containing the samples and then packing them in ice. At the freezing point of water, microbes either do not multiply at all, or do so with extreme slowness.

Although the collection of samples for microbe cultivation from the filter wells on the works of the seven different water companies drawing their supplies from rivers entails great additional labour, which can only be performed by an expert in bacteriology, I am of opinion that it

Professor Frankland's Report.

is the only trustworthy method by which the efficient filtration and comparative bacterial purity of the metropolitan waters can be ascertained.

In illustration of the bacterial condition of the Thames and Lee at the intakes of the companies drawing from these rivers, I have also submitted to bacterioscopic examination samples of the raw or unfiltered water collected, as nearly as practicable, contemporaneously with those of the filtered water. In addition, I have occasionally examined the water, which is pumped by the Southwark Company, from the gravel flanking the Thames near the Company's works at Hampton; and also that of the East London Company after a fortnight's storage, but before filtration. I have undertaken this heavy additional work at the request of the associated metropolitan water companies, who have unreservedly placed their plant at my disposition for this purpose, and have afforded me every facility for carrying on this important inquiry. I have also here to record my best thanks to my Assistant, Mr. W. T. Burgess, F.I.C., for his very valuable help in the conduct of this investigation.

The deep-well water of the Kent Company does not require filtration, and the samples for microbe cultivation were therefore taken from the water as it was discharged from the pumps.

The following tables give the results of these examinations during the year 1893; and in order that the conditions, as regards storage and filtration, under which the seven companies, drawing from rivers, work, I have added, in each case, the amount of storage before filtration, the depth of sand on the filter beds, and the rate of filtration. These additional data are taken from the reports of the water examiner:—

TABLE 1.—MICROBE DETERMINATIONS in UNFILTERED WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
The Thames at Hampton	0·0	8,210	7·0	13,947	7·2	3,737	11·6	1,763
Gravel water at Hampton	5·3	80	5·3	20	8·5	50	9·3	34
Water from artificially laid gravel at Hampton.	1·6	6,050	6·0	4,474	8·6	1,434	11·5	539
The New River Cut	4·0	31,421	5·0	1,942	7·6	500	12·7	763
The Lea at the East London Company's intake.	2·0	56,150	4·2	6,263	7·7	2,350	12·5	2,579
Ditto after 14 days storage	1·3	1,263	4·6	1,368	7·3	382	12·0	447

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
The Thames at Hampton	17·6	2,052	20·4	2,789	18·2	2,132	21·3	1,895
Gravel water at Hampton	14·3	320	16·5	28	17·5	22	—	—
Water from artificially laid gravel at Hampton.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The New River Cut	15·8	1,973	15·8	2,079	17·0	3,934	20·0	1,303
The Lea at the East London Company's intake.	17·3	3,145	19·7	4,184	18·2	8,816	21·2	6,658
Ditto after 14 days storage	17·0	829	19·4	1,369	17·8	2,474	20·2	421

Source of Sample.	September.		October.		November.		December.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
	°		°		°		°		
The Thames at Hampton -	13·8	1,158	12·5	13,790	5·6	1,789	5·4	6,316	4,965
Gravel water at Hampton -	15·4	68	13·8	68	—	—	—	—	77
Water from artificially laid gravel at Hampton.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,874
The New River Cut - -	11·3	1,053	11·7	2,276	5·6	2,131	5·4	3,468	4,390
The Lea at the East London Company's intake.	12·0	3,658	11·8	5,368	5·9	8,026	5·5	11,842	9,920
Ditto after 14 days storage	13·0	921	—	—	5·8	947	5·5	1,369	1,072

These results of the bacterioscopic examination of the unfiltered waters used by the Metropolitan Companies are very interesting and instructive. They demonstrate, in the first place, how very much the bacterial quality of the water may differ from its chemical quality; thus, from a chemical point of view, the water pumped from the gravel near the banks of the Thames does not differ much from Thames water itself, and it is also generally more or less turbid; but, whilst the raw Thames water contained during the year 1893, on the average, 4,965 microbes per c.c., the water abstracted from the gravel contained only 77 microbes in the same volume. Indeed, the gravel water not unfrequently exceeded in bacterial purity the filtered Thames water sent into London. An interesting case of this kind occurred at the Southwark Company's works in February. On the 4th of that month filters 1, 2, and 3, had been supplied for four days with gravel water exclusively; containing, on the 4th, only 20 microbes per c.c.; whilst these filters were delivering, at the same time, water containing, respectively 66, 62, and 54 microbes per c.c. This enormous bacterial amelioration was, however, observed only in the case of the water abstracted from the natural gravel beds. No such high degree of purification has been as yet obtained by gravel laid artificially for this purpose. The Grand Junction Company, has tried this later plan upon a large scale, during the past year, and the results of the bacterioscopic examination of the water are given in the above table under the heading of "Water from artificially laid gravel at Hampton." Unfortunately, the samples collected in January, February, and March were afterwards ascertained to be mixtures of raw Thames water with this gravel water; and the result obtained from the April sample alone is fairly representative of the bacteriological condition of the water from the artificially laid gravel. The number, 539 microbes per c.c. in this month's sample exhibits, however, a sufficient improvement to warrant a continuance of the experiments by the Grand Junction Company.

In the second place, the table shows the great bacterial inferiority of the Lee at the East London Company's intake, as compared with the Thames at Hampton; the average number of bacteria in one c.c. of water at the intake of the East London Company being twice as great as that found in the raw Thames water at Hampton. The sewer outfall at Hertford is, probably, the cause of this excessive bacterial pollution of the Lee below that outfall.

The water abstracted from the Lee above the Hertford sewer outfall by the New River Company, and conducted to their works in the New River cut, exhibited, as a rule, a much higher degree of bacterial purity; but the comparison is scarcely trustworthy, on account of the

Professor Frankland's Report.

admixture of variable quantities of spring water, and of deep-well water pumped into the New River cut by this Company. There was in February an enormous influx of bacteria into the New River cut, amounting to more than the aggregate number found in an equal volume of this water during the remaining months of the year. At the same time, however, the Thames at Hampton and the Lee at Angel Road contained exceptionally large numbers of microbes. Excluding the January sample, the average number of bacteria contained in one cubic centimetre of the water of the New River cut is reduced from 4,390 to 1,933.

In the third place, the Table confirms the observation which I made in 1892, namely:—that a low temperature favours, probably not the multiplication, but, at all events the preservation, of living spores in the river waters; for the numbers found in the Thames in January, February, October, and December, in the New River cut in January, and in the Lee, at Angel Road, in January and December, were far in excess of those met with in the warmer months of the year.

Lastly, the table shows the great destruction of bacteria by storage; for, whilst the water at the intake of the East London Company contained, on the average, of the year, 9,920 microbes per c.c., the same water after storage for fourteen days, averaged only 1,218 per c.c.

The Chelsea Company.

Amount of storage - - - -	14·7 days.
Average thickness of sand upon filters - - -	4 feet.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour -	1·75 gallon.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed -	100·00
Minimum percentage of microbes removed -	95·25
Average percentage of microbes removed -	98·24

TABLE 2.—MICROBE DETERMINATIONS IN THE CHELSEA COMPANY'S WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
Thames unfiltered water -	0·0	3,210	7·0	13,947	7·2	3,737	11·6	1,763
Chelsea Company's water -	2·0	24	6·5	0	8·1	11	11·1	18

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
Thames unfiltered water -	17·6	2,052	20·4	2,789	18·2	2,132	21·3	1,895
Chelsea Company's water -	16·8	16	20·0	36	19·0	13	21·6	220

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
Thames unfiltered water -	13·8	1,158	12·5	13,790	5·6	1,789	5·4	6,316	4,985
Chelsea Company's water -	14·0	55	13·5	8	7·5	6	5·3	7	34

Professor Frankland's Report.

This Table shows that, except in the month of August, this Company delivered water of a very high degree of bacterial purity; rivalling, in many cases, deep-well water in this respect. Indeed, in the month of February, when the Thames at the intake contained 13,947 microbes, or their spores, per c.c., this Company's water, which was being pumped from the general filter well into the supply mains, was absolutely sterile. It is difficult to account for the abnormal result in August; the sample for cultivation was collected on the 10th, and one out of the seven filters contributing to the general well had been cleansed and set to work only five days previously; but, in February, when the filtered water was absolutely sterile, one of the filters had only been at work for six days. Omitting the abnormal sample in August, the average number of microbes in 1 c.c. of this Company's water during the year was 18.

West Middlesex Company.

Amount of storage	6·7 days.
Average thickness of sand on filter	2·6 feet.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour	1·3 gallon.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed	99·94
Minimum percentage of microbes removed	92·67
Average percentage of microbes removed	98·87

TABLE 3.—MICROBE DETERMINATIONS in the WEST MIDDLESEX COMPANY'S WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
Thames unfiltered water	0·0	8,210	7·0	13,947	7·2	3,737	11·6	1,763
West Middlesex Company's supply.	0·8	42	5·2	8	7·3	12	10·3	12

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
Thames unfiltered water	17·6	2,052	20·4	2,789	18·2	2,132	21·3	1,895
West Middlesex Company's supply.	16·4	32	19·0	10	18·7	10	20·3	139

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
Thames unfiltered water	13·3	1,158	12·5	13,790	5·6	1,789	5·4	6,316	4,965
West Middlesex Company's supply.	13·3	22	12·3	10	5·5	5	5·4	5	26

Except in the month of August, this Company delivered water of a very high degree of bacterial purity. The average number of microbes per c.c. during the whole year amounting to only 26; but, omitting the

Professor Frankland's Report.

abnormal sample of August, this number is reduced to 15, which must be pronounced an excellent record. The lowest number found in this Company's water was 5 per c.c. in December; whilst the raw water of the Thames at the intake contained at the same time 6,316 microbes per c.c.

Like the Chelsea, this Company had also an abnormal number of microbes in the filtered water in August. The sample was collected on the 11th, and two out of 11 filters had recently been cleaned and restarted, viz.: one on the 4th, and one on the 10th.

Southwark and Vauxhall Company.

Amount of storage	1·7 day.
Average thickness of sand on filters	2·5 feet.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour	1·5 gallon.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed	99·92
Minimum percentage of microbes removed	85·14
Average percentage of microbes removed	98·08

TABLE 4.—MICROBE DETERMINATIONS in the SOUTHWARK COMPANY'S WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water	0·0	8,210	7·0	13,947	7·2	3,737	11·6	1,763
Southwark Company's supply:—								
No. 1 filter, Hampton	1·2	56	7·3	66	—	—	11·4	30
No. 2 „ „	1·2	1,220	7·2	62	7·8	42	11·7	52
No. 3 „ „	0·7	214	7·3	54	7·5	80	—	—
No. 4 „ „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6 „ „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 1 „ Battersea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tap on main, „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water	17·6	2,052	20·4	2,789	18·2	2,132	21·3	1,895
Southwark Company's supply:—								
No. 1 filter, Hampton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 „ „	15·8	14	21·3	16	18·0	6	—	—
No. 3 „ „	—	—	—	—	—	—	20·7	20
No. 4 „ „	16·6	16	20·5	20	—	—	20·9	27
No. 6 „ „	16·7	134	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 1 „ Battersea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tap on main, „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source of Sample.	September.		October.		November.		December.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
Thames unfiltered water -	13·8	1,158	12·5	13,790	5·6	1,789	5·4	6,316	4,965
Southwark Company's supply:—									
No. 1 filter, Hampton -	12·0	39	13·7	566	6·2	8	—	—	127
No. 2 „ „ -	—	—	—	—	8·7	16	—	—	178
No. 3 „ „ -	—	—	14·2	11	—	—	—	—	76
No. 4 „ „ -	12·0	14	—	—	—	—	5·6	25	20
No. 6 „ „ -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134
No. 1 „ Battersea -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·7	180	180
Tap on main, „ -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·3	88	88

The filtration plants of the Chelsea and West Middlesex Companies deliver the filtered water into general receptacles or wells, from which the samples for bacterioscopic examination were drawn, and there was no satisfactory opportunity at these works for obtaining separate samples from each of the filter beds. At the Southwark Company's works, however, I have been able to obtain samples from several of the separate filters. The above Table, giving the results of the examination of these samples, shows several cases in which effective bacterial filtration was not attained. Thus in October, No. 1 filter was delivering water which contained 566 bacteria, or their spores, in one c.c.; in January, No. 2 filter was passing water containing no less than 1,220 microbes per c.c.; although, during the rest of the year, the water from this filter never contained more than 62 microbes per c.c., and, on one occasion, only 6, when the untreated water contained 2,132. Again, filter No. 3, in January, contained 214 microbes; whilst during the remainder of the year it never exceeded 80 per c.c. in any of my determinations. Lastly, of the Battersea filters, No. 1 contained, in December, 180 per c.c., which is an abnormally high number, although the unfiltered water at that time contained no less than 6,316 per c.c.

In the earlier months of the year, the filters of this Company were much overtaxed, but subsequently additional filters, then in course of construction, have been got to work; and the Southwark Company will, no doubt, make a much better record during the current year.

Grand Junction Company.

Amount of storage - - - - - -	3·5 days.
Average thickness of sand on filters - - -	1·9 foot.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour -	2·2 gallons.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed - -	99·77
Minimum percentage of microbes removed -	85·95
Average percentage of microbes removed - -	97·12

TABLE No. 5.—MICROBE DETERMINATIONS in the GRAND JUNCTION COMPANY'S WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per cc.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water	0·0	8,210	7·0	13,947	7·2	3,737	11·6	1,763
Kew general filters	1·3	170	5·6	32	8·0	14	11·1	66
Hampton filters	—	—	6·3	338	8·2	78	—	—
Kew South filter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water	17·6	2,052	20·4	2,789	18·2	2,132	21·3	1,895
Kew general filters	17·0	60	19·4	392	—	—	18·7	146
Hampton filters	17·3	34	20·9	360	18·3	38	21·3	56
Kew South filter	—	—	20·0	32	—	—	21·0	32

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
	°		°		°		°		
Thames unfiltered water	13·2	1,158	12·5	13,790	5·6	1,789	5·4	6,316	4,965
Kew general filters	13·3	68	12·5	46	6·1	32	5·7	104	103
Hampton filters	13·0	28	13·5	72	6·0	44	6·0	313	136
Kew South filter	13·2	64	12·4	64	6·1	56	6·1	24	45

Four of the samples collected at this Company's works at Kew during the year contained an excess of microbes over 100 per c.c. The abnormal samples were collected from the general well in January, June, August, and December.

Of the samples collected at Hampton, those taken in February, June, and December also contained an abnormal number of microbes. The so called South, or No. 8, filter, at the Kew Bridge Works, never furnished an abnormal sample throughout the year; but only six samples were examined from this filter.

The Kew filter No. 1 of this Company had undergone a thorough washing of all the materials of which it was composed, the cleaning operation having lasted several months. It was practically, at this time, a new filter, and was started about August the 15th. A sample of water collected from this filter the next day (August 16th) contained 479 microbes per c.c. Another sample collected on the 26th of August, 11 days after the filter was restarted, still contained 434 microbes, or their spores, per c.c. Thus it would appear that the thorough washing of

Professor Frankland's Report.

this filter had seriously impaired its quality for effecting bacterial purification.

With respect to the sample collected from the general filter-well at Kew on June 21st, I have to remark that out of seven filters contributing to this well, one had been set to work on the 16th, and another on the 19th, shortly before the sample was taken. Again, the sample examined in August, and obtained from this well, had received a contribution from one of the filters which had been cleaned and set to work only two days previously.

With regard to the abnormal samples from the general filter-well at Hampton, I have to say that the one collected in February was taken shortly after the cleaning of three out of five filters, viz., one five days, another six days, and a third only three days previously. The June sample was collected on the 20th, three days after one of the five filters had been cleaned and set to work, and one day after a second of these filters had been started. Again in December, one of the filters at these works was cleaned and restarted three days before the sample was taken.

Lambeth Company.

Amount of storage	6·4 days.
Average thickness of sand on filters	2·8 feet.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour	2·4 gallons.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed	99·89
Minimum percentage of microbes removed	95·52
Average percentage of microbes removed	98·08

TABLE No. 6.—MICROBE DETERMINATIONS in the LAMBETH COMPANY'S WATER.

Source of Sample.	January.		February.		March.		April.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water	0·0	8,210	7·0	13,947	7·2	3,737	11·6	1,763
Lambeth Company's supply	0·6	366	6·4	18	7·3	20	11·4	48

Source of Sample.	May.		June.		July.		August.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Thames unfiltered water	17·6	2,052	20·4	2,789	18·2	2,132	21·3	1,895
Lambeth Company's supply	17·2	40	20·9	70	18·5	27	21·3	71

Source of Sample.	September.		October.		November.		December.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
	°		°		°		°		
Thames unfiltered water	13·8	1,158	12·5	13,790	5·6	1,789	5·4	6,316	4,965
Lambeth Company's supply	13·3	26	13·4	15	6·6	21	5·4	202	77

Professor Frankland's Report.

The filtration plant of this Company does not permit of satisfactory samples being taken from separate filters; consequently all my samples represent the bacterial condition of the water of a general well which receives the product of all the filter beds at the time working.

The above table shows an average over the whole year of 77 microbes per c.c., but the filtered water contained in January and December an abnormal number of organisms; omitting these two samples, the average number sinks to 36, which is very satisfactory. With regard to the two abnormal samples, I have to say that the number of filters working into the general well is 10, but one at least is always undergoing the process of cleaning. The January sample was collected on the 9th, and one of the filters had been cleaned on the 2nd, and put to work again on the 3rd. The December sample was collected on the 7th,—the very day on which one of the filters had been restarted after cleaning.

New River Company.

Amount of storage	4·8 days.
Average thickness of sand on filters	1·8 foot.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour	2·3 gallons.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed	99·9
Minimum percentage of microbes removed	97·39
Average percentage of microbes removed	98·89

TABLE No. 7.—MICROBE DETERMINATIONS in the NEW RIVER COMPANY'S WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
New River unfiltered water	4·0	31,421	5·0	1,842	7·6	500	12·7	763
New River Company's supply	3·1	30	6·0	32	7·0	12	12·4	6

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
New River unfiltered water	15·8	1,973	15·8	2,079	17·0	3,934	20·0	1,303
New River Company's supply	17·2	12	18·4	35	17·5	37	19·3	34

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
New River unfiltered water	11·3	1,053	11·7	2,276	5·6	2,131	5·4	3,408	2,867
New River Company's supply	12·6	16	12·7	30	5·5	23	5·7	22	24

Professor Frankland's Report.

This Table shows an excellent record. Throughout the year, there is not a single sample which approaches nearer the limit of 100 microbes per c.c. than 37. In January this Company reduced the number of microbes from 31,421 in the unfiltered water to 30 per c.c. in the filtered water as pumped into the supply mains. Only one microbe in 1,000 survived the operation of filtration.

East London Company.

Amount of storage	15·1 days.
Average thickness of sand on filters	2·0 feet.
Average rate of filtration per square foot per hour	1·3 gallon.
Maximum percentage of microbes removed	99·87
Minimum percentage of microbes removed	83·90
Average percentage of microbes removed	97·63

TABLE 8.—MICROBE DETERMINATION in EAST LONDON COMPANY'S WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Lea at East London Co.'s intake.	2·0	56,150	4·2	6,263	7·7	2,350	12·5	2,579
East London supply:								
No. 1 Essex Well	—	—	4·8	64	7·3	18	12·0	4
No. 2 Essex Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	12·3	56
No. 11 Filter	1·1	92	4·3	24	6·8	22	—	—
No. 12 Filter	2·0	60	4·6	12	6·8	40	—	—

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
	°		°		°		°	
Lea at East London Co.'s intake.	17·3	3,145	19·7	4,184	18·2	8,816	21·2	6,658
East London supply:								
No. 1 Essex Well	16·5	70	18·3	61	17·8	38	—	—
No. 2 Essex Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 11 Filter	—	—	19·7	35	18·0	110	19·4	210
No. 12 Filter	—	—	17·8	21	18·2	49	19·8	113

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
	°		°		°		°		
Lea at East London Co.'s intake.	2·0	3,658	11·8	5,368	5·9	8,026	5·5	11,842	9,920
East London supply:									
No. 1 Essex Well	13·6	29	12·4	58	6·0	15	5·5	94	49
No. 2 Essex Well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
No. 11 Filter	—	—	—	—	5·8	16	—	—	73
No. 12 Filter	—	—	—	—	5·8	10	—	—	44

Professor Frankland's Report.

The plant of this Company at Lea Bridge admits of samples being taken from two separate filters in addition to two general wells. The bacterial condition of the water in the general wells was invariably satisfactory, but the two separate filters yielded, on three occasions, water containing an abnormal number of microbes. Thus, filter No. 11 gave on July 24th 110 microbes per cubic centimeter. I am unable to account for this somewhat high number, as this filter had been at work for 21 days after cleaning and restarting. The next abnormal sample from this filter was collected on August 9th, but there had been no intermediate cleaning since the taking of the July sample. For no obvious reason, therefore, this filter seems to have been working unsatisfactory in the months of July and August. The remaining sample, which contained a somewhat high number of microbes per c.c., was, as the above table shows, collected from No. 12 filter on the 9th of August, but it had been in continuous work since the 30th of June, and was not cleaned until the 17th of August. All other samples taken from this filter during the year were very satisfactory. Omitting the three abnormal samples just mentioned, the general average of microbes per c.c. in this Company's water throughout the year was 43, with a maximum of 94 and a minimum of 10. When it is considered that the East London Company starts with a very inferior raw material, it is satisfactory to find that, with very few exceptions, it has been able to deliver water of a high degree of bacterial purity.

Kent Company.

This Company supplies only deep-well water, which is neither stored nor filtered, but is delivered in a clear and bright condition to customers as it is pumped from the wells.

In January, this water contained only two microbes per c.c., and in February, it was absolutely sterile. There can be little doubt that the water as it issues from the chalk in the boreholes and adits of the well is invariably absolutely sterile. The small number of microbes generally met with is, in all probability, contracted from the pumping machinery. The maximum number (48) was found in June, whilst the average, extending over the whole year, amounted to no more than 13, as is seen from the following table.

TABLE 9.—MICROBE DETERMINATIONS in KENT COMPANY'S WATER.

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
Kent Company's supply	11·5	2	11·4	0	11·4	4	11·3	6

SOURCE OF SAMPLE.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.
Kent Company's supply	11·5	4	11·2	48	11·3	3	11·3	16

Source of Sample.	September.		October.		November.		December.		Mean Microbes per c.c.
	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	Temp. C.	Microbes per c.c.	
Kent Company's supply	° 11·5	9	° 10·3	20	° 11·2	13	° 11·5	30	18

These bacteriological investigations have now been continued for 20 months; and they are being supplemented by an extensive series of experiments upon the conditions necessary for effective microbial filtration. Until these experiments are completed, I refrain from drawing any definite conclusions from the results contained in the preceding tables. Nevertheless I may be permitted to offer the following remarks:—

Efficient filtration does not seem to depend, essentially, upon the thickness of sand upon the filter beds. Thus, the West Middlesex Company, with a thickness of sand averaging only 2·6 feet, delivered water of even better quality than that supplied by the Chelsea Company; although the thickness of sand upon the filters of the latter Company averages nearly double that employed by the former; whilst the New River Company, with a still thinner stratum of sand, contrived to deliver, throughout the year, water of a high degree of bacterial purity. A regular rate of filtration throughout the 24 hours is probably of much more importance than thickness of the filtering medium.

A moderate rate of filtration is no doubt conducive to efficiency; but it is remarkable, that the New River Company works its filters at a higher rate than that employed by any of the other Companies except the Lambeth, and yet stands at the head of the filtering Companies as regards bacterial purity.

The conditions necessary for securing efficient bacterial filtration at all times appear to be the following:—A moderate and uniform rate throughout the 24 hours. The rate given by the various Companies is an average rate throughout the 24 hours, and the maximum rate, which is of very great importance, appears to be unknown. It is evident, however, that without adequate storage for filtered water, the rate during the day must, as a rule, considerably exceed that during the night. Extensive experiments have been made in Germany under the direction of Professor Koch, and these experiments have led to the conclusion that to secure satisfactory bacterial purity, the maximum rate should not exceed 4″, or 2·1 gallons per sq. foot of filter surface per hour.

The bacterial efficiency of sand filtration depends also, to a very large extent, upon the formation of a thin film upon the surface of the sand, derived from subsidence of suspended particles in the raw water supplied to the filters. This film forms a nidus for, and becomes thickly populated with microbes which, in all probability, aid materially in the purification of the water passing through the filter. This film should therefore be removed as seldom as possible, consistent with the passage of sufficient water through the filter. New filters and thoroughly washed filters are very ineffective for a considerable time, and it has been suggested by Dr. Koch that, after the scraping of the filter, the effluent water should not be admitted into the general supply before a bacterioscopic examination has demonstrated that the number of microbes has been reduced below 100 per c.c. However desirable this may be, I fear the suggestion is scarcely capable of being carried out in practice, on account of the

Professor Frankland's Report.

length of time which must elapse between the taking of the samples for bacterioscopic examination and the counting of the microbes. In fact, the incubation requires at least 48 hours, and frequently double this time. It appears to me, therefore, that it would be a more practical proceeding to ascertain, by direct experiments, the length of time required to bring a scraped or washed filter into an efficient condition.

The following would, in my opinion, be a suitable mode of passing a filter through the scraping and restarting process:—When the film of impervious matter has been sufficiently removed from the surface of the sand, the filter should be shut off from all connexion with the general supply of filtered water; except so much as is required for the performance of the next operation, which should consist in the filling of the interstices with filtered water supplied from below. This water should be introduced, until it stands an inch or two above the surface of the sand. The connexion between the filter and the general well of filtered water being now completely cut off, raw water from the river or storage reservoir should be run upon the filter until it stands at the normal level. Unless this water is sufficiently turbid to form a good filtering sediment on the surface of the sand, it should be mixed, as it runs upon the filter, with such an amount of lime water as will supply about three grains of lime per gallon. An equivalent quantity of alum may be used instead of the lime. The water, so introduced should be allowed to remain quiescent until it has deposited upon the sand nearly the whole of the suspended matter. The communication between the renovated filter and the supply well may now be re-established; but only in such a manner as to allow about one-tenth of the usual volume of water to pass through the filter. After the lapse of a sufficient length of time, to be determined once for all by experiment, this rate should be gradually increased up to 4″ per hour which should never be exceeded.

It is very desirable that storage, for at least 24 hours supply of filtered water, should be provided, and under such conditions, that the rate of filtration may be kept, as nearly as possible, uniform throughout the 24 hours.

In winter, great care should be taken to keep a sufficient depth of water upon the filters to prevent a possibility of freezing in the interstices of the sand; otherwise, as has been found in practice, a portion only of the total area of the filter will remain open to the passage of water, and, consequently, the rate through this portion of the area will be so much accelerated as to prevent efficient purification.

I am, &c.
E. Frankland.

The Right Hon.
Henry H. Fowler, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 52.

REPORT for the year 1893 by MR. ALLEN STONEHAM, the Auditor appointed under the METROPOLIS WATER ACT, 1871.

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Local Government Board, abstracts of the accounts of the Metropolitan Water Companies for the year ended 31st December 1893. *Mr. Stoneham's Report.*

In view of the circumstance that three of the Companies have applied to Parliament for increased capital powers, viz., the East London Company for 500,000*l.*, the Southwark and Vauxhall Company for 750,000*l.*, and the West Middlesex Company for 500,000*l.*, it would seem desirable that a detailed analysis of the accounts should be made.

A comparison of the capital expenditure on the works of the various undertakings for the year 1892 with that of the year 1893 shows that the outlay during the latter year has amounted to 215,892*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* as under :—

	Total Expenditure for the Year.		Expenditure during Year 1893.
	1892.	1893.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New River	3,588,237 17 3	3,599,104 8 5	10,866 11 2
East London	2,503,821 7 6	2,549,661 19 6	45,840 12 0
Southwark and Vauxhall	2,375,099 17 4	2,450,178 3 6	75,078 6 2
Lambeth	1,758,346 2 0	1,783,665 19 6	25,319 17 6
Grand Junction	1,596,247 13 9	1,632,566 3 10	36,318 10 1
Chelsea	1,208,117 15 7	1,215,826 19 9	7,709 4 2
West Middlesex	1,347,372 2 6	1,352,539 11 6	5,167 9 0
Kent	936,961 14 9	946,554 0 6	9,592 5 9
	15,314,204 10 8	15,530,097 6 6	215,892 15 10

To this sum of 215,892*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* there must be added the sum of 16,321*l.* 17*s.* expended on additional works by the New River Company, which has been provided for by the sale of ground rents and other property. The total expenditure on works was therefore 232,214*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

A comparison of the income and expenditure accounts for the year 1892 with 1893 brings out the result that whereas the net income has increased by 50,944*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, the cost of maintenance has also been increased by 45,968*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, or an increase to the gross profit fund of 4,976*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* on the year's proceedings. This apparent increase is subject, however, to modification. A detailed examination of the subjoined figures shows, that the above figures are dependent on the growing produce of the rates of the West Middlesex Company, viz., 4,654*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and diminished expenditure of the same Company to the extent of 7,547*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* In former reports I have pointed out that this Company is enjoying a statutory maximum dividend of 10 per cent. and its claim to back dividends having been satisfied no increase of

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

profits can consequently be distributed. It is therefore necessary to exclude from consideration these sums, and this being done the growth of income will stand at 46,289*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* and of expenditure at 53,515*l.* 8*s.* To this latter amount there must be added 4,321*l.*, being the increase in the payments for interest on loans and preference stocks.

A comparison of the income and expenditure with a view to ascertain the absolute profits of the year available for the payment of dividends after providing for the interest on loans and dividends on Preference Stocks shows that the net profit was 962,203*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, but from this must be deducted the excess of earnings of the West Middlesex Company which cannot be distributed, as already explained, viz., 12,300*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, thus reducing the sum available for dividends on year's doings to 949,903*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* The amount of dividends paid amounted however to 947,835*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, thus

—	Net Income for Year 1893.	Cost of Maintenance for Year 1893.	Gross Profits.	Interest on Loans and Dividends on Preference Stocks.	Net Profit available for Dividends.	Dividends Paid within the Year 1893.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New River -	518,200 2 7	213,669 6 2	304,530 16 5	60,000 0 0	244,530 16 5	241,141 12 0
East London -	287,615 0 10	121,915 19 0	165,699 1 10	28,759 12 9	136,939 9 1	137,561 2 2
Southwark and Vauxhall.	219,859 12 6	99,643 7 0	120,207 5 6	59,864 6 2	60,342 19 4	64,293 15 0
Lambeth - -	235,913 13 9	93,811 10 1	142,102 3 8	11,900 0 0	130,202 3 8	129,626 0 0
Grand Junction -	184,419 1 4	77,317 13 0	107,101 8 4	11,200 0 0	95,901 8 4	96,607 13 3
Chelsea - -	143,409 19 10	45,945 10 9	97,464 9 1	21,575 7 0	75,889 2 1	74,541 19 0
West Middlesex -	226,841 12 0	90,057 9 5	136,784 2 7	8,977 10 0	127,806 12 7	115,506 12 0
Kent - - -	146,265 19 6	54,206 5 7	92,059 13 11	1,468 5 10	90,591 8 1	88,556 11 6
	1,962,516 2 4	796,567 1 0	1,165,949 1 4	203,745 1 9	962,203 19 7	947,835 4 11

strengthening the reserves of four companies by the sum of 7,347*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, and reducing the reserves of three to the extent of 5,278*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* This view of the matter however is not strictly accurate inasmuch as the dividends earned and declared in respect of one half-year are paid and recorded in the accounts for the subsequent half-years, *e.g.*, the dividend paid in respect of the trading for the June half-year appears in the December accounts, and the record in respect of dividends is consequently always in arrear. The reserves of the companies are subject therefore to the payment of dividends on Ordinary Stock for one half-year and to the costs of collection of rates outstanding for a like period.

During the year the East London Company has paid to the Chamberlain of London the sum of 2,276*l.* 5*s.* as required by section 20 of the East London Waterworks Act, 1886; this sum I understand the Chamberlain proposes to hold as trustee under the powers of section above quoted. The capital of the Company (1,046*l.*) already cancelled, as I venture to think, under a mistaken view of the statute has not been restored. This Company has issued, under the provisions of the same Act, Debenture Stock to the extent of 35,300*l.*, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. free of income tax, and on this amount 15,043*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* was received by way of premium. The stock therefore produced an average of 142*l.* 12*s.* for every 100*l.* issued, and would pay the investor interest at about the rate of 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per cent.

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

The Lambeth Water Works Company has also raised under the powers of the Lambeth Water Works Act, 1886, the sum of 25,000*l.* by the issue of Debenture Stock bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on which the sum of 7,098*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* was received by way of premium. This stock consequently produced an average of 128*l.* 8*s.* for every 100*l.* issued, and would pay the investor at the rate of 3*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* per cent.

Under the statutes above quoted the Companies obtained as a contribution to the profit or dividend fund the whole of the earnings of the premiums received on the stock issued, there being carried to the sinking fund, to be held by the Chamberlain of London, after the expiration of three years, only such percentage on such amount of Debenture Stock as shall be equal to the excess of the average percentage of dividend or interest paid for that year on all the capital of the Company, whether share capital or borrowed, above the interest paid, together with 1 per cent. per annum added thereto for the management of such Debenture Stock.

During the year 1893 the sum of 100,000*l.* raised by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company under their Act of 1886, came under the operation of the sinking fund clause, and a payment for a period of fifteen months became due to the Chamberlain of London as trustee. To provide for this payment the Company set aside in their accounts for the half-year to September 1893 the sum of 140*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* This sum was reached by including in the calculation contrary to the provisions of the statute the premiums received by the Company on the whole of the stock issued, and thus reducing the average rate of interest earned by the share and loan capital of the Company from 5*l.* 5*s.* per cent. to 5*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* To this method of calculation I, as auditor, objected. The matter in dispute was referred to Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., as arbitrator, the Company being represented by Mr. Bidder, Q.C. The arbitrator sustained me in my contention and the amount payable was thus settled at 312*l.* 10*s.* No substantial injustice or hardship was inflicted on the Company inasmuch as the full earnings of the premiums received contributed under the statute to the profit fund of the Company.

The rebate made on the rates of the West Middlesex Water Company during the year amounted to 17,940*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

I am, &c.,

ALLEN STONEHAM.

The Secretary,
Local Government Board, S.W.

STATEMENT of SHARE and LOAN CAPITAL of

COMPANY.	SHARE CAPITAL.							LOAN	
	Ordinary.	Ordinary 10 %.	Ordinary 7½ %.	Ordinary 7 %.	Preference 5 %.	Preference 4½ %.	Share Capital extinguished. *	Bonds 3½ %.	Debentures 4½ %.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
NEW RIVER (to 31st December 1893).	2,019,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EAST LONDON (to 25th December 1893).	..	1,719,514	..	..	..	..	*1,046	..	654,740
SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL (to 30th September 1893).	..	902,300	126,500	..	489,200	..	..	..	260,665
LAMBETH (to 30th September 1893).	..	1,043,800	406,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND JUNCTION (to 30th September 1893).	..	846,000	154,000	200,000 *100,000*	..	..	..	..	..
CHELSEA (to 30th September 1893).	..	745,967	..	..	150,000	162,673 *110*	..	..	150,100 *59,900*
WEST MIDDLESEX (to 30th September 1893).	..	1,155,066	..	..	..	..	..	..	199,500 *500*
KENT (to 31st December 1893).	..	708,000	..	160,000	.. *40,000*	..	..	42,000	** .. *100,000*
TOTAL capital issued - -	2,019,958	7,120,647	686,700	360,000	639,200	162,673	*1,046	42,000	1,265,005
Capital not yet issued - -	..	..	..	*100,000*	*40,000*	*110*	..	..	*160,400*
TOTAL capital authorised - -	2,019,958	7,120,647	686,700	460,000	679,200	162,783	*1,046	42,000	1,425,405

* Alleged to have been cancelled under he provisions of section 20 of the East London Waterworks Act, 1886.
** Subject to auction and sinking fund clause.
† Subject to auction clauses.

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, 1893.

CAPITAL.							
Debentures 4½ %.	Debentures 4 %.	Premiums on Debentures treated as part of Capital authorised as per Statute.	Total Capital. (1) raised. (2) *unissued.*	Premiums on Stock raised under the Auction Clauses and otherwise.	TOTAL.	Total Expenditure for Works.
£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..	1,500,000	..	3,519,958	55,412 2 3	3,575,370 2 3	3,599,104 8 5
..	..	69,700	2,465,000	105,172 8 0	2,570,172 8 0	2,549,661 19 6
94,316	491,649 **‡180,982	54,388	2,419,018 *180,982*	9,282 9 10	2,428,300 9 10	2,450,178 3 6
..	310,000 **40,000	..	1,760,000 *40,000*	37,549 15 5	1,797,549 15 5	1,783,665 19 6
..	280,000 †45,000	..	1,480,000 *145,000*	151,688 9 1	1,631,688 9 1	1,632,566 3 10
..	..	..	1,208,740 *60,040*	..	1,208,740 0 0	1,215,826 19 9
..	..	..	1,354,566 *500*	17,570 0 0	1,372,136 0 0	1,352,539 11 6
..	..	..	910,000 *140,000*	25,711 14 6	935,711 14 6	946,554 0 6
94,316	2,581,649	144,088	15,117,282	402,386 19 1	15,519,668 19 1	15,530,097 6 6
..	*265,982*	..	*566,492*	..	..	..
94,316	2,847,631	144,088	15,683,774	..	..	..

‡ Premiums part of capital raised.
§ Including 75,284*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* discount on shares issued between 1809–58.

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the

PARTICULARS OF SERVICE.	NEW RIVER.*	EAST LONDON.*	SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL.†
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Water Rates receivable	539,549 11 7	293,747 9 0	228,374 2 9
Losses on collection of Rates	30,277 10 0	8,016 18 11	9,161 3 9
Net Income from Water Rates	509,272 1 7	285,730 10 1	219,212 19 0
Rents and Extra Receipts	8,078 14 4	1,884 10 9	260 10 6
Interest	849 6 8	..	377 3 0
Total Income for the year	518,200 2 7	287,615 0 10	219,850 12 6
Balances, inclusive of Reserves, brought forward	230,961 1 8	88,449 13 2	44,111 9 11
Total	749,161 4 3	376,064 14 9	263,962 2 5
Expenditure for—			
Maintenance of Works and Pumping	77,716 18 3	47,424 8 6	50,723 12 3
Salaries (Engineer's Department)	11,245 11 1	13,202 0 7	8,035 4 8
Rents of Houses, Lands, and Water Rights	16,926 0 0	8,426 10 4	3,383 9 6
Rates and Taxes	61,596 2 1	27,119 1 6	22,084 10 7
Allowances for Directors	9,327 15 0	2,159 1 3	2,054 3 4
„ „ Company's Auditors	84 0 0	64 15 5	64 14 1
Salaries (Secretary's Department)	9,858 13 2	4,527 0 4	4,376 0 11
Superannuations	3,739 12 2	1,719 4 4	..
Commission to Collectors	14,157 17 10	7,786 1 9	3,604 19 11
Stationery and General Charges	5,099 6 2	3,869 18 9	2,385 16 0
Law and Parliamentary Expenses	3,589 14 6	3,118 15 9	2,396 17 6
Official Auditor and Water Examiner	327 15 11	222 15 6	221 8 3
Chamberlain of London	..	2,276 5 0	312 10 0
Total Expenditure for Maintenance	213,669 6 2	121,915 19 0	99,643 7 0
Interest on Loan Capital	60,000 0 0	28,759 12 9	35,404 6 2
Dividends on Preference Capital	..	..	24,460 0 0
Dividends on Share Capital	241,141 12 0	137,561 2 2	64,293 15 0
	514,810 18 2	288,236 13 11	223,801 8 2
Balances carried forward and subject to payment of Dividends on Share Capital for one half-year; to costs of Collection and for a like period	234,350 6 1	87,828 0 1	40,160 14 3
Total	749,161 4 3	376,064 14 0	263,962 2 5
	£11·937 %	8 % on Ordinary Capital.	6¼ % on Ordinary Stock.

* Accounts are made up to 31st December 1892.

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES for the Year 1893.

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

LAMBETH.†	GRAND JUNCTION.†	CHELSEA.†	WEST MIDDLESEX.†	KENT.*	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
252,629 5 11	197,674 13 2	144,124 18 8	246,291 19 9	151,321 3 4	2,053,713 4 2
17,288 4 8	14,196 18 3	2,653 19 5	22,923 9 4	5,715 15 1	110,233 19 5
235,341 1 3	183,477 14 11	141,470 19 3	223,368 10 5	145,605 8 3	1,943,479 4 9
243 17 0	748 1 6	561 11 6	517 0 6	222 9 0	12,516 15 1
328 15 6	193 4 11	1,377 9 1	2,956 1 1	438 2 3	6,520 2 6
235,913 13 9	184,419 1 4	143,409 19 10	226,841 12 0	146,265 19 6	1,962,516 2 4
81,574 13 0	56,937 3 7	74,277 2 11	189,615 18 7	98,340 18 7	864,268 1 5
317,488 6 9	241,356 4 11	217,687 2 9	416,457 10 7	244,606 18 1	2,826,784 3 9
50,009 9 1	29,568 7 4	15,382 2 3	33.713 16 6	26,107 6 9	330,646 0 11
5,244 7 6	8,983 0 3	5,010 7 10	8,817 8 8	4,984 13 0	65,522 13 7
3,376 5 0	3,970 0 0	2,800 0 0	4,433 5 0	382 17 8	43,098 7 6
19,523 16 9	18,550 12 7	11,702 1 10	23,361 10 10	11,164 16 9	195,102 12 11
2,875 16 8	2,054 3 4	2,050 0 0	3,692 6 0	3,000 0 0	27,213 5 7
97 1 0	127 7 2	80 14 6	129 4 6	150 0 0	797 16 8
3,312 15 10	2,588 8 0	2,541 8 2	3,791 10 3	2,789 16 10	33,785 13 6
743 10 6	3,471 15 2	1,899 5 6	3,433 17 7	188 12 0	15,195 17 3
5,522 13 0	4,570 8 7	2,899 11 3	6,318 3 0	3,956 3 6	48,815 18 10
1,030 9 9	1,884 19 5	1,050 19 0	1,650 10 2	1,080 16 0	18,052 15 3
1,912 7 3	1,402 3 8	417 6 5	589 17 6	317 3 7	13,744 6 2
162 17 9	146 7 6	111 14 0	125 19 5	83 19 6	1,402 17 10
..	..	..	..	..	2,588 15 0
93,811 10 1	77,317 13 0	45,945 10 9	90,057 9 5	54,206 5 7	796,567 1 0
11,900 0 0	11,200 0 0	6,754 10 0	8,977 10 0	1,468 5 10	164,464 4 9
..	..	14,820 17 0	..	..	39,280 17 0
129,626 0 0	96,607 13 3	74,541 19 0	115,506 12 0	88,556 11 6	947,835 4 11
235,337 10 1	185,125 6 3	142,062 16 9	214,541 11 5	144,231 2 11	1,948,147 7 8
82,150 16 8	56,230 18 8	75,624 6 0	201,915 19 2	100,375 15 2	878,636 16 1
317,488 6 9	241,356 4 11	217,687 2 9	416,457 10 7	244,606 18 1	2,826,784 3 9
9½ % and 7½ % on Ordinary Share Capital.	8½ % on Ordinary Capital. 7½ % on C. Shares. 7 % on New Shares.	10 % on Ordinary Stock.	10 % on Ordinary Share Capital.	10 % on Ordinary Stock and £7,080 for back Dividends. 7 % on other Stock.	—

† Accounts are made up to 30th September 1892.

SUMMARY of the ACCOUNTS of the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES for THIRTEEN YEARS, 1881–93.

Year. 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. or 1st Oct. to 30th Sept.	Ordinary Capital. (1.) Raised. (2.) *Authorised.*	Preference and Loan Capital. (1.) Raised. (2.) *Authorised.*	Total Capital.* (1.) Raised. (2.) *Authorised.*	Capital Expenditure.‡	Income.	Working Expenses.	Gross Profit on Trading.	Interest and Preference Dividends, less Interest received.	Net Profit.	Dividends.	Balances.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1880	9,019,287	3,434,981	12,454,268	12,582,807	1,445,497	554,931	890,566	145,888	744,678	758,479	715,506
1881	9,123,159	3,451,833	12,574,992	12,770,067	1,505,750	571,243	934,507	146,605	787,902	803,430	− 15,528
1882	9,394,284	3,524,841	12,919,125	13,041,159	1,560,508	576,048	984,460	147,638	836,822	817,502	+ 19,320
1883	9,539,238	3,519,111	13,058,349	13,225,603	1,606,079	576,464	1,029,615	145,631	883,984	853,317	+ 30,667
1884	9,654,970	3,568,615	13,223,585	13,425,570	1,647,373	592,952	1,054,421	149,618	904,803	874,605	+ 30,198
1885	9,785,245	3,666,435	13,451,680	13,703,205	1,653,609	625,978	1,027,631	151,345	876,286 ‖3,746	891,655	− 11,623
1886	9,867,347	3,867,703	13,735,050	13,940,408	1,691,623	627,954	1,063,069	157,573	905,496	892,785	+ 12,711
1887	9,992,415	3,962,643	13,955,058	14,215,718	1,729,076	648,951	1,080,125	162,020	918,105	898,831	+ 19,274
1888	10,042,915	4,101,408	14,144,323	14,488,464	1,743,171	647,682	1,095,489	168,873	926,616	903,144	+ 23,472
1889	10,078,694	4,246,689	14,325,383	14,705,531	1,777,704	668,137	1,109,567	174,488	935,079	916,807	+ 18,272
1890	10,128,963	4,430,914	14,559,877	14,951,394	1,819,754	682,592	1,137,162	177,279	959,883	927,044	+ 32,839
1891	10,131,745	4,576,179	14,707,924	15,126,382‡	1,863,479	761,139	1,102,340	184,425	917,915	945,900	− 27,985
1892	10,173,865	4,725,613	14,899,478	15,314,204	1,911,571	750,599	1,160,971	199,424	961,547	944,404	¶+ 17,144
1893	10,188,351† *10,288,351†*	4,784,843 *5,251,235*	14,973,194* *15,539,586*	15,530,097	1,962,516	796,567	1,165,949	203,745	962,204	947,835	+ 14,369
Total	—	—	—	—	22,471,613	8,526,306	13,945,306	2,168,664	11,776,642 ‖3,746	11,617,259	878,636§
Average Annual Increase					39,770	18,587	21,182	4,450	16,732	14,565	—

* Exclusive of 546,474*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, received as premiums of capital raised, and of which 144,088*l.* is under the Statutes governing the Companies to be reckoned as part of the capital authorised.
† Inclusive of 1,046*l.* alleged to be cancelled.
‡ Including 75,285*l.* discount on shares issued between 1809–58.
§ Subject to the payment of dividends and of losses on collection for one half year.
‖ Derived from income tax on the New River account.
¶ Inclusive of 12,390*l.* which cannot be distributed as dividend by the West Middlesex Company.

APPENDIX C.

The Local Government Act and County Councils.

No. 53.

Distribution of Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant and of the Residue of the English Share of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties.

Apportionment of the Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant and the Residue of the Customs and Excise Duties between the Administrative Counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Worcester, and the County Boroughs, deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.

Statement showing the effect of the re-adjustment made by the Local Government Board in consequence of the extension of the County Borough of Birmingham under a Provisional Order.

The amounts certified as the shares received by the Administrative Counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Worcester, and the County Borough of Birmingham, during the financial year ended the 31st March 1888, out of the Grants discontinued under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be amended from 1st April 1892, as follows:—

	£
Warwick Administrative County	29,965
Birmingham County Borough	41,939
Stafford Administrative County	*59,429
Worcester „ „	30,101

Warwick County and Birmingham and Coventry County Boroughs.

Out of the aggregate proceeds of the Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant payable in respect of the financial year ended 31st March 1893, and of each succeeding financial year, to or on behalf of the County of Warwick and County Boroughs of Birmingham and Coventry, the following sums to be paid to the County and County Boroughs; or, if the aggregate amount payable in any year falls short of the total of those sums, then the same to be divided in the proportion of such sums:—

	£
Administrative County	40,611
County Borough of Birmingham	60,759
„ „ Coventry	4,642
	106,012

* An amending certificate has since been issued altering this amount to 59,663*l.* from the 1st April 1893.

The remainder, if any, to be divided in the following proportions :—

Administrative County	44·10 per cent.
County Borough of Birmingham	51·94 „
„ „ Coventry	3·96 „
	100·00

The aggregate proceeds of the residue of the English share of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties payable out of the Local Taxation Account, in respect of the financial year ended the 31st day of March 1893, and of each succeeding financial year, to, or on behalf of, the County and County Boroughs, to be divided in the following proportions :—

Administrative County	44·10 per cent.
County Borough of Birmingham	51·94 „
„ „ Coventry	3·96 „
	100·00

Stafford County and Hanley, Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton County Boroughs.

Out of the aggregate proceeds of the Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant payable in respect of the financial year ended 31st March 1893, and of each succeeding financial year, to or on behalf of the County of Stafford and County Boroughs of Hanley, Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton, the following sums to be paid to the County and County Boroughs; or, if the aggregate amount payable in any year falls short of the total of those sums, then the same to be divided in the proportion of such sums :—

	£
Administrative County	80,940
County Borough of Hanley	6,140
„ „ Walsall	5,568
„ „ West Bromwich	5,512
„ „ Wolverhampton	8,169
	106,329

The remainder, if any, to be divided in the following proportions :—

Administrative County	3,267,813
County Borough of Hanley	172,542
„ „ Walsall	171,646
„ „ West Bromwich	186,248
„ „ Wolverhampton	261,955
	4,060,204

The aggregate proceeds of the residue of the English share of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties payable out of the Local Taxation Account in respect of the financial year ended the 31st March 1893, and of each succeeding financial year, to or on behalf of the County and County Boroughs to be divided in the following proportions:—

Administrative County	- - - -	3,267,813
County Borough of Hanley	- - -	172,542
„ „ Walsall	- - -	171,646
„ „ West Bromwich	- -	186,248
„ „ Wolverhampton	- - -	261,955
		4,060,204

Worcester County and Dudley and Worcester County Boroughs.

No alterations necessary in the terms of the adjustment as to the distribution between the County and County Boroughs of the Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant and of the proceeds of the Residue of the English Share of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties, it having been agreed that the County and the County Boroughs should each take their own share of these moneys.

No. 54.—SUMS PAID INTO AND OUT OF THE

STATEMENT showing the AMOUNT of the LOCAL TAXATION LICENCE DUTIES ACCOUNT, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894,

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Amount of Local Taxation Licence Duties certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to have been collected in each Administrative County and County Borough during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.	Share of Probate Duty Grant for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, apportioned on the basis of Discontinued Grants, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Total of Two preceding Columns (being the Total Amount Distributable to, or on behalf of, the Counties and County Boroughs in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894).
1.	2.	3.	4.
ENGLAND.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BEDFORD County	20,410 2 5	11,089 7 1	31,499 9 6
BERKS County	31,298 9 5	13,458 0 11	44,756 10 4
Reading County Borough	6,534 10 2	3,019 13 8	9,554 3 10
BUCKINGHAM County	28,258 19 11	13,664 13 2	41,923 18 1
CAMBRIDGE County	15,776 4 11	8,593 15 5	24,370 0 4
CHESTER County	57,243 11 2	33,732 13 9	90,976 4 11
Birkenhead County Borough	8,218 18 10	4,874 17 0	13,093 15 10
Chester County Borough	5,699 7 10	2,379 5 4	8,078 13 2
*Stockport County Borough	6,401 9 1	4,572 16 3	10,974 5 4
CORNWALL County	30,745 0 3	15,979 8 1	46,724 8 4
CUMBERLAND County	31,530 4 3	14,717 1 6	46,247 5 9
DERBY County	45,011 3 6	23,242 15 5	68,253 18 11
Derby County Borough	10,718 16 5	4,392 7 9	15,111 4 2
DEVON County	60,533 8 2	28,177 2 1	88,710 10 3
Devonport County Borough	4,143 10 8	2,179 0 2	6,322 10 10
Exeter County Borough	5,844 11 8	2,672 14 2	8,517 5 10
Plymouth County Borough	8,095 8 11	3,972 14 3	12,068 3 2
DORSET County	25,645 4 4	15,758 13 3	41,403 17 7
DURHAM County	62,503 13 4	30,019 14 3	92,523 7 7
Gateshead County Borough	5,574 11 7	3,586 14 10	9,161 6 5
South Shields County Borough	6,776 13 1	2,531 18 8	9,308 11 9
Sunderland County Borough	10,979 7 8	5,574 15 0	16,554 2 8

* The County Borough of Stockport is, for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, deemed to be situate in the Counties of Chester and Lancaster. In this statement the total receipts and payments in respect of the Borough are shown under Chester County.

Local Taxation (England) Account, 1893–94.

and Probate Duty Grant paid into the Local Taxation (England) and also the Payments therefrom in respect of the same Financial Year.

Amount entered in Column 4, apportioned between the Counties and County Boroughs, according to Agreements or Awards.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (England) Account on behalf of the Counties and County Boroughs.		Total Amount paid to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs out of the Local Taxation (England) Account, in respect of the Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant, for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.	Share of Discontinued Grants certified by the Local Government Board as having been received during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1888, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.
	To Exchequer for Costs of Revising Barristers.†	To Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, calculated on the Proportion certified by the Secretary of State in pursuance of Section 24 (2) (k.) of the Local Government Act, 1888.		
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
—	83 8 0	—	31,416 1 6	16,779
44,486 14 10	83 11 0	—	44,403 3 10	20,363
9,823 19 4	28 0 0	—	9,795 19 4	4,569
—	94 7 0	—	41,829 11 1	20,676
—	71 0 0	—	24,299 0 4	13,003
92,672 9 2	329 8 0	—	92,343 1 2	51,040
14,094 14 0	52 13 0	—	14,042 1 0	7,376
6,115 12 3	22 8 0	—	6,093 4 3	3,600
9,777 8 2	46 2 0	—	9,731 6 2	6,919
—	172 3 0	—	46,552 5 4	‡24,178
—	102 17 0	—	46,144 8 9	22,268
69,600 2 4	207 15 0	—	§69,392 7 4	35,168
13,765 0 9	49 13 0	—	13,715 7 9	6,646
89,026 5 8	353 18 0	—	88,672 7 0	42,634
6,937 8 2	18 14 0	—	6,918 8 2	3,297
8,093 5 11	23 18 0	—	8,069 7 11	4,044
11,561 17 0	44 19 0	—	11,516 18 0	6,011
—	127 2 0	—	41,276 15 7	23,844
93,080 13 5	247 8 0	—	92,833 5 5	45,422
9,757 9 5	31 2 0	—	9,726 7 5	5,427
7,867 3 1	30 11 0	—	7,836 12 1	3,831
16,842 2 6	46 3 0	—	16,795 19 6	8,435

† The costs of revising barristers have been certified by the Treasury under Section 9 (2) of the County Electors Act, 1888. No sum was payable out of the Account to the Exchequer in respect of the financial year for costs of county election petitions or defaulting medical officers of health.

‡ Including 47*l.* in respect of the Scilly Islands.

§ Including 647*l.* deducted from the share of the county of Derby and added to that of the county of Stafford in consequence of certain overpayments to the first-named county in former years.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Local Taxation Licence Duties, &c., paid into the Local

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Amount of Local Taxation Licence Duties certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to have been collected in each Administrative County and County Borough during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.	Share of Probate Duty Grant for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, apportioned on the basis of Discontinued Grants, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Total of Two preceding Columns (being the Total Amount Distributable to, or on behalf of, the Counties and County Boroughs in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894).
1.	2.	3.	4.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ELY, ISLE OF, County	9,103 3 7	5,316 19 11	14,420 3 6
ESSEX County	66,285 15 1	42,017 3 1	108,302 18 2
West Ham County Borough	10,477 15 9	11,972 19 9	22,450 15 6
GLOUCESTER County	44,347 8 0	29,861 1 10	74,208 9 10
*Bristol County Borough	23,107 12 9	14,746 3 1	37,853 15 10
Gloucester County Borough	6,227 13 9	1,481 1 10	7,708 15 7
HEREFORD County	17,892 12 1	12,406 10 10	30,299 2 11
HERTFORD County	37,196 0 1	16,352 16 4	53,548 16 5
HUNTINGDON County	8,606 14 9	4,938 19 2	13,545 13 11
KENT County	104,978 0 3	57,270 4 5	162,248 4 8
Canterbury County Borough	3,804 16 7	1,136 15 2	4,941 11 9
LANCASTER County	151,651 4 3	94,119 14 11	245,770 19 2
Barrow-in-Furness County Borough.	3,457 11 8	2,038 17 11	5,496 9 7
Blackburn County Borough	11,260 3 8	4,448 11 3	15,708 14 11
Bolton County Borough	9,244 8 5	5,295 16 11	14,540 5 4
Bootle County Borough	2,718 2 8	3,240 8 6	5,958 11 2
Burnley County Borough	5,846 19 1	2,590 15 1	8,437 14 2
Bury County Borough	4,835 9 7	3,252 19 8	8,088 9 3
Liverpool County Borough	71,801 14 10	46,085 13 11	117,887 8 9
Manchester County Borough	44,397 12 1	32,453 3 5	76,850 15 6
Oldham County Borough	10,737 15 7	4,493 10 1	15,231 5 8
Preston County Borough	11,102 9 4	4,482 5 5	15,584 14 9
Rochdale County Borough	6,853 9 3	3,502 16 2	10,356 5 5
St. Helens County Borough	6,335 1 8	2,535 4 9	8,870 6 5
Salford County Borough	11,199 15 7	11,856 13 5	23,056 9 0
Wigan County Borough	6,288 8 6	2,383 17 10	8,672 6 4
Stockport County Borough	See under Chester County.	—	—
LEICESTER County	27,292 4 5	12,752 17 2	40,045 1 7
Leicester County Borough	15,628 17 1	6,608 8 2	22,237 5 3

* The City of Bristol is, for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, deemed to be situate in the Counties of Gloucester and Somerset. In this statement the total receipts and payments in respect of the City are shown under Gloucester County.

Taxation (England) Account in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, &c.—*cont.*

Amount entered in Column 4, apportioned between the Counties and County Boroughs, according to Agreements or Awards.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (England) Account on behalf of the Counties and County Boroughs.		Total Amount paid to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs out of the Local Taxation (England) Account, in respect of the Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant, for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.	Share of Discontinued Grants certified by the Local Government Board as having been received during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1888, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.
	To Exchequer for Costs of Revising Barristers.	To Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, calculated on the Proportion certified by the Secretary of State in pursuance of Section 24 (2) (k.) of the Local Government Act, 1888.		
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
—	35 16 0	—	14,384 7 6	8,045
103,302 2 4	264 13 0	571 13 8	87,465 15 8	63,575
27,451 11 4	79 3 0	4,350 15 0	13,021 13 4	18,116
77,704 4 11	195 16 0	—	77,508 8 11	45,182
37,751 11 3	114 14 0	—	37,636 17 3	22,312
4,294 16 2	18 16 0	—	4,276 0 2	2,241
—	61 5 0	—	30,237 17 11	18,772
—	110 3 0	3,821 9 4	49,617 4 1	24,743
—	31 5 0	—	13,514 8 11	7,473
163,387 5 0	318 13 0	11,541 14 3	151,526 17 9	86,654
3,802 11 5	10 15 0	—	3,791 16 5	1,720
233,433 4 11	592 2 0	—	232,841 2 11	142,410
5,562 2 3	14 17 0	—	5,547 5 3	3,085
11,385 5 2	44 2 0	—	11,341 3 2	6,731
12,753 0 10	43 8 0	—	12,709 12 10	8,013
10,239 0 10	13 17 0	—	10,225 3 10	4,903
6,837 12 11	31 15 0	—	6,805 17 11	3,920
7,759 11 0	19 16 0	—	7,739 15 0	4,922
117,230 16 8	159 6 0	—	117,071 10 8	69,731
100,904 8 9	174 3 0	—	100,730 5 9	49,104
12,036 7 6	49 6 0	—	11,987 1 6	6,799
10,806 3 11	39 4 0	—	10,766 19 11	6,782
8,539 4 2	30 0 0	—	8,509 4 2	5,300
7,229 14 4	22 15 0	—	7,206 19 4	3,836
30,677 8 1	65 2 0	—	30,612 6 1	17,940
5,579 9 9	18 1 0	—	5,561 8 9	3,607
—	—	—	—	—
62,952 6 10	105 8 0	—	*32,773 0 0	19,296
	87 0 0	—	*15,779 0 0	9,999

* Excluding 13,537*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, payment of which has been reserved pending the completion of the new Financial Adjustment consequent on the extension of the County Borough of Leicester.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Local Taxation Licence Duties, &c., paid into the Local

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Amount of Local Taxation Licence Duties certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to have been collected in each Administrative County and County Borough during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.	Share of Probate Duty Grant for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, apportioned on the basis of Discontinued Grants in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Total of Two preceding Columns (being the Total Amount Distributable to, or on behalf of, the Counties and County Boroughs in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894).
1.	2.	3.	4.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LINCOLN:			
Parts of Holland County	9,622 13 6	5,058 11 7	14,681 5 1
Parts of Kesteven County	14,488 0 10	8,540 4 9	23,028 5 7
Parts of Lindsey County	25,014 18 2	14,772 11 10	39,787 10 0
Grimsby County Borough	4,718 8 8	1,472 10 0	6,190 18 8
Lincoln County Borough	4,872 1 6	1,705 16 0	6,577 17 6
LONDON County	427,591 18 8	415,105 0 4	842,696 19 0
MIDDLESEX County	50,706 1 8	53,134 18 7	103,841 0 3
MONMOUTH County	21,725 15 2	11,001 9 1	32,727 4 3
Newport County Borough	5,312 15 11	3,248 7 2	8,561 3 1
NORFOLK County	47,653 14 1	21,072 7 1	68,726 1 2
Great Yarmouth County Borough.	6,926 19 3	2,114 4 10	9,041 4 1
Norwich County Borough	12,608 16 8	4,649 9 7	17,258 6 3
NORTHAMPTON County	23,857 10 4	14,383 6 4	38,240 16 8
Northampton County Borough	5,703 8 0	2,510 2 6	8,213 10 6
NORTHUMBERLAND County	32,583 5 8	18,322 6 5	50,905 12 1
Newcastle-upon-Tyne County Borough.	20,531 17 9	9,586 9 1	30,118 6 10
NOTTINGHAM County	27,843 12 11	13,489 15 5	41,333 8 4
Nottingham County Borough	22,415 8 6	10,307 10 1	32,722 18 7
OXFORD County	21,574 0 6	11,854 13 9	33,428 14 3
Oxford County Borough	6,962 9 7	2,670 1 3	9,632 10 10
PETERBOROUGH, Soke of, County	4,752 9 10	2,357 9 1	7,109 18 11
RUTLAND County	3,422 19 10	1,796 6 11	5,219 6 9
SALOP County	37,170 8 8	16,644 5 7	53,814 14 3
SOMERSET County	48,826 7 4	30,773 2 11	79,599 10 3
Bath County Borough	7,734 2 9	3,136 13 3	10,870 16 0
Bristol County Borough	See under Gloucester County.	—	—
SOUTHAMPTON County	58,491 5 0	21,013 10 8	79,504 15 8
Portsmouth County Borough	14,726 3 5	7,479 9 8	22,205 13 1
Southampton County Borough	8,650 17 6	3,564 5 5	12,215 2 11

Taxation (England) Account in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, &c.—*cont.*

Amount entered in Column 4, apportioned between the Counties and County Boroughs, according to Agreements or Awards.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (England) Account on behalf of the Counties and County Boroughs.		Total Amount paid to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs out of the Local Taxation (England) Account, in respect of the Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.	Share of Discontinued Grants certified by the Local Government Board as having been received during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1888, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.
	To Exchequer for Costs of Revising Barristers.	To Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, calculated on the Proportion certified by the Secretary of State in pursuance of Section 24 (2) (k.) of the Local Government Act, 1888.		
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
—	29 3 0	—	14,652 2 1	7,654
—	57 6 0	—	22,970 19 7	12,922
39,572 13 2	111 15 0	—	39,460 18 2	22,352
4,120 13 0	28 2 0	—	4,092 11 0	2,228
8,863 0 0	21 10 0	—	8,841 10 0	2,581
—	1,271 4 0	489,336 16 5	352,088 18 7	628,084
—	182 5 0	53,360 2 1	50,298 13 2	80,397
32,033 6 11	116 2 0	—	31,917 4 11	16,646
9,255 0 5	20 12 0	—	9,234 8 5	4,915
72,874 18 10	194 5 0	—	72,680 13 10	31,884
8,278 7 3	24 15 0	—	8,253 12 3	3,199
13,872 5 5	51 5 0	—	13,821 0 5	7,035
40,394 1 3	109 8 0	—	40,284 13 3	21,763
6,060 5 11	27 17 0	—	6,032 8 11	3,798
54,015 19 3	118 5 0	—	53,897 14 3	27,723
27,007 19 8	67 8 0	—	26,940 11 8	14,505
42,218 16 1	121 8 0	—	42,097 8 1	20,411
31,837 10 10	109 2 0	—	31,728 8 10	15,596
34,129 16 7	74 9 0	—	34,055 7 7	17,937
8,931 8 6	22 16 0	—	8,908 12 6	4,040
—	19 8 0	—	7,090 10 11	3,567
—	11 11 0	—	5,207 15 9	2,713
—	112 4 0	—	53,702 10 3	25,184
81,900 10 11	261 13 0	—	81,638 17 11	46,562
8,590 4 3	27 18	—	8,562 6 3	4,746
—	—	—	—	—
79,504 15 8	208 0 0	—	79,296 15 8	31,795
22,205 13 1	90 8 0	—	22,115 5 1	11,317
12,215 2 11	35 17 0	—	12,179 5 11	5,393

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Local Taxation Licence Duties, &c., paid into the Local

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Amount of Local Taxation Licence Duties certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to have been collected in each Administrative County and County Borough during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.	Share of Probate Duty Grant for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, apportioned on the basis of Discontinued Grants, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Total of Two preceding Columns (being the Total Amount Distributable to, or on behalf of, the Counties and County Boroughs in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894).
1.	2.	3.	4.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
STAFFORD County	85,667 9 7	39,431 13 8	125,099 3 3
Hanley County Borough	4,550 1 7	2,997 4 3	7,547 5 10
Walsall County Borough	7,157 11 3	2,516 1 5	9,673 12 8
West Bromwich County Borough.	4,909 3 8	2,487 13 1	7,396 16 9
Wolverhampton County Borough.	9,596 2 4	3,771 15 11	13,367 18 3
SUFFOLK, East, County	23,563 5 0	8,911 13 4	32,474 18 4
Ipswich County Borough	6,513 2 7	2,758 12 6	9,271 15 1
SUFFOLK, West, County	18,133 14 7	5,448 10 4	23,582 4 11
SURREY County	64,645 3 3	37,597 13 5	102,242 16 8
Croydon County Borough	10,351 6 8	8,961 17 11	19,313 4 7
SUSSEX, East, County	37,376 14 11	18,862 5 8	56,239 0 7
Brighton County Borough	16,033 11 6	6,669 17 5	22,703 8 11
Hastings County Borough	7,613 0 0	2,318 9 3	9,931 9 3
SUSSEX, West, County	23,749 9 10	8,787 8 4	32,536 18 2
WARWICK County	38,772 7 0	19,804 1 6	58,576 8 6
Birmingham County Borough	44,241 7 0	27,717 15 5	71,959 2 5
Coventry County Borough	7,013 5 10	2,085 16 5	9,099 2 3
WESTMORLAND County	9,825 1 7	4,167 13 7	13,992 15 2
WIGHT, Isle of, County	12,566 10 6	5,989 2 9	18,555 13 3
WILTS County	33,174 14 11	23,535 11 1	56,710 6 0
WORCESTER County	38,052 7 8	19,893 19 2	57,946 6 10
Dudley County Borough	5,340 3 5	1,972 16 2	7,312 19 7
Worcester County Borough	6,379 16 11	2,202 2 10	8,581 19 9
YORK, East Riding, County	19,839 7 6	7,940 15 11	27,780 3 5
Kingston-upon-Hull County Borough.	16,281 2 3	10,642 11 8	26,923 13 11
YORK, North Riding, County	37,011 0 3	15,865 14 7	52,876 14 10
Middlesbrough County Borough	5,160 6 8	2,769 4 0	7,929 10 8

Taxation (England) Account in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, &c.—*cont.*

Amount entered in Column 4, apportioned between the Counties and County Boroughs, according to Agreements or Awards.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (England) Account on behalf of the Counties and County Boroughs.		Total Amount paid to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs out of the Local Taxation (England) Account, in respect of the Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant, for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.	Share of Discontinued Grants certified by the Local Government Board as having been received during the Financial Year ended 31st March 1888, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.
	To Exchequer for Costs of Revising Barristers.	To Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, calculated on the Proportion certified by the Secretary of State in pursuance of Section 24 (2) (k.) of the Local Government Act, 1888.		
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
126,619 6 11	394 2 0	—	*126,225 4 11	59,663
8,551 17 10	23 15 0	—	8,528 2 10	4,535
7,967 7 4	34 11 0	—	7,932 16 4	3,807
8,115 9 7	27 1 0	—	8,088 8 7	3,764
11,830 15 1	37 2 0	—	11,793 13 1	5,707
33,031 2 3	93 0 0	—	32,938 2 3	13,484
8,715 11 2	28 2 0	—	8,687 9 2	4,174
23,582 4 11	62 1 0	—	23,520 3 11	8,244
102,242 16 8	178 8 0	24,714 11 3	77,349 17 5	56,888
19,313 4 7	43 5 0	10,867 11 8	8,402 7 11	13,560
57,119 10 10	104 16 0	—	57,014 14 10	28,540
23,525 18 0	43 8 0	—	23,482 10 0	10,092
8,228 9 11	18 3 0	—	8,210 6 11	3,508
32,536 18 2	65 0 0	—	32,471 18 2	13,296
55,438 11 10	157 2 0	—	55,281 9 10	29,965
78,222 12 2	246 15 0	—	77,975 17 2	41,939
5,973 9 2	28 7 0	—	5,945 2 2	3,156
—	23 4 0	—	13,969 11 2	6,306
—	50 0 0	—	18,505 13 3	9,062
—	177 1 0	—	56,533 5 0	35,611
57,946 6 10	149 11 0	—	57,796 15 10	30,101
7,312 19 7	21 11 0	—	7,291 8 7	2,985
8,581 19 9	22 11 0	—	8,559 8 9	3,332
28,698 9 8	48 6 0	—	28,650 3 8	12,015
27,158 16 6	81 4 0	—	27,077 12 6	16,103
53,562 14 1	76 15 0	—	53,485 19 1	24,006
8,409 5 10	4 3 0	—	8,385 2 10	4,190

* Excluding 647*l.* added to the share of the county of Stafford and deducted from that of the county of Derby in consequence of certain overpayments to the last-named county in former years.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Local Taxation Licence Duties, &c., paid into the Local

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Amount of Local Taxation Licence Duties certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to have been collected in each Administrative County and County Borough during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.	Share of Probate Duty Grant for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, apportioned on the basis of Discontinued Grants, in pursuance of Section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.	Total of Two preceding Columns (being the Total Amount Distributable to, or on behalf of, the Counties and County Boroughs in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894).
1.	2.	3.	4.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
YORK, West Riding, County	124,512 19 5	71,449 6 4	195,962 5 9
Bradford County Borough	15,019 9 4	9,369 13 6	24,389 2 10
Halifax County Borough	6,885 12 1	3,180 18 11	10,066 11 0
Huddersfield County Borough	8,712 15 5	4,538 8 11	13,251 4 4
Leeds County Borough	26,177 2 10	16,374 12 7	42,551 15 5
Sheffield County Borough	28,849 9 8	14,899 9 8	43,748 19 4
YORK County Borough	8,168 13 5	2,613 17 9	10,782 11 2
WALES.			
ANGLESEY County	4,524 5 4	1,662 16 10	6,1 7 2 2
BRECON County	7,119 0 8	3,394 8 4	10,513 9 0
CARDIGAN County	5,265 17 1	2,905 6 11	8,171 4 0
CARMARTHEN County	12,734 4 4	6,018 17 7	18,753 1 11
CARNARVON County	11,183 0 6	5,521 4 4	16,704 4 10
DENBIGH County	13,238 12 0	7,219 1 9	20,457 13 9
FLINT County	9,635 16 1	5,174 4 10	14,810 0 11
GLAMORGAN County	44,753 2 0	17,362 0 5	62,115 2 5
Cardiff County Borough	13,248 1 1	5,656 0 10	18,904 1 11
Swansea County Borough	9,586 5 10	4,307 2 7	13,893 8 5
MERIONETH County	4,042 0 2	2,503 10 4	6,545 10 6
MONTGOMERY County	6,451 5 7	4,986 10 10	11,437 16 5
PEMBROKE County	9,441 5 6	3,824 13 4	13,265 18 10
RADNOR County	3,184 7 8	1,779 3 3	4,963 10 11
TOTAL £	3,163,361 13 10	*1,890,447 7 7	5,053,809 1 5

* No payment was required to be made during the financial year ended 31st March, 1894, out of the Local Taxation (England) Account to the Cattle Pleuro-pneumonia Account for Great Britain, under sections 2 (4) and 6 (4) of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-pneumonia) Act, 1890.

Taxation (England) Account in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, &c.—*cont.*

Amount entered in Column 4, apportioned between the Counties and County Boroughs, according to Agreements or Awards.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (England) Account on behalf of the Counties and County Boroughs.		Total Amount paid to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs out of the Local Taxation (England) Account, in respect of the Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.	Share of Discontinued Grants certified by the Local Government Board as having been received during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1888, in pursuance of section 22 of the Local Government Act, 1888.
	To Exchequer for Costs of Revising Barristers.	To Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, calculated on the Proportion certified by the Secretary of State in pursuance of Section 24 (2) (k.) of the Local Government Act, 1888.		
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
191,055 6 8	509 10 0	—	190,545 16 8	108,108
27,317 3 1	84 15 0	—	27,232 8 1	14,177
10,443 11 8	35 13 0	—	10,407 18 8	4,813
13,955 10 7	35 17 0	—	13,919 13 7	6,867
42,698 17 11	134 14 0	—	42,564 3 11	24,776
44,942 5 1	110 1 0	—	44,832 4 1	22,544
8,020 11 7	24 10 0	—	7,996 1 7	3,955
—	37 10 0	—	6,149 12 2	2,516
—	43 6 0	—	10,470 3 0	5,136
—	50 14 0	—	8,120 10 0	4,396
—	87 17 0	—	13,665 4 11	9,107
—	78 10 0	—	16,625 14 10	8,354
—	92 2 0	—	20,365 11 9	10,923
—	52 6 0	—	14,757 14 11	7,829
61,346 4 0	280 8 0	—	61,065 16 0	28,270
21,068 17 8	60 13 0	—	21,008 4 8	8,558
12,497 11 1	54 17 0	—	12,442 14 1	6,517
—	39 9 0	—	6,506 1 6	3,788
—	39 2 0	—	11,398 14 5	7,545
—	60 7 0	—	13,205 11 10	5,787
—	16 3 0	—	4,947 7 11	2,632
—	12,731 5 0	623,564 13 8	†4,403,975 3 11	2,860,384

† Excluding 13,537*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, payment of which has been reserved pending the completion of the new Financial Adjustment consequent on the extension of the County Borough of Leicester.

No. 55.

STATEMENT showing the **PAYMENTS OUT OF THE ENGLISH SHARE** of the Proceeds of the **LOCAL TAXATION (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE) DUTIES** for the Financial Year ended 31st March 1894, in aid of **POLICE PENSION FUNDS.**

Names of Counties, Boroughs, &c. in which Police Authorities act.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties in aid of Police Pension Funds, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.	Names of Counties, Boroughs, &c. in which Police Authorities act.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties in aid of Police Pension Funds, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.
ENGLAND.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
*Paid to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890	*150,000 0 0	CUMBERLAND County	1,243 10 8
		Carlisle Borough	342 13 4
BEDFORD County	907 7 6	DERBY County	1,662 8 7
Bedford Borough	240 19 10	Chesterfield Borough	81 14 1
Luton Borough	83 6 3	Derby County Borough	502 9 3
		Glossop Borough	50 6 11
BERKS County	1,083 4 0	DEVON County	3,088 11 1
Reading County Borough	299 2 5	Barnstaple Borough	92 10 10
Windsor Borough	69 5 3	Devonport County Borough	302 11 0
		Exeter County Borough	289 2 7
BUCKINGHAM County	1,118 10 11	Plymouth County Borough	972 13 8
Wycombe Borough	35 6 6	Tiverton Borough	43 6 10
CAMBRIDGE County	342 14 2	DORSET County	1,737 16 5
Cambridge Borough	420 9 6	Weymouth Borough	153 11 0
CHESTER County	2,274 2 6	DURHAM County	3,408 5 0
Birkenhead County Borough	941 11 11	Durham Borough	53 7 6
Chester County Borough	284 10 9	Gateshead County Borough	422 6 0
Congleton Borough	35 15 3	Hartlepool Borough	162 14 1
Macclesfield Borough	131 18 4	South Shields County Borough	411 5 9
Stalybridge Borough	102 2 5	Sunderland County Borough	778 15
Stockport County Borough	395 3 3		
		ELY, ISLE OF, County	469 15 6
CORNWALL County	1,310 2 3	ESSEX County	2,641 2 6
Penzance Borough	75 13 5	Colchester Borough	188 17 0
Truro Borough	42 11 2	GLOUCESTER County	2,144 0 1
		Bristol County Borough	3,2 3 12 5

* The Metropolitan Police District comprises the whole of the Administrative Counties of London (excluding the City of London) and Middlesex, the county boroughs of Croydon and West Ham, and parts of the Administrative Counties of Essex, Hertford, Kent, and Surrey.

STATEMENT showing the Payments, &c. in aid of Police Pension Funds—*continued.*

Names of Counties, Boroughs, &c. in which Police Authorities act.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties in aid of Police Pension Funds, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.
	£ s. d.
HEREFORD County	665 12 7
Hereford Borough	267 11 4
HERTFORD County	1,418 18 9
St. Alban's Borough	95 8 2
HUNTINGDON County	413 17 8
KENT County	2,871 13 9
Canterbury County Borough	130 1 6
Dover Borough	340 14 0
Folkestone Borough	172 11 0
Gravesend Borough	370 17 0
Maidstone Borough	155 8 9
Margate Borough	156 12 9
Ramsgate Borough	139 15 9
Rochester Borough	238 7 3
Tunbridge Wells Borough	339 9 6
LANCASTER County	10,464 9 10
Accrington Borough	63 7 0
Ashton-under-Lyne Borough	139 7 0
Bacup Borough	44 1 8
Barrow-in-Furness County Borough.	119 9 6
Blackburn County Borough	669 6 8
Blackpool Borough	68 14 9
Bolton County Borough	656 3 4
Bootle County Borough	140 9 0
Burnley County Borough	155 19 11
Clitheroe Borough	26 12 2
Lancaster Borough	149 9 7
Liverpool County Borough	9,695 0 8
Manchester County Borough	5,905 7 5
Oldham County Borough	658 14 7
Preston County Borough	96 3 10
LANCASTER—*continued.*	
Rochdale County Borough	368 17 7
St. Helens County Borough	135 4 11
Salford County Borough	1,430 18 6
Southport Borough	119 2 11
Warrington Borough	127 11 2
Wigan County Borough	469 10 11
Stockport County Borough. See under Chester County.	—
LEICESTER County	1,077 15 7
Leicester County Borough	906 11 7
*LINCOLN County (Joint Fund)	1,838 10 11
Boston Borough	109 17 2
Grantham Borough	28 1 7
Grimsby County Borough	181 15 10
Lincoln County Borough	195 5 0
Louth Borough	19 9 4
MONMOUTH County	761 19 7
Newport County Borough	239 8 9
NORFOLK County	2,539 2 0
Great Yarmouth County Borough.	346 10 4
King's Lynn Borough	156 4 5
Norwich County Borough	653 12 0
NORTHAMPTON County	1,353 18 2
Northampton County Borough	508 0 10
NORTHUMBERLAND County	1,122 11 11
Berwick-on-Tweed Borough	66 10 5
Newcastle-upon-Tyne County Borough.	1,203 10 4
Tynemouth Borough	319 12 4

* There is a Joint Pension Fund for the Administrative Counties of the parts of Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey.

STATEMENT showing the Payments, &c. in aid of Police Pension Funds—*continued.*

Names of Counties, Boroughs, &c. in which Police Authorities act.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties in aid of Police Pension Funds, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894. £ s. d.
NOTTINGHAM County	1,057 2 10
Newark Borough	135 10 8
Nottingham County Borough	1,359 1 5
OXFORD County	981 6 8
Banbury Borough	41 16 [illegible]
Oxford County Borough	162 0 9
PETERBOROUGH, SOKE OF, County	123 9 5
Peterborough Borough	56 18 5
RUTLAND County	84 8 5
SALOP County	946 13 11
Shrewsbury Borough	126 6 7
SOMERSET County	2,937 17 7
Bath County Borough	639 2 6
Bridgwater Borough	149 12 9
Bristol County Borough. See under Gloucester County.	—
SOUTHAMPTON County	1,991 6 7
Portsmouth County Borough	1,121 2 3
Southampton County Borough	664 10 6
Winchester Borough	130 9 0
STAFFORD County	3,711 9 2
Hanley County Borough	119 4 1
Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough.	59 0 7
Walsall County Borough	355 0 9
Wolverhampton County Borough.	611 7 8
*SUFFOLK County (Joint Fund)	1,815 12 0
Ipswich County Borough	276 16 9
SURREY County	1,464 8 3
Guildford Borough	79 0 9
Reigate Borough	122 10 11
SUSSEX, EAST, County	1,533 3 2
Brighton County Borough	1,140 8 8
Eastbourne Borough	87 18 3
Hastings County Borough	397 4 3
Hove Improvement Act District.	344 12 1
SUSSEX, WEST, County	903 2 7
WARWICK County	1,841 14 2
Birmingham County Borough	3,978 1 7
Coventry County Borough	423 17 6
Leamington Borough	235 4 8
WESTMORLAND County	253 0 2
Kendal Borough	24 11 0
WIGHT, ISLE OF, County	332 19 3
Ryde Borough	47 13 1
WILTS County	1,419 19 0
Salisbury Borough	93 4 11
WORCESTER County	1,402 3 11
Kidderminster Borough	142 12 2
Worcester County Borough	228 9 0
YORK, EAST RIDING, County	718 9 8
Beverley Borough	35 2 1
Kingston-upon-Hull County Borough.	1,748 17 7

* There is a Joint Pension Fund for the Administrative Counties of East and West Suffolk.

STATEMENT showing the Payments, &c. in aid of Police Pension Funds—*continued.*

Names of Counties, Boroughs, &c. in which Police Authorities act.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties in aid of Police Pension Funds, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.	Names of Counties, Boroughs, &c. in which Police Authorities act.	Sums paid out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties in aid of Police Pension Funds, in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
YORK, NORTH RIDING, County	1,427 6 11	CARNARVON County	345 12 11
Middlesbrough County Borough.	372 3 3	DENBIGH County	555 6 10
Scarborough Borough	114 13 8	FLINT County	276 10 9
YORK, WEST RIDING, County	7,208 7 6	GLAMORGAN County	1,889 11 1
Bradford County Borough	1,389 5 0	Cardiff County Borough	717 5 10
Dewsbury Borough	117 14 7	Neath Borough	23 0 0
Doncaster Borough	72 18 4	Swansea County Borough	591 13 11
Halifax County Borough	440 19 9	MERIONETH County	252 1 8
Huddersfield County Borough	382 15 2	MONTGOMERY County	299 10 6
Leeds County Borough	2,150 13 0	PEMBROKE County	376 15 4
Rotherham Borough	98 13 2	RADNOR County	181 0 10
Sheffield County Borough	1,749 7 5		
Wakefield Borough	290 7 6		
York County Borough	453 1 10		
WALES.			
ANGLESEY County	16 12 6	Paid to Her Majesty's Exchequer in respect of the River Tyne Police Force, in accordance with the provisions of sect. 17 (2) of the Police Act, 1890	237 18 10
BRECON County	251 8 5		
CARDIGAN County	139 16 3		
CARMARTHEN County	288 4 7	TOTAL	300,000 0 0
Carmarthen Borough	56 10 8		

No. 56.

STATEMENT showing the **PAYMENTS OUT OF THE RESIDUE** of the English Share of the Proceeds of the **LOCAL TAXATION (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE) DUTIES** for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894.

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Share of the Residue of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, distributed in the same manner as the English Share of the Local Taxation Probate Duty.*	Total Amounts paid to the Councils in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, such Amounts having been apportioned, where necessary, between the Counties and County Boroughs, in accordance with the Adjustments made for the distribution of the Sums payable.
1.	2.	3.
ENGLAND.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BEDFORD County	4,615 3 8	4,615 3 8
BERKS County	5,600 19 9	5,488 14 3
Reading County Borough	1,256 14 9	1,369 0 3
BUCKINGHAM County	5,687 1 7	5,687 1 7
CAMBRIDGE County	3,576 11 4	3,576 11 4
CHESTER County	14,038 18 2	14,510 3 7
Birkenhead County Borough	2,028 16 5	2,283 15 3
Chester County Borough	990 4 1	813 6 9
†Stockport County Borough	1,903 2 5	1,132 3 0
CORNWALL County	6,650 6 7	6,650 6 7
CUMBERLAND County	6,124 19 5	6,124 19 5
DERBY County	9,673 4 1	‡9,651 5 5
Derby County Borough	1,828 0 7	1,849 19 3
DEVON County	11,726 15 7	11,857 9 10
Devonport County Borough	906 17 3	923 19 2
Exeter County Borough	1,112 6 7	1,077 19 1
Plymouth County Borough	1,653 7 4	1,539 18 8
DORSET County	6,558 9 2	6,558 9 2
DURHAM County	12,493 12 9	13,177 5 11
Gateshead County Borough	1,492 14 8	1,056 17 5
South Shields County Borough	1,053 14 10	1,101 13 1
Sunderland County Borough	2,320 2 1	2,024 7 11

* The discontinued Grants upon which the figures in this column were arrived at are shown in column 9 of the Statement on page 254, *et seq.*

† The County Borough of Stockport is, for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, deemed to be situate in the Counties of Chester and Lancaster. In this Statement the figures relating to the Borough are shown under Chester County.

‡ Including 192*l.* deducted from the share of the County of Derby and added to that of the County of Stafford in consequence of certain overpayments to the first-named county in former years.

STATEMENT showing the Payments out of the Residue, &c., 31st March, 1894—*cont.*

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Share of the Residue of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, distributed in the same manner as the English Share of the Local Taxation Probate Duty.	Total Amounts paid to the Councils in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, such Amounts having been apportioned, where necessary, between the Counties and County Boroughs, in accordance with the Adjustments made for the distribution of the Sums payable.
1.	2.	3.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ELY, Isle of, County	2,212 16 8	2,212 16 8
ESSEX County	17,486 15 0	17,490 15 11
West Ham County Borough	4,982 18 8	4,978 17 9
GLOUCESTER County	12,427 12 6	12,631 15 2
*Bristol County Borough	6,137 1 5	5,548 19 1
Gloucester County Borough	616 8 1	882 15 3
HEREFORD County	5,163 7 5	5,163 7 5
HERTFORD County	6,805 14 8	6,805 14 8
HUNTINGDON County	2,055 10 0	2,055 10 0
KENT County	23,834 15 9	23,772 11 11
Canterbury County Borough	473 2 0	535 5 10
LANCASTER County	39,170 17 4	41,092 12 0
Barrow-in-Furness County Borough.	848 11 0	1,165 16 3
Blackburn County Borough	1,851 8 2	2,079 16 3
Bolton County Borough	2,204 0 8	2,051 16 8
Bootle County Borough	1,348 12 1	2,051 16 8
Burnley County Borough	1,078 4 6	1,361 13 5
Bury County Borough	1,353 16 7	1,221 15 5
Liverpool County Borough	19,180 0 0	16,479 18 10
Manchester County Borough	13,506 8 0	13,999 1 10
Oldham County Borough	1,870 2 3	2,350 5 7
Preston County Borough	1,865 8 9	1,688 1 11
Rochdale County Borough	1,457 16 1	1,305 14 3
St. Helens County Borough	1,055 2 4	1,370 19 11
Salford County Borough	4,934 10 5	3,889 3 1
Wigan County Borough	992 2 7	830 1 2
Stockport County Borough. (See under Chester County.)	—	—
LEICESTER County	5,307 10 0	†4,148 0 0
Leicester County Borough	2,750 5 11	†1,998 0 0

* The City of Bristol is, for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, deemed to be situate in the Counties of Gloucester and Somerset. In this Statement the figures relating to the City are shown under Gloucester County.

† Excluding 1,911*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* payment of which has been reserved pending the completion of the new Financial Adjustment consequent on the extension of the County Borough of Leicester.

STATEMENT showing the Payments out of the Residue, &c., 31st March, 1894—*cont.*

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Share of the Residue of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, distributed in the same manner as the English Share of the Local Taxation Probate Duty.	Total Amounts paid to the Councils in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, such Amounts having been apportioned, where necessary, between the Counties and County Boroughs, in accordance with the Adjustments made for the distribution of the Sums payable.
1.	2.	3.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LINCOLN:		
Parts of Holland County -	2,105 5 9	2,105 5 9
Parts of Kesteven County -	3,554 5 9	3,554 5 9
Parts of Lindsey County -	6,148 1 6	6,034 7 5
Grimsby County Borough -	612 16 6	726 10 7
Lincoln County Borough -	709 18 5	709 18 5
LONDON County - - -	172,758 17 11	172,758 17 11
MIDDLESEX County - -	22,113 15 2	22,113 15 2
MONMOUTH County - -	4,578 12 0	4,625 15 10
Newport County Borough -	1,351 18 1	1,304 14 3
NORFOLK County - -	8,769 18 4	9,284 13 4
Great Yarmouth County Borough.	879 18 2	838 12 7
Norwich County Borough -	1,935 0 6	1,461 11 1
NORTHAMPTON County - -	5,986 1 4	6,151 17 10
Northampton County Borough -	1,044 13 4	878 16 10
NORTHUMBERLAND County -	7,625 8 1	7,743 8 1
Newcastle-upon-Tyne County Borough.	3,989 14 0	3,871 14 0
NOTTINGHAM County - -	5,614 3 9	5,793 10 7
Nottingham County Borough -	4,289 15 9	4,110 8 11
OXFORD County - - -	4,933 13 11	4,639 16 9
Oxford County Borough -	1,111 4 7	1,405 1 9
PETERBOROUGH, Soke of, County -	981 2 7	981 2 7
RUTLAND County - -	747 12 1	747 12 1
SALOP County - - -	6,927 0 8	6,927 0 8
SOMERSET County - -	12,807 4 1	12,770 1 6
Bath County Borough - -	1,305 8 5	1,460 3 6
Bristol County Borough. (See under Gloucester County.)	—	—
SOUTHAMPTON County - -	8,745 8 9	8,745 8 9
Portsmouth County Borough -	3,112 16 5	3,112 16 5
Southampton County Borough -	1,483 7 8	1,483 7 8

STATEMENT showing the Payments out of the Residue, &c., 31st March, 1894—*cont*

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Share of the Residue of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, distributed in the same manner as the English Share of the Local Taxation Probate Duty.	Total Amounts paid to the Councils in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, such Amounts having been apportioned, where necessary, between the Counties and County Boroughs, in accordance with the Adjustments made for the distribution of the Sums payable.
1.	2.	3.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
STAFFORD County	16,410 14 6	*17,151 7 9
Hanley County Borough	1,247 7 8	905 12 0
Walsall County Borough	1,047 2 10	900 18 0
West Bromwich County Borough.	1,035 6 4	977 10 9
Wolverhampton County Borough.	1,569 15 0	1,374 17 10
SUFFOLK, East County	3,708 17 4	3,927 8 3
Ipswich County Borough	1,148 1 9	929 10 10
SUFFOLK, West County	2,267 11 5	2,267 11 5
SURREY County	15,647 8 10	15,647 8 10
Croydon County Borough	3,729 15 5	3,729 15 5
SUSSEX, East County	7,850 2 6	6,871 7 5
Brighton County Borough	2,775 17 6	3,162 2 9
Hastings County Borough	964 18 0	1,557 7 10
SUSSEX, West, County	3,657 3 2	3,657 3 2
WARWICK County	8,242 1 8	9,104 15 9
Birmingham County Borough	11,535 12 4	10,723 8 4
Coventry County Borough	868 1 7	817 11 6
WESTMORLAND County	1,734 10 2	1,734 10 2
WIGHT, ISLE OF, County	2,492 11 4	2,492 11 4
WILTS County	9,795 1 1	9,795 1 1
WORCESTER County	8,279 9 10	8,279 9 10
Dudley County Borough	821 0 11	821 0 11
Worcester County Borough	916 9 10	916 9 10
YORK, East Riding, County	3,304 16 2	4,724 19 5
Kingston-upon-Hull County Borough.	4,429 4 10	3,032 11 11
YORK, North Riding, County	6,603 0 4	6,928 3 3
Middlesbrough County Borough	1,152 9 9	913 6 3

* Excluding 192*l.* added to the share of the County of Stafford, and deducted from that of the County of Derby in consequence of certain overpayments to the last-named County in former years.

STATEMENT showing the Payments out of the Residue, &c., 31st March, 1894—*cont.*

Names of Counties and of County Boroughs deemed for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, to be situate therein.	Share of the Residue of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, distributed in the same manner as the English Share of the Local Taxation Probate Duty.	Total Amounts paid to the Councils in respect of the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1894, such Amounts having been apportioned, where necessary, between the Counties and County Boroughs, in accordance with the Adjustments made for the distribution of the Sums payable.
1.	2.	3.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
YORK, West Riding, County	29,735 17 3	29,841 15 0
Bradford County Borough	3,899 9 8	5,100 1 5
Halifax County Borough	1,323 17 0	1,465 16 8
Huddersfield County Borough	1,888 16 4	1,898 14 0
Leeds County Borough	6,814 16 8	6,260 0 6
Sheffield County Borough	6,200 17 8	5,450 4 1
YORK County Borough	1,087 17 0	1,016 9 9
WALES.		
ANGLESEY County	692 0 10	692 0 10
BRECON County	1,412 13 10	1,412 13 10
CARDIGAN County	1,209 3 0	1,209 3 0
CARMARTHEN County	2,504 18 11	2,504 18 11
CARNARVON County	2,297 16 6	2,297 16 6
DENBIGH County	3,004 8 11	3,004 8 11
FLINT County	2,153 8 5	2,153 8 5
GLAMORGAN County	7,225 14 11	7,597 10 7
Cardiff County Borough	2,353 18 9	2,645 17 4
Swansea County Borough	1,792 10 11	1,128 16 8
MERIONETH County	1,041 18 4	1,041 18 4
MONTGOMERY County	2,075 6 1	2,075 6 1
PEMBROKE County	1,591 15 1	1,591 15 1
RADNOR County	740 9 1	740 9 1
TOTAL of the Residue of the Duties	786,768 12 3	*784,856 16 4

* Excluding 1,911*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, payment of which has been reserved pending the completion of the new Financial Adjustment consequent on the extension of the County Borough of Leicester.

No. 57.

Certificates as to Remuneration of Teachers in Poor Law Schools.

Amounts certified under Section 24 (2) (*a*) of the Local Government Act, 1888, as payable during the year ended the 31st of March, 1894, by the Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs to the Guardians of Unions and Parishes in England and Wales in substitution for the Local Grants towards the Remuneration of Teachers in Poor Law Schools.

Union or Parish.	Amount. £ s. d.	Union or Parish.	Amount. £ s. d.
Aberystwith	13 6 8	Blything	22 0 0
Abingdon	20 0 0	Bodmin	28 1 0
Alderbury	19 6 5	Bolton	206 13 4
Alton	35 15 4	Boston	91 16 0
Altrincham	30 0 0	Bourn	14 5 1
Ampthill	18 17 0	Bradfield	11 7 7
Ashby de la Zouch	13 6 8	Bradford (Yorks)	15 13 4
Ashton-under-Lyne	72 10 0	Brecknock	13 6 8
Aston	195 18 2	Brentford	318 9 8
Atcham	60 12 3	Bridgend and Cowbridge	113 1 0
Auckland	44 0 0	Bridgewater	9 9 4
Aylesbury	10 0 0	Bridgnorth	43 7 6
Aylsham	30 14 0	Bridport	15 8 10
		Brighton (Parish)	371 11 7
Bakewell	36 13 4	Bristol (Incorporation)	170 1 2
Barnsley	40 0 0	Builth	56 13 0
Barnstaple	55 0 0	Burton-on-Trent	82 18 1
Barton Regis	223 18 8		
Basford	37 8 6	Caistor	81 10 0
Basingstoke	65 12 0	Camberwell (Parish of St. Giles).	735 16 4
Bath	119 14 2	Cannock	12 0 0
Bedford	94 12 0	Cardiff	401 11 1
Bedminster	154 5 4	Carlisle	21 16 0
Bedwellty	59 0 0	Carmarthen	13 6 8
Belper	43 6 8	Carnarvon	19 0 0
Bethnal Green (Parish of St. Matthew)	513 5 8	Chard	25 13 10
Bideford	39 8 0	Cheadle	13 6 8
Billericay	31 8 7	Chelsea (Parish of St. Luke)	203 7 10
Birkenhead	307 5 4	Cheltenham	82 18 9
Birmingham (Parish)	495 6 5	Chester	183 1 0
Blackburn	68 11 0	Chesterfield	104 0 0
Blean	23 17 11	Chester-le-Street	14 19 6

Amounts certified as payable by Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, &c.—*continued.*

Union or Parish.	Amount.	Union or Parish.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Chesterton	38 8 0	Farnham	76 6 4
Chippenham	8 15 11	Faversham	43 4 8
Chipping Norton	27 0 0	Forden	19 2 7
Chipping Sodbury	23 9 2	Fordingbridge	23 12 0
Chorlton	355 14 7	Frome	58 0 0
Christchurch	48 0 0	Fulham	189 10 0
Church Stretton	16 19 11		
Cirencester	19 4 0	Gainsborough	74 10 0
City of London	969 13 5	Gateshead	216 4 6
Cleobury Mortimer	23 2 3	Glanford Brigg	40 10 0
Clutton	46 16 0	Gloucester	64 18 8
Cockermouth	83 16 0	Goole	10 0 0
Colchester	54 4 6	Grantham	10 13 4
Congleton	21 4 0	Great Yarmouth	15 0 0
Cookham	22 8 0	Greenwich	595 5 0
Cosford	18 2 0	Guiltcross	27 8 0
Coventry	18 8 2	Guisborough	14 13 3
Crediton	2 18 7		
		Hackney	517 16 6
Darlington	16 5 1	Halifax	16 13 4
Depwade	25 5 0	Hampstead (Parish of St. John).	19 15 11
Derby	211 10 0	Hartismere	70 4 0
Devizes	4 18 0	Hartlepool	119 19 0
Docking	20 0 0	Hartley Wintney	52 18 4
Dover	82 19 0	Haverfordwest	13 6 8
Downham	12 0 0	Helston	12 17 9
Driffield	12 0 0	Hendon	88 12 0
Droitwich	7 11 5	Henley	31 14 0
Droxford	35 0 0	Hereford	31 4 0
Dudley	134 14 0	Hertford	10 13 4
Durham	20 17 0	Hexham	10 0 0
		Highworth and Swindon	16 13 4
Easingwold	18 0 0	Hitchin	16 13 4
Eastry	30 17 0	Holbeach	37 0 0
East and West Flegg (Incorporation).	25 5 0	Holborn	601 4 3
East Grinstead	24 11 0	Hollingbourn	5 17 3
East Preston	16 13 4	Holyhead	11 14 10
Ecclesall Bierlow	68 13 11	Holywell	30 3 0
Edmonton	413 5 6	Honiton	23 0 0
Elham	30 0 0	Horncastle	26 13 0

AMOUNTS certified as payable by Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	Amount.			UNION OR PARISH.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Horsham	13	6	8	Market Harborough	36	0	0
Huddersfield	36	5	8	Martley	18	0	0
Huntingdon	36	0	0	Medway	152	2	2
				Melksham	45	12	0
Ipswich	245	19	8	Merthyr Tydfil	133	16	8
Isle of Thanet	84	11	11	Middlesbrough	83	6	8
Isle of Wight	46	13	6	Midhurst	47	1	8
Islington (Parish of St. Mary)	477	13	3	Mile End Old Town (Hamlet).	299	5	0
				Milton	36	13	4
Kensington (Parish of St. Mary Abbots).	581	3	5	Mitford and Launditch	43	8	0
Keynsham	19	1	3	Mutford and Lothingland	44	0	0
Kidderminster	10	15	5				
Kingsclere	19	14	10	Nantwich	8	6	8
King's Norton	146	11	0	Narberth	19	16	0
Kingston-upon-Hull (Incorporation).	107	0	0	Neath	30	0	0
Knighton	9	8	8	Newbury	53	6	8
				Newcastle-under-Lyme	22	4	0
Lambeth (Parish of St. Mary)	719	10	7	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	279	14	8
Ledbury	28	2	0	Newmarket	16	13	4
Leeds	54	10	6	Newport (Mon.)	294	0	0
Leek	29	16	0	Newton Abbot	99	7	1
Leicester	161	8	5	New Forest	25	10	1
Lewes	13	4	5	Northampton	87	15	9
Lewisham	311	9	5	Northwich	16	13	4
Lexden and Winstree	23	17	0	Norwich	52	4	0
Lincoln	78	1	0	Nottingham	102	18	1
Linton	28	8	0				
Liskeard	12	0	0	Okehampton	30	0	0
Liverpool (Parish)	820	7	4	Oldham	102	5	8
Loddon and Clavering	12	19	8	Ormskirk	101	17	11
Loughborough	10	3	3	Oswestry (Incorporation)	13	6	8
Louth	13	6	8	Oxford (Incorporation)	176	18	10
Ludlow	5	14	9				
				Paddington (Parish)	247	11	2
Madeley	35	10	11	Pembroke	23	0	0
Maidstone	176	11	3	Penistone	19	0	0
Maldon	59	13	1	Plymouth (Incorporation)	86	0	0
Malton	19	14	1	Plympton St. Mary	8	16	6
Manchester (Township)	693	2	3	Pontypool	73	0	0
Mansfield	31	17	5	Pontypridd	58	3	9

AMOUNTS certified as payable by Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	Amount. £ s. d.	UNION OR PARISH.	Amount. £ s. d.
Poplar	496 7 10	South Shields	57 9 4
Portsea Island	445 4 8	South Stoneham	60 5 0
Preston	161 16 0	Spilsby	31 18 0
		Stafford	10 0 0
Reading	160 11 1	Staines	28 0 0
Redruth	10 18 4	Stepney	210 1 3
Ringwood	18 0 0	Steyning	20 0 0
Ross	12 0 0	Stockbridge	30 12 0
Royston	13 6 8	Stockport	39 0 0
Rugby	3 1 6	Stockton	74 6 8
Runcorn	5 6 10	Stoke Damerel (Parish)	88 6 0
Rye	9 7 7	Stoke-upon-Trent (Parish)	292 6 0
		Stone	13 6 8
Saint Albans	13 6 8	Stourbridge	112 0 0
Saint Asaph	41 12 0	Strand	558 19 6
Saint George's	490 4 4	Stratton	19 0 0
Saint George-in-the-East (Parish).	298 5 8	Strood	55 10 7
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George Bloomsbury (United Parishes).	11 13 5	Stroud	48 14 0
		Sunderland	14 18 6
Saint Ives	10 17 0	Swansea	21 6 8
Saint Marylebone (Parish)	571 3 0		
Saint Olave's	591 6 3	Tarvin	29 8 0
Saint Pancras (Parish)	810 19 5	Tavistock	13 6 8
Saint Saviour's	227 5 11	Tendring	30 7 10
Saint Thomas	58 13 4	Thingoe	13 6 8
Salford	237 9 4	Thornbury	18 18 4
Scarborough	15 3 1	Tiverton	37 10 0
Sculcoates	48 6 0	Tonbridge	93 18 6
Seisdon	43 0 1	Totnes	63 10 6
Sevenoaks	16 18 6	Truro	36 12 0
Shaftesbury	35 8 0	Tynemouth	161 16 9
Shardlow	13 6 8		
Sheffield	227 4 8	Wakefield	6 13 4
Sheppey	82 16 0	Walsall	136 14 9
Shepton Mallet	10 0 0	Walsingham	8 0 0
Sherborne	8 13 4	Wandsworth and Clapham	849 8 8
Shoreditch (Parish of St. Leonard).	481 8 7	Wantage	20 15 11
Smallburgh	16 0 0	Ware	10 17 6
Southampton (Incorporation)	122 0 3	Warrington	197 11 1
South Molton	19 3 0	Warwick	40 8 3

AMOUNTS certified as payable by Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	Amount.	UNION OR PARISH.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Watford	13 6 8	Winslow	17 13 11
Wellington (Salop)	12 17 11	Wirrall	28 15 0
Wellington (Som.)	64 6 8	Wisbeach	45 19 3
Wells	21 15 4	Wokingham	63 2 0
West Ashford	16 0 0	Wolstanton and Burslem	11 18 6
West Bromwich	264 4 2	Wolverhampton	164 18 0
Westbury-on-Severn	13 6 8	Woodbridge	25 0 0
West Derby	314 19 8	Woodstock	9 17 11
West Ham	358 2 11	Woolwich	343 14 10
West Hampnett	11 2 9	Worcester	11 15 7
Westminster	291 13 3	Worksop	14 1 1
Whitby	21 2 6	Wrexham	64 0 0
Whitechapel	289 7 8	Wycombe	41 19 3
Whitehaven	54 12 0		
Wigton	25 0 0	Yeovil	5 10 6
Williton	27 5 0	York	17 8 0
Wimborne and Cranborne	24 4 0		
Windsor	50 17 0	Total	33,032 4 4

No. 58.

Certificates as to Awards to Public Vaccinators.

Statement showing the Aggregate Amounts certified by the Local Government Board, during the Financial Year ended 31st March 1894, as payable by the Councils of the under-mentioned Administrative Counties and County Boroughs to Public Vaccinators under Section 24 (2) (*a*) of the Local Government Act, 1888.

Administrative Counties and County Boroughs.	Aggregate Amount certified as payable by the Council to Public Vaccinators.		
Administrative Counties.	£	s.	d.
Bedford	146	0	4
Berks	206	12	11
Buckingham	45	0	9
Cambridge	172	19	10
Chester	46	2	7
Cornwall	312	10	3
Derby	60	18	6
Devon	4	13	9
Dorset	283	16	7
Durham	836	14	10
Ely, Isle of	69	19	7
Essex	93	15	2
Gloucester	289	8	10
Hereford	188	16	7
Hertford	194	6	10
Huntingdon	95	16	7
Lancaster	1,219	6	7
Leicester	4	9	7
Lincoln: Parts of Holland	15	1	2
„ Parts of Lindsey	1	9	9
London	1,505	7	0
Middlesex	14	17	0
Monmouth	47	9	3
Norfolk	30	8	5
Northampton	111	10	7
Northumberland	7	1	9
Nottingham	–	2	6
Oxford	208	1	4
Peterborough, Soke of	61	14	0
Salop	411	10	6
Somerset	8	4	3
Southampton	345	11	7
Stafford	1,073	13	9
Suffolk, East	375	7	4
„ West	213	14	1
Sussex, West	–	2	10
Warwick	296	5	7
Wilts	362	19	9
Worcester	408	4	6
York, East Riding	139	8	2
„ North Riding	238	9	5
„ West Riding	723	7	3
Anglesey	16	1	0
Brecon	–	6	4
Cardigan	12	17	0
Carnarvon	112	11	11
Denbigh	121	4	0
Flint	76	11	0
Merioneth	46	17	3
Montgomery	71	5	3
Radnor	8	10	10

STATEMENT showing the AGGREGATE AMOUNTS certified by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, &c.—*continued.*

Administrative Counties and County Boroughs.	Aggregate Amount certified as payable by the Council to Public Vaccinators.	Administrative Counties and County Boroughs.	Aggregate Amount certified as payable by the Council to Public Vaccinators.
COUNTY BOROUGHS.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Birmingham	370 2 5	Newport	73 16 5
Bolton	109 11 11	Oxford	105 1 1
Bootle	35 6 5	Portsmouth	172 11 6
Bradford	99 13 0	Preston	122 8 1
Bristol	25 9 0	Reading	67 18 0
Burnley	- 9 3	Salford	60 3 3
Coventry	1 7 10	Sheffield	155 15 0
Dudley	76 8 0	Southampton	12 18 2
Exeter	26 15 0	South Shields	66 6 0
Gateshead	121 6 0	Sunderland	105 19 8
Hanley	102 2 0	Walsall	25 18 2
Huddersfield	33 16 9	West Bromwich	107 11 0
Ipswich	55 0 8	Wigan	26 12 0
Kingston-upon-Hull	144 5 7	Wolverhampton	40 5 0
Leeds	250 6 4	Worcester	40 2 11
Liverpool	164 18 8	York	115 1 4
Manchester	169 11 11	TOTAL	14,572 12 0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	154 1 3		

No. 59.

Certificates as to Remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers, &c. in the Metropolis.

Amounts certified under Section 43 (1) (*a*) of the Local Government Act, 1888, as payable during the Year ended the 31st of March 1894, by the London County Council to the Guardians of Unions and Parishes wholly in the County of London, towards the Remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers, and towards the Cost of Drugs and Medical Appliances.

Name of Poor Law Union.		Sums to be paid in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Establishments belonging to Union.	Proportionate Sum due to Guardians of Poor Law Union in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Schools belonging to School District in which the Union is comprised.	Proportionate Sum due to Guardians of Poor Law Union in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Establishments belonging to Sick Asylum District in which the Union is comprised.	Proportionate Sum due to Guardians of Poor Law Union in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Establishments belonging to the Metropolitan Asylum District.	Total of the Sums named opposite in Columns 2, 3, 4, and 5.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
City of London	(1)	717 10 0	273 19 10	—	334 0 4	1,760 16 9
	(2)	178 6 1	95 17 8		161 2 10	
Fulham	(1)	596 11 11	20 8 9	—	82 1 10	1,187 1 6
	(2)	442 15 11	5 11 0		39 12 1	
Greenwich	(1)	950 12 3	74 10 5	—	67 19 3	1,786 1 11
	(2)	616 11 7	43 12 8		32 15 9	
Hackney	(1)	860 0 0	—	—	94 8 3	1,489 5 8
	(2)	489 6 6			45 10 11	
Holborn	(1)	1,215 12 4	—	—	87 2 0	1,955 0 11
	(2)	610 6 2			42 0 5	
Lewisham	(1)	326 0 0	38 1 0	—	55 8 11	692 4 1
	(2)	229 6 6	16 12 8		26 15 0	
Mile End Old Town	(1)	582 18 0	—	—	30 7 11	933 13 7
	(2)	305 14 5			14 13 3	
Paddington	(1)	510 6 4	26 13 11	—	107 4 10	928 5 5
	(2)	225 0 7	7 5 0		51 14 9	
Poplar	(1)	647 2 1	56 17 1	250 1 7	56 13 11	1,470 9 0
	(2)	211 13 11	13 14 5	206 19 0	27 7 0	
St. George-in-the-East	(1)	594 5 2	—	—	15 10 10	919 18 10
	(2)	302 12 11			7 9 11	
St. George's	(1)	777 7 0	52 17 4	—	212 7 2	1,449 19 4
	(2)	290 11 8	14 7 2		102 9 0	
Saint Giles, Camberwell	(1)	704 13 0	92 2 4	—	84 0 3	1,417 1 3
	(2)	441 16 4	53 18 9		40 10 7	
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George Bloomsbury.	(1)	226 7 0	—	37 6 7	33 16 3	386 0 11
	(2)	36 13 4		35 6 6	16 6 3	
St. John, Hampstead	(1)	146 13 0	—	—	57 6 10	333 16 6
	(2)	102 3 5			27 13 3	
Carried forward	(1)	8,355 18 1	635 10 8	287 8 2	1,318 8 7	16,709 15 8
	(2)	4,483 4 4	250 19 4	242 5 6	636 1 0	

Note.—The figures (1) and (2) in the first column signify the sums payable on account of "Remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers" and "Cost of Drugs, &c.", respectively.

Name of Poor Law Union.		Sums to be paid in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Establishments belonging to Union.	Proportionate Sum due to Guardians of Poor Law Union in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Schools belonging to School District in which the Union is comprised.	Proportionate Sum due to Guardians of Poor Law Union in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Establishments belonging to Sick Asylum District in which the Union is comprised.	Proportionate Sum due to Guardians of Poor Law Union in respect of Medical Officers, Drugs, and Medical Appliances for Establishments belonging to the Metropolitan Asylum District.	Total of the Sums named opposite in Columns 2, 3, 4, and 5.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	(1)	8,855 18 1	635 10 8	287 8 2	1,318 8 7	16,709 15 8
	(2)	4,483 4 4	250 19 4	242 5 6	636 1 0	
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	(1)	735 7 9	—	—	55 0 7	1,367 9 4
	(2)	550 10 1			26 10 11	
St. Luke, Chelsea	(1)	504 3 9	32 8 1	—	57 10 5	993 9 6
	(2)	365 5 10	6 6 5		27 15 0	
St. Mary Abbots, Kensington	(1)	853 15 0	92 11 11	—	164 7 4	1,647 3 3
	(2)	439 2 0	18 1 1		79 5 11	
St. Mary, Islington	(1)	1,058 14 7	—	—	136 5 4	1,900 5 9
	(2)	639 11 0			65 14 10	
St. Mary, Lambeth	(1)	1,086 15 0	—	—	125 8 11	2,215 2 0
	(2)	942 7 8			60 10 5	
St. Marylebone	(1)	1,091 0 0	—	—	122 18 2	1,860 13 5
	(2)	587 9 4			59 5 11	
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	(1)	706 17 6	—	—	34 7 4	1,102 15 3
	(2)	344 18 10			16 11 7	
St. Olave's	(1)	830 0 5	74 0 7	—	67 10 3	1,445 3 3
	(2)	397 14 1	43 6 11		32 11 5	
St. Pancras	(1)	1,361 3 7	—		128 10 6	2,431 15 4
	(2)	880 1 2			62 0 1	
St. Saviour's	(1)	1,249 8 11	72 14 0	—	88 12 7	2,149 1 0
	(2)	670 1 6	25 8 10		42 15 2	
Stepney	(1)	301 16 1	26 6 0	105 15 8	23 19 8	740 17 11
	(2)	168 10 4	15 7 11	87 10 10	11 11 5	
Strand	(1)	385 2 11	—	83 7 9	75 10 8	825 5 2
	(2)	165 16 11		78 18 2	36 8 9	
Wandsworth and Clapham	(1)	859 8 7	103 15 4	—	151 4 4	1,818 1 7
	(2)	585 7 2	45 7 2		72 19 0	
Westminster	(1)	245 0 0	—	79 5 8	71 16 4	551 13 4
	(2)	45 17 11		75 0 6	34 12 11	
Whitechapel	(1)	618 16 6	33 2 11	—	33 1 1	1,153 10 4
	(2)	444 11 0	7 19 11		15 18 11	
Woolwich	(1)	494 0 0	43 0 8	—	39 4 11	833 13 4
	(2)	218 4 2	25 3 11		18 18 8	
Totals	(1)	21,237 8 8	1,113 10 2	555 17 3	2,693 17 0	39,750 14 10
	(2)	11,928 13 4	438 1 6	483 15 0	1,299 11 11	
	£	33,166 2 0	1,551 11 8	1,039 12 3	3,993 8 11	

Note.—The figures (1) and (2) in the first column signify the sums payable on account of "Remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers" and "Cost of Drugs, &c.", respectively.

APPENDIX D.

Transactions under the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

No. 60.

Loans to County Councils.

Loans to the raising of which by County Councils the Local Government Board have given their consent during the Year ended on the 31st March 1894.

County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
			£
Anglesey	County buildings	30	5,000
Buckingham	Contribution towards cost of bridges	30	1,200
Ditto	Contribution towards cost of bridge	30	200
Cambridge	Lunatic asylum purposes	15	2,504
Cardigan	Erection and improvement of bridges	30	2,500
Cornwall	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	3,500
Ditto	Police station	30	1,800
Cumberland	Police buildings	30	3,500
Denbigh	Construction of a bridge	30	1,000
Ditto	Police buildings	20	350
Derby	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	18,000
Ditto	Ditto	15	2,000
Devon	Enlarging county asylum	30	2,250
Ditto	Furniture for county asylum	15	1,750
Dorset	Extension of shire hall and county buildings.	30	2,500
Ditto	Improvement of a bridge	10	1,332
Ditto	Police station	30	1,000
Durham	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	5,937
Ditto	Ditto	15	2,973
Essex	Police stations	30	11,000
Glamorgan	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	32,667
Ditto	Ditto	10	1,400
Ditto	Ditto	30	14,335
Ditto	Police stations	20	4,424
Ditto	Ditto	20	2,120
Ditto	Ditto	20	2,200
Hereford	Lunatic asylum purposes	20	2,800
Hertford	Land for police station	30	700
Ditto	Police buildings	20	3,637
Lancaster	Police stations	20	12,180
Middlesex	Improvement of high road, Tottenham.	20	4,000
Ditto	Improvement of a bridge	10	3,000
Ditto	Contribution towards cost of improving a certain road.	30	10,000

County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
			£
Monmouth	Contribution towards cost of road improvement.	20	4,276
Ditto	Contribution towards cost of improvement of highways.	3	550
Ditto	Construction of bridges	30	2,000
Northampton	Improvements to police station	30	1,200
Northumberland	Erection of a bridge	30	600
Ditto	Improvement of bridges	30	4,570
Ditto	County offices	30	6,350
Ditto	Extension of police station	30	2,300
Ditto	Lunatic asylum purposes	7	375
Ditto	Ditto	20	1,500
Ditto	Petty sessional court house	30	3,570
Ditto	Police station	30	1,300
Ditto	Ditto	30	8,330
Stafford	Police station and buildings	30	4,300
Ditto	Court house	30	2,200
Ditto	Land for lunatic asylum	30	12,750
Ditto	Purposes of girls' industrial school	30	3,000
East and West Suffolk (Joint Committee).	County lunatic asylum purposes	30	18,350
Ditto	Ditto	15	3,300
Surrey	Contribution towards cost of improving certain roads.	30	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	30	1,225
Ditto	Contribution towards cost of improvement of main roads.	30	1,700
Ditto	Court houses	30	7,500
Ditto	Police stations	30	7,500
Sussex, East	Drainage of lunatic asylum	30	2,000
Ditto	Petty sessions house	30	244
Ditto	School of agriculture	30	400
Sussex, West	Purchase of land and erection of police station.	30	6,006
Ditto	Purchase of land and erection of weights and measures office.	30	344
Ditto	Weights and measures office	30	268
Warwick	Petty sessions court and police buildings.	30	13,500
Ditto	Ditto	15	500
Ditto	Land for court house	30	900
Ditto	Police station	30	400
Ditto	Ditto	30	110
Ditto	Purchase of land and erection of police station.	30	2,390
Ditto	Works at Emscote and Chesford bridges.	30	258
Wight, Isle of	Land for asylum	30	4,260
Ditto	Lunatic asylum	3	27,000
Ditto	Police station	30	1,450
Wilts	Land for lunatic asylum	30	2,000
Ditto	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	1,000
Worcester	Acquisition of Stourport bridge	20	3,500
Ditto	Lunatic asylum purposes	20	10,000
Ditto	Ditto	20	2,196
Ditto	Ditto	10	1,804
York (East Riding)	Ditto	20	3,000
Ditto (North Riding)	Purchase of land and erection of a police station.	30	1,300
Ditto (West Riding)	Petty sessions room	20	1,000
Ditto	Police station	20	2,850
Ditto	Purchase of land and erection of a police station.	20	4,000
			359,185

No. 61.

Instruments issued by the Local Government Board to County Councils under Sections 64 and 65 of the Local Government Act, 1888, during the Year ended on the 31st March 1894.

County.	Purpose.
Brecon	Investment of sale proceeds.
Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sale of toll-house.
Cardigan	Application of sale proceeds towards purchase of stock.
Devon	Lease of land.
Lancaster	Application of sale proceeds towards cost of alterations and additions to police stations.
Leicester	Sale of land.
Lindsey, Parts of	Application of sale proceeds towards cost of extension of police station.
Ditto	Variation of instrument of 9th March 1891.
Nottingham	Sale of police station.
Rutland	Sale of land.
Salop	Sale of Old Oakengates lock-up.
Ditto	Application of proceeds of sale of lock-up towards reduction of debt.
Sussex, East	Sanction application of proceeds of sale of police property towards cost of police station.
Ditto	Sanction application of proceeds of sale of stock towards cost of petty sessions house.
Warwick	Sale of land.
Wilts	Sale of property.
York, West Riding	Sale of property.

No. 62.

Instruments issued by the Local Government Board under Section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1888, during the Year ended on the 31st March 1894.

County, Borough, or Local Government District.	Purpose.
Chester (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of moneys received under awards in purchase of land in connexion with county asylum.
Deal (*Borough.*)	Fixing 30 years as period for a payment by way of terminable annuity to Kent County Council for purposes of an agreement for adjustment.
Dover (*Borough.*)	Fixing 30 years for repayment of a loan raised to pay a sum to Kent County Council under adjustment.
Durham (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of money received from the Town Councils of Gateshead, South Shields, and Sunderland under adjustments in making a payment to Town Council of Sunderland.
Faversham (*Borough.*)	Fixing 30 years as period for a payment by way of terminable annuity to Kent County Council for purposes of an agreement for adjustment.
Gateshead (*Borough.*)	Fixing 30 years for repayment of a loan raised to pay a sum awarded to Durham County Council.
Ditto	Ditto.
Gloucester (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of money received from Town Council of Tewkesbury under adjustment towards repayment of outstanding balance of a loan raised for the erection of a lunatic asylum.
Grimsby (*Borough.*)	Fixing 50 years for repayment of loan raised to pay a sum awarded to County Council of Parts of Lindsey.
Hythe (*Borough.*)	Fixing 30 years as period for a payment by way of terminable annuity to Kent County Council for purposes of an agreement for adjustment.
Lancaster (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of moneys received under adjustments in making advances by way of loan to Town Councils of Barrow-in-Furness, Bootle, Preston, Salford, and St. Helens.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of moneys received under adjustments in making an advance by way of loan to the Lancashire Asylums Board.
Lichfield (*Borough.*)	Sanctioning payment of proceeds of sale of stock to Stafford County Council for purposes of adjustment.
Lindsey, Parts of (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of money received from Town Council of Grimsby under award in the purchase of land and the erection of police buildings.
London (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of money received from Middlesex County Council under award by payment into Consolidated Loans Fund.
Maidstone (*Borough.*)	Fixing 30 years as period for a payment by way of terminable annuity to Kent County Council for purposes of an agreement for adjustment.
Middlesex (*County.*)	Sanctioning advance from "Bridge Fund" (formed by investment of moneys received from London County Council on adjustment) of sums for the purposes of alterations at the Guildhall, Westminster, the purchase of the Town Hall, Brentford, and the rebuilding of bridges.
Ditto	Sanctioning advance from "Bridge Fund" (formed by investment of moneys received from London County Council on adjustment) of money in payment of the cost of improvements to a bridge.
Ditto	Consent to transfer of annuities for purposes of above advance.

County, Borough, or Local Government District.	Purpose.
Middlesex (*County.*)	Sanctioning advance from "Bridge Fund" (formed by investment of moneys received from London County Council on adjustment) of money towards cost of improvement of high road, Tottenham.
Ditto	Consent to transfer of annuities for purposes of above advance.
Monmouth (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of money received from Town Council of Newport under adjustment in payment of the cost of police stations and petty sessional courts.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of money received under award from Town Council of Newport in payment of cost of police station.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of money received from Town Council of Newport under award in the purchase of land and the erection of a police station.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of money received from Town Council of Newport under award towards cost of sites of police stations.
Panteg (*Loc. Gov. Dist.*)	Fixing 30 years for repayment of loan raised to pay a sum to Guardians of the Poor of the Pontypool Union for purposes of an agreement for adjustment.
Rochester (*City.*)	Fixing 30 years as the period for a payment by way of terminable annuity to Kent County Council for the purposes of an agreement for adjustment.
Sandwich (*Borough.*)	Fixing 30 years as period for a payment by way of terminable annuity to Kent County Council for purposes of an agreement for adjustment.
Stafford (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of moneys received under adjustments towards cost of new council buildings.
Sussex, East (*County.*)	Fixing 30 years for repayment of a loan raised to pay a sum awarded to West Sussex County Council.
Sussex, West (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of money received from East Sussex County Council under award towards cost of site of county lunatic asylum.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of money received from East Sussex County Council under award towards (1) purchase of land and erection of weights and measures office at Horsham; (2) erection of a weights and measures office at Worthing; and (3) police station purposes.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of money received from East Sussex County Council under award towards cost of county lunatic asylum.
Warwick (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of money received under award in purchase of land as a site for a court house.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of money received under award towards cost of erection of a police station.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of money received under award towards cost of works in connexion with bridges.
West Bromwich (*Borough.*)	Fixing 30 years for repayment of loan raised to pay a sum awarded to Stafford County Council.
Ditto	Sanctioning application of money received in respect of an adjustment under the Lunacy Act, 1890, towards payment of a sum awarded to Stafford County Council.
Wilts (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of money received from Town Council of Devizes under adjustment towards cost of additional police buildings.
Worcester (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of money received from Town Council of Birmingham towards cost of alterations and additions to county buildings.
Yorks, West Riding (*County.*)	Sanctioning application of money received under award towards cost of additional accommodation at county lunatic asylum.

No. 63.

Loans to Municipal Corporations.

Loans to Municipal Corporations approved by the Local Government Board under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Lunacy Act, 1890, during the Year ended on the 31st March 1894.

Borough.	County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Basingstoke	Southampton	Erection of cottages and buildings.	30	300
Bath (City)	(*County Borough*)	Lunatic asylum	30	21,424
Ditto	Ditto	Municipal buildings	30	31,500
Ditto	Ditto	Purposes of Municipal Corporations Act and Local Government Act.	30	2,625
Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Northumberland	Contribution towards cost of lunatic asylum.	20	3,000
Birmingham (City)	(*County Borough*)	Extension of city lunatic asylum.	30	23,000
Ditto	Ditto	Furniture for city lunatic asylum.	12	2,000
Blackpool	Lancaster	Purchase of foreshore	30	350
Bristol (City)	(*County Borough*)	Extension of asylum	30	10,300
Ditto	Ditto	Improvement of land	20	4,900
Cardiff	Ditto	Lunatic asylum purposes	30	11,400
Chatham	Kent	Land for town hall and municipal buildings.	30	1,200
Colchester	Essex	Erection of cottages	30	1,200
Crewe	Chester	Municipal offices	30	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Furniture and fittings for municipal offices.	10	500
Derby	(*County Borough*)	Offices and workshops for inspector of weights and [illegible]	30	350
Dudley	Ditto	Police buildings and public hall.	30	4,963
Eastbourne	East Sussex	Land for police station	30	675
Gateshead	(*County Borough*)	Police stations	30	2,350
Gravesend	Kent	Municipal offices	30	1,400
Ditto	Ditto	Police buildings	30	300
Hastings	(*County Borough*)	Purchase of foreshore	30	400

Borough.	County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Henley-upon-Thames.	Oxford	Purchase of land and leasehold interest in certain property.	30	3,000
Hereford (City)	Hereford	Lunatic asylum purposes	20	600
Kendal	Westmoreland	Enlargement of town hall and improvement of police station.	30	4,000
Lewes	East Sussex	Purchase of municipal buildings	30	2,000
Maldon	Essex	Purchase and laying out of land for recreation ground.	30	628
Manchester (City)	(*County Borough*)	Public hall	30	3,700
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (City).	Ditto	Improvement and widening of Shields road.	16	2,200
Oswestry	Salop	Municipal buildings	30	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	2,500
Oxford (City)	(*County Borough*)	Improvement of Cripley meadow.	30	422
Plymouth	Ditto	Lunatic asylum purposes	15	10,000
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	5,000
Poole	Dorset	Purposes of town hall	15	130
Portsmouth	(*County Borough*)	Improvement of "the Hard"	27	1,200
Richmond	Surrey	Municipal buildings	20	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25	6,905
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	630
St. Albans (City)	Herts	Police buildings	30	1,800
Stratford-upon-Avon.	Warwick	Purposes connected with acquisition and improvement of land.	30	560
Sunderland	(*County Borough*)	Alterations to police court	30	900
Ditto	Ditto	Land for lunatic asylum	30	9,000
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land and erection of a police station.	30	1,450
Tynemouth	Northumberland	Improvement of Union quay	30	800
Ditto	Ditto	Foreshore protection jetty	20	9,000
Ditto	Ditto	Town hall buildings	30	317
Ditto	Ditto	Furniture and fittings for town hall buildings.	10	333
West Bromwich	(*County Borough*)	County court, police buildings and a petty sessions court.	30	650
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	250
				199,212

No. 64.

Instruments issued by the Local Government Board to Municipal Corporations under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, in respect of purposes other than the raising of Loans during the Year ended the 31st March 1894.

Borough.	County.	Purpose.
Aberystwith	Cardigan	Lease of land.
Abingdon	Berks	Transfer of annuities.
Ditto	Ditto	Transfer of above annuities for redemption of land tax.
Birmingham (City)	(*County Borough*)	Application of proceeds of sale of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of land.
Bishop's Castle	Salop	Commutation of chief rents.
Blackpool	Lancaster	Purchase of foreshore.
Blandford	Dorset	Transfer of annuities.
Bristol (City)	(*County Borough*)	Disposal of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Carlisle (City)	Cumberland	Application of proceeds of sale of stock.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of corporate property and application of proceeds.
Ditto	Ditto	Transfer of annuities.
Chester (City)	(*County Borough*)	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of stock.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Transfer of annuities.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Cowbridge	Glamorgan	Sale of land.
*Dartmouth	Devon	Sale of land.
Doncaster	York, West Riding	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of stock.
Ditto	Ditto	Exchange of lands.
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Transfer of annuities.
Gloucester (City)	(*County Borough*)	Variation of instrument of 3rd January 1893, and application of proceeds of sale of land.
Godmanchester	Huntingdon	Appropriation of land for pleasure grounds.
Gravesend	Kent	Application of proceeds of sale of land.
Great Yarmouth	(*County Borough*)	Enfranchisement of leasehold land.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

* The full name of this borough is "Clifton Dartmouth Hardness."

INSTRUMENTS issued by the Local Government Board to Municipal Corporations—*continued.*

Borough.	County.	Purpose.
Grimsby	(*County Borough*)	Application of proceeds of sale of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of stock.
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of land for construction of street.
Ditto	Ditto	Lease of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Transfer of annuities.
Ditto	Ditto	Variation of instrument of 14th April 1893.
Hartlepool	Durham	Sale of land.
Henley-upon-Thames	Oxford	Purchase of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Redemption of lease of land.
Hyde	Chester	Appropriation of land acquired for town hall and municipal offices for erection of a fire station.
Ditto	Ditto	Partial revocation of instrument of 19th September 1892, and sale of land.
Kendal	Westmoreland	Purchase of property.
Kidwelly	Carmarthen	Lease of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Variation of above instrument, and application of proceeds of sale of land.
King's Lynn	Norfolk	Transfer of annuities.
Kingston-on-Hull	(*County Borough*)	Application of proceeds of sale of land.
Leicester	(*County Borough*)	Application of proceeds of sale of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Lichfield (City)	Stafford	Transfer of annuities.
Ditto	Ditto	Prescribing method of repayment of sum transferred as above.
Liskeard	Cornwall	Sale of land.
Liverpool (City)	(*County Borough*)	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of reversionary interest in property.
Louth	Lincoln	Exchange of land.

INSTRUMENTS issued by the Local Government Board to Municipal Corporations—*continued.*

Borough.	County.	Purpose.
Maldon	Essex	Purchase of land.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Stafford	Lease of land.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (City).	(*County Borough*)	Partially revoking former instruments and approving application of proceeds of sale of land towards cost of planting trees on town moor and laying out Hoyle's intake.
Ditto	Ditto	Transfer of annuities.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Variation of instrument of 9th November 1892.
Newport	Isle of Wight	Purchase of land.
Norwich (City)	(*County Borough*)	Sale of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Transfer of annuities to another account.
Nottingham	Ditto	Sale or lease of land.
Oxford (City)	Ditto	Exchange of land.
Plymouth	Ditto	Transfer of annuities.
Portsmouth	Ditto	Amendment and explanation of instrument of 6th April 1893.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of land.
Shaftesbury	Dorset	Application of proceeds of sale of land.
Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Appropriation of corporate land as a site for a fire engine station.
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of stock.
Ditto	Ditto	Appropriation of land for hospital, and lease of land.
Ditto	Ditto	Exchange of land, and payment of 487*l.* for equality of exchange.
Ditto	Ditto	Transfer of annuities.
Swansea	(*County Borough*)	Exchange of land.
Tamworth	Stafford	Appropriation of proceeds of sale of stock.
Ditto	Ditto	Transfer of annuities.
Worcester (City)	(*County Borough*)	Revocation of instrument of 30th June 1891, purchase of land, and appropriation of enfranchisement money.
Ditto	Ditto	Sale of land, and appropriation of sale proceeds.

No. 65.

Alterations of Areas of Administrative Counties, Boroughs, and Sanitary Districts.

(*In continuation of Twenty-second Annual Report, page* 232.)

I.—Alteration of Boundaries of Administrative Counties and a County Borough by Provisional Orders under Section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

County or County Borough altered.	County diminished.	Short Title of Order making alteration.	Title of confirming Act.
Hereford - - (County.)	Worcester -	—	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 16) Act, 1893.
Monmouth - - (County.)	Hereford -	—	(No. 16.) „
York - - - (County Borough.)	North Riding of Yorkshire.	City of York Order, 1893.	(No. 16.) „

II.—Boroughs extended by Provisional Orders under Section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

Name of Borough.	County Districts wholly or partly added to Borough.	Title of confirming Act.
Cheltenham -	Part of the Urban Districts of Charlton Kings and Leckhampton.*	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1893.
Chichester - -	Parts of the Contributory Places of All Saints, Saint Bartholomew, Saint Pancras, and Saint Peter the Great, alias Sub deanery in the Rural District of the City of Chichester.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 16) Act, 1893.
	Parts of the Contributory Places of Oving and Rumbold's Wyke in the Rural District of the West Hampnett Union.	
	Part of the Parish of Saint James.	
York - -	Part of the Contributory Place of Clifton, in the Rural District of the York Union.	(No. 16) „

* Note.—The part of the Leckhampton District not added to the Borough of Cheltenham was merged in the Rural Sanitary District of the Cheltenham Union.

III.—Formation of new Urban Districts.

Local Government Districts constituted by Orders of County Councils made in pursuance of section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, and confirmed by the Local Government Board.

Names of new Urban Districts. (1.)	Areas of Rural Districts converted into Urban Districts named in Col. (1). (2.)	Names of Counties. (3.)	Titles and Dates of confirming Orders. (4.)
Alsager	The whole of the Township of Alsager.	Chester	The County of Chester (Alsager) Confirmation Order, 1894. 1st January 1894.
Bolsover	The whole of the Township of Bolsover.	Derby	The County of Derby (Bolsover) Confirmation Order, 1893. 14th August 1893.
Buckfastleigh	Part of the Parish of Buckfastleigh.	Devon	The County of Devon (Buckfastleigh) Order Confirmation Order, 1894. 1st January 1894.
Caerphilly	Parts of the Parishes of Llanfabon and Eglwysilan. Division into wards.	Glamorgan	The County of Glamorgan (Caerphilly) Confirmation Order, 1893. 4th April 1893.
Cockington	The whole of the Parish of Cockington.	Devon	The County of Devon (Cockington) Confirmation Order, 1894. 3rd January 1894.
Glyncorwg	The whole of the Hamlet of Glyncorwg and part of the Hamlet of Michaelstone super Afon Upper.	Glamorgan	The County of Glamorgan (Glyncorwg) Confirmation Order, 1893. 17th April 1893.
Pocklington	The whole of the Township of Pocklington.	East Riding of Yorkshire.	The County of the East Riding of Yorkshire (Pocklington) Confirmation Order, 1893. 18th July 1893.
Porthcawl	The whole of the Parish of Newton Nottage.	Glamorgan	The County of Glamorgan (Porthcawl) Confirmation Order, 1893. 8th April 1893.
Woking	The whole of the Parish of Woking. Division into wards.	Surrey	The County of Surrey (Woking) Confirmation Order, 1893. 1st August 1893.
Woodbridge	The whole of the Parish of Woodbridge.	East Suffolk	The East Suffolk (Woodbridge) Confirmation Order, 1894. 2nd February 1894.

IV.—Urban Districts extended by Orders of County Councils, which have been confirmed by the Local Government Board.

Names of Urban Districts. (1.)	Parts of Rural and Urban Districts added to the Districts named in Col. (1). (2.)	Names of Counties. (3.)	Titles and Dates of confirming Orders. (4.)
Hove Improvement Act District.	The whole of the Parish of Aldrington, in the Rural Sanitary District of the Steyning Union.	East and West Sussex.	The East Sussex and West Sussex (Hove and Aldrington) Confirmation Order, 1893. 26th September 1893.
Lathom Local Government District.	The whole of the Township of Burscough, in the Rural Sanitary District of the Ormskirk Union. Name altered to Lathom and Burscough Local Government District.	Lancaster -	The County of Lancaster (Lathom and Burscough) Confirmation Order, 1894. 22nd January 1894.
Malvern Local Government District.	Parts of the Parishes of Hanley Castle and Great Malvern in the Rural Sanitary District of the Upton-upon-Severn Union.	Worcester -	The County of Worcester (Malvern) Confirmation Order, 1894. 29th January 1894.
Merthyr Tydfil Local Government District.	Part of the Parish of Llanfabon, in the Rural Sanitary District of the Pontypridd Union.	Glamorgan -	The County of Glamorgan (Merthyr Tydfil Extension) Confirmation Order, 1893. 4th April 1893.
Mountain Ash Local Government District.	Part of the Parish of Llanfabon, in the Rural Sanitary District of the Pontypridd Union.	Glamorgan -	The County of Glamorgan (Mountain Ash Extension) Confirmation Order, 1893. 4th April 1893.
Pontypridd Local Government District.	Parts of the Parishes of Eglwysilan, Llanfabon, Llantrisaint, Llantwitvairdre, and Llanwonno, in the Rural Sanitary District of the Pontypridd Union.	Glamorgan -	The County of Glamorgan (Pontypridd Extension) Confirmation Order, 1893. 4th April 1893.
Sowerby Bridge Local Government District.	Part of the Township of Norland, in the Rural Sanitary District of the Halifax Union.	West Riding - of Yorkshire.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Sowerby Bridge) Confirmation Order, 1894. 19th February 1894.

No. 66.

STATEMENT OF ORDERS made by COUNTY COUNCILS which have been confirmed by ORDERS of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD between the 31st of March 1893 and the 1st of April 1894, and laid before both HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, in pursuance of Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Anglesey	27th July 1893	Transfer of part of the Parish of Amlwch to the Parish of Llanerchymedd.	The County of Anglesey (Amlwch and Llanerchymedd) Confirmation Order, 1894.	26th March 1894.
Berks	29th October 1892	Separation of part of the Parish of Old Windsor therefrom to constitute the new Parish of Sunningdale.	The County of Berks (Old Windsor and Sunningdale) Confirmation Order, 1893.	25th March 1894.
Chester	14th February 1893	Transfer to the Township of Coppenhall Monks of certain parts of the Townships of Coppenhall Church, Shavington-with-Gresty, and the Parish of Wistaston.	The County of Chester (Coppenhall Monks, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1893.	26th March 1894.
Ditto	3rd August 1893	Conversion of the Township of Alsager into an Urban District.	The County of Chester (Alsagar) Confirmation Order, 1894.	24th January 1894.
Derby	12th April 1893	Conversion of the Parish of Bolsover into an Urban District.	The County of Derby (Bolsover) Confirmation Order, 1893.	14th August 1893.
Ditto	5th July 1893	Transfer of the parts of the Parish of Brampton and of the Townships of Hasland, Newbold and Dunston, and Walton, included within the Municipal Borough of Chesterfield, to the Township of Chesterfield, so that the Borough and Township should be co-extensive and co-terminous.	The County of Derby (Chesterfield, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	26th March 1894.
Devon	12th May 1893	Conversion of part of the Parish of Buckfastleigh into an Urban District.	The County of Devon (Buckfastleigh) Confirmation Order, 1894.	1st January 1894.
Ditto	12th May 1893	Conversion of the Parish of Cockington into an Urban District.	The County of Devon (Cockington) Confirmation Order, 1894.	3rd January 1894.
Glamorgan	26th November 1891	Extension of the Mountain Ash Urban District by the addition thereto of part of the Parish of Llanfabon.	The County of Glamorgan (Mountain Ash Extension) Confirmation Order, 1893.	4th April 1893.
Ditto	26th November 1891	Extension of the Merthyr Tydfil Urban District by the addition thereto of part of the Parish of Llanfabon.	The County of Glamorgan (Merthyr Tydfil Extension) Confirmation Order, 1893.	4th April 1893.
Ditto	26th November 1891	Extension of the Pontypridd Urban District by the addition thereto of parts of the Parishes of Eglwysilan, Llanfabon, Llantrisaint, Llantwitvairdre, and Llanwonno.	The County of Glamorgan (Pontypridd Extension) Confirmation Order, 1893.	4th April 1893.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Glamorgan -	26th November 1891	Conversion of certain parts of the Parishes of Eglwysilan and Llanfabon into an Urban District. Division into Wards.	The County of Glamorgan (Caerphilly) Confirmation Order, 1893.	4th April 1893.
Ditto - -	21st October 1892 -	Conversion of the Parish of Newton Nottage into an Urban District.	The County of Glamorgan (Porthcawl) Confirmation Order, 1893.	8th April 1893.
Ditto - -	11th May 1892 -	Conversion of the Hamlet of Glyncorwg and part of the Hamlet of Michaelstone Super Afon Upper into an Urban District.	The County of Glamorgan (Glyncorwg) Confirmation Order, 1893.	17th April 1893.
Gloucester -	2nd December 1893 -	Transfer to the Parish of Randwick of parts of the Parishes of Standish, Stonehouse, and Stroud.	The County of Gloucester (Randwick, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	26th March 1894.
Ditto - -	2nd December 1893 -	Separation of portions of the Parishes of Stonehouse and Stroud therefrom to constitute the new Parish of Cainscross. The new Parish was included in the Stroud Union.	The County of Gloucester (Cainscross) Confirmation Order, 1894.	26th March 1894.
Lancaster -	2nd February 1893 -	Extension of the Lathom Urban District by the addition thereto of the Township of Burscough.	The County of Lancaster (Lathom and Burscough) Confirmation Order, 1894.	1st February 1894.
Ditto - -	3rd August 1893 -	Transfer to the Township of Colne of part of the Township of Great and Little Marsden.	The County of Lancaster (Colne) Confirmation Order, 1894.	26th March 1894.
Leicester - -	19th November 1892 -	Transfer to the Parish of Bardon of part of the Township of Hugglescote and Donington.	The County of Leicester (Hugglescote and Donington and Bardon) Confirmation Order, 1893.	30th September 1893.
London - -	19th December 1893	Transfer to the Parish of Saint Pancras of parts of the Parishes of Saint Andrew Holborn above Bars, united with Saint George-the-Martyr and Saint Giles-in-Fields, and Saint George, Bloomsbury.	The County of London (Saint Pancras, &c.) Confirmation Order, 1894.	1st April 1894.
Monmouth -	19th December 1892	Transfer of a portion of the Urban District of Ebbw Vale to the Urban District of Bedwellty.	The County of Monmouth (Bedwellty and Ebbw Vale) Confirmation Order, 1893.	5th May 1893.
Ditto - -	19th December 1892	Transfer of a portion of the Urban District of Bedwellty to the Urban District of Ebbw Vale.		
Ditto - -	20th June 1891, as amended by 19th December 1892.	Transfer of a portion of the Urban District of Abertillery to the Urban District of Ebbw Vale.	The County of Monmouth (Abertillery and Ebbw Vale) Confirmation Order, 1893.	29th September 1893.
Ditto - -	19th December 1892	Transfer of a portion of the Urban District of Ebbw Vale to the Urban District of Abertillery.		
Somerset -	3rd January 1893 -	Transfer to the Parish of Chard Borough of part of the Parish of Chard.	The County of Somerset (Chard and Chard Borough) Confirmation Order, 1893.	30th September 1893.

1. Names of Counties.	2. Dates of Orders made by Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	3. Purposes of Orders made by the Councils of the Counties named in Column 1.	4. Titles of Confirming Orders.	5. Dates on which the Orders came into operation.
Somerset - -	27th June 1893 -	Transfer of part of the Parish of Street to the United Parishes of Saint John the Baptist and Saint Benedict, Glastonbury, and amalgamation of such part with the Rural Sanitary District of the Wells Union. Transfer of parts of the said United Parishes to the Parish of Street, and the amalgamation of such parts with the Urban District of Street. Also transfer of the part of the said United Parishes, known as Turfmoor, heretofore included in the Urban District of Street, to the Rural Sanitary District of the Wells Union.	The County of Somerset (Street) Confirmation Order, 1894.	26th March 1894.
Ditto - -	27th June 1893 -	Transfer of parts of the Urban District of Midsomer Norton to the Rural District of the Clutton Union and of parts of the said Rural District to the said Urban District, so that the latter District should be coextensive with the Parish of Midsomer Norton.	The County of Somerset (Midsomer Norton) Confirmation Order, 1894.	26th March 1894.
Southampton -	8th May 1893 - -	Separation of part of the Parish of South Stoneham therefrom to constitute the new Parish of Eastleigh.	The County of Southampton (South Stoneham and Eastleigh) Confirmation Order, 1893.	26th March 1894.
Stafford - -	7th February 1893 -	Transfer to the Parish of Ipstones of a detached part of the Parish of Checkley and Tean, known as Foxt.	The County of Stafford (Checkley and Tean (Foxt) and Ipstones) Confirmation Order, 1893.	30th September 1893.
Ditto - -	25th October 1892 -	Separation of part of the Parish of Handsworth therefrom to constitute the new Parish of Perry Barr.	The County of Stafford (Handsworth and Perry Barr) Confirmation Order, 1893.	26th March 1894.
East Suffolk -	29th August 1893 -	Conversion of the Parish of Woodbridge into an Urban District.	The East Suffolk (Woodbridge) Confirmation Order, 1894.	2nd February 1894.
Surrey - -	14th February 1893 -	Conversion of the Parish of Woking into an Urban District. Division into Wards.	The County of Surrey (Woking) Confirmation Order, 1893.	1st August 1893.
East Sussex and West Sussex.	2nd May 1893 - -	Extension of the Hove Urban District by the addition thereto of the Parish of Aldrington. Division into Wards.	The East Sussex and West Sussex (Hove and Aldrington) Confirmation Order, 1893.	26th September 1893.
Worcester -	12th September 1892	Extension of the Malvern Urban District by the addition thereto of parts of the Parishes of Great Malvern and Hanley Castle.	The County of Worcester (Malvern) Confirmation Order, 1894.	1st March 1894.
East Riding of Yorkshire.	20th March 1893 -	Conversion of the Township of Pocklington into an Urban District.	The County of the East Riding of Yorkshire (Pocklington) Confirmation Order, 1893.	18th July 1893.
West Riding of Yorkshire.	12th July 1893 -	Extension of the Sowerby Bridge Urban District by the addition thereto of a portion of the Rural part of the Township of Norland.	The West Riding of Yorkshire (Sowerby Bridge) Confirmation Order, 1894.	7th March 1894.

No. 67.

ALTERATIONS EFFECTED in UNION and PAROCHIAL AREAS in pursuance of ORDERS of COUNTY COUNCILS, confirmed by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Names of Unions.	Alterations effected by Orders of County Councils of the Counties named in Column 4.	Dates on which the Orders came into operation.	Names of Counties.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Anglesey - -	Part of the Parish of Amlwch was transferred to the Parish of Llanerchymedd.	26th March 1894.	Anglesey.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Part of the Township of Hugglescote and Donington was separated therefrom and amalgamated with the Parish of Bardon.	30th September 1893.	Leicester.
Burnley - -	Part of the Township of Great and Little Marsden was separated therefrom and amalgamated with the Township of Colne.	26th March 1894.	Lancaster.
Chard - - -	Part of the Parish of Chard was separated therefrom and amalgamated with the Parish of Chard Borough.	30th September 1893.	Somerset.
Cheadle - -	Part of the Parish of Checkley and Tean was separated therefrom and amalgamated with the Parish of Ipstones.	30th September 1893.	Stafford.
Chesterfield - -	Parts of the Parishes or Townships of Brampton, Hasland, Newbold and Dunston, and Walton were transferred to the Township of Chesterfield.	26th March 1894.	Derby.
Holborn, &c. -	Parts of the Parish of Saint Andrew Holborn above Bars united with Saint George the Martyr, and of the united Parishes of Saint Giles in the Fields and Saint George Bloomsbury, were separated therefrom and were amalgamated with the Parish of Saint Pancras.	1st April 1894.	London.
Nantwich - - -	The parts of the Townships or Parishes of Coppenhall Church, Shavington with Gresty, and Wistaston included in the Municipal Borough of Crewe were transferred to and amalgamated with the Township of Coppenhall Monks.	26th March 1894.	Chester.
Saint Giles in the Fields and Saint George, Bloomsbury.	*See* Holborn, &c.	—	—
Saint Pancras -	*See* Holborn, &c.	—	—
South Stoneham -	Part of the Parish of South Stoneham was separated therefrom and formed into a new Parish to be known as the Parish of Eastleigh. The new Parish was included in the South Stoneham Union.	26th March 1894.	Southampton.
Stroud - - -	Parts of the Parishes of Stonehouse and Stroud were separated therefrom and formed into a new Parish to be known as the Parish of Cainscross. The new Parish was included in the Stroud Union.	26th March 1894.	Gloucester.
Stroud and Wheatenhurst.	Part of the Parish of Standish in the Wheatenhurst Union, and parts of the Parishes of Stonehouse and Stroud in the Stroud Union were separated from such Parishes respectively and amalgamated with the Parish of Randwick in the last-named Union.	26th March 1894.	Gloucester.
Wells - - -	Part of the Parish of Street was transferred to and amalgamated with the united Parishes of Saint John the Baptist and Saint Benedict, Glastonbury; and parts of the last-named parishes, including the part known as Turfmoor were transferred to and amalgamated with the Parish of Street.	26th March 1894.	Somerset.
Wheatenhurst -	*See* Stroud and Wheatenhurst.	—	—
West Bromwich -	The rural part of the Parish of Handsworth was separated therefrom and formed into a new Parish to be known as the Parish of Perry Barr. The new Parish was included in the West Bromwich Union.	26th March 1894.	Stafford.
Windsor - - -	Part of the Parish of Old Windsor, known as the Ecclesiastical District of Sunningdale was separated therefrom and formed into a new Parish to be known as the Parish of Sunningdale. The new Parish was included in the Windsor Union.	25th March 1894.	Berks.

APPENDIX E.

Statistics of the Number of Paupers relieved.

No. 68.

Returns of Pauperism on 1st July 1893.

The total number of paupers in receipt of relief on the 1st July 1893, in the 648 Unions and Parishes under separate Boards of Guardians in England and Wales, is shown in the following Table:—

Table I.

In-door.	Out-door.	Gross Total.	Deduct Persons relieved, both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st July.	Net Total.
188,985	565,075	754,060	114	753,946

The population of England and Wales, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 29,731,100 in the middle of the year 1893. Taking this as the basis of the calculation, the paupers relieved on the 1st of July 1893 amounted to one out of every 39 persons, or 2·5 per cent. of the population.

The next Table shows the number of paupers relieved in each of the different classes therein set forth, distinguishing those receiving in-door relief from those in receipt of out-door relief.

Table II.

Classes of Paupers.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
Able-bodied Males (Adult)*	12,785	12,836	25,621
Able-bodied Females (Adult)	14,280	54,048	68,328
Children under 16 of Able-bodied Parents relieved	12,614	147,538	160,152
Not Able-bodied Males (Adult)	50,511	72,754	123,265
Not Able-bodied Females (Adult)	36,701	185,248	221,949
Children under 16 relieved with Not Able-bodied Parents, or without Parents	37,239	29,342	66,581
Vagrants	8,036	355	8,391
Insane:			
Males	6,799	27,655†	34,454
Females	8,740	34,702†	43,442
Children under 16	1,280	597†	1,877
Total	188,985	565,075	754,060‡

* The "Adult Able-bodied Males" who received out-door relief, included those relieved (1) on account of sudden and urgent necessity; (2) on account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity; (3) on account of the sickness, accident, or infirmity of some member of the family, or of a funeral; and (4) on account of want of work. It will be seen from page 301 that no less than 11,732, out of the 12,836 Adult Able-bodied Males who received Out-door relief were relieved on account of one or other of the first three of these causes, and from page 303 that of the 12,785 Adult Able-bodied Males who received in-door relief, 7,528 were temporarily disabled.

† The majority of Insane Paupers here classed as "Out-door" are in Lunatic Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.

‡ This includes the 114 persons who received both In-door and Out-door Relief on the 1st July, as shown in Table I.

The Paupers classed as "In-door" comprise the Paupers in all establishments under the control of the guardians and in district schools, and also the Paupers in some establishments not under the control of the guardians, such as schools certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43.; institutions for idiots under the 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122.; schools for deaf and dumb, or blind, not certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43.; and other similar institutions.

The numbers of in-door Paupers, exclusive of vagrants, in the two classes of establishments, are as follows:—

In establishments under the control of guardians	174,083
In establishments not under the control of guardians, viz.:—	
Certified schools	4,797
Hospitals or other institutions	2,069
Total	180,949

The numbers of adult in-door Paupers classified as "Able-bodied," who were in health or who were temporarily disabled, are as follows:—

Able-bodied Males:	
In health	5,257
Temporarily disabled	7,528
Able-bodied Females:	
In health	7,237
Temporarily disabled	7,043

The patients sent from the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes to the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals provided by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, who numbered 3,440 on the 1st July, are not included in the Return, as it is provided by section 80 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, that the admission to such an hospital of a person suffering from infectious disease, or the maintenance of any such person therein, shall not be considered to be parochial relief.

Children boarded out either within or beyond the limits of the Union to which they are chargeable, are classed among the out-door poor. The numbers of such children on the 1st July 1893 were—

Children boarded out within the Union	3,411
Children boarded out beyond the Union	1,731
Total	5,142

The total number of children under 16 years of age, exclusive of the Insane, was 226,733, of whom 49,853 were in receipt of in-door relief, and 176,880 were receiving out-door relief. Those in receipt of in-door relief included —

Illegitimate children of inmates	5,526
Orphans or other children relieved without their parents	33,284
Children of able-bodied inmates	8,093
Children of not able-bodied inmates	2,950
Total	49,853

The children receiving out-door relief included—

Children resident with their able-bodied fathers who had obtained relief	27,054
Children dependent on widows	108,665
Illegitimate children with their mothers	512
Children relieved on account of parents being in gaol, &c.	2,766
Children of soldiers, sailors, and marines	564
Children of other non-resident males	7,977
Children of parents who were not able-bodied	19,473
Orphans or other children relieved without parents	9,869
Total	176,880

The adult male Paupers in receipt of out-door relief, who are classified as "Able-bodied" in the Returns, were relieved for the following causes :—

On account of sudden and urgent necessity	125
On account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity	7,889
On account of the sickness, accident, or infirmity of some member of the family, or of a funeral	3,718
On account of want of work or other causes	1,104
Total	12,836

The adult female Paupers in receipt of out-door relief, who are classified as "Able-bodied" in the Returns, are subdivided into the following classes :—

Wives of able-bodied men relieved	9,969
Widows	37,388
Single women without children	2,468
Mothers of illegitimate children	332
Wives relieved on account of husbands being in gaol, &c.	862
Wives of soldiers, sailors, and marines	189
Wives of other non-resident males	2,840
Total	54,048

It further appears from the Returns that the number of the Out-door Paupers who were in receipt of medical relief only was 16,596, of whom 5,240 were males, 6,293 females, and 5,063 children.

The numbers of In-door and Out-door Paupers, and the total number in every 1,000 of the estimated population, are shown in the next Table with regard to the several divisions, the divisions being arranged

according to the proportion which the total number of Paupers bears to the estimated population :—

TABLE III.

DIVISIONS.	Estimated Population in middle of 1893.*	Number of Paupers on 1st July 1893.					
		In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
South Western -	1,918,280	9,393	4·9	62,735	32·7	72,128	37·6
Eastern - -	1,632,257	9,002	5·5	46,110	28·3	55,112	33·8
Welsh - - -	1,824,475	6,491	3·6	52,027	28·5	58,518	32·1
West Midland -	3,294,357	19,931	6·0	69,510	21·1	89,441	27·1
South Midland -	1,928,876	9,357	4·9	42,476	22·0	51,833	26·9
South Eastern -	2,960,416	19,583	6·6	57,428	19·4	77,011	26·0
North Midland -	1,846,580	7,457	4·0	40,232	21·8	47,689	25·8
The Metropolis -	4,306,411	59,188	13·7	47,248	11·0	106,436	24·7
Northern - -	1,921,461	8,142	4·3	35,414	18·4	43,556	22·7
York - -	3,296,659	12,709	3·9	53,586	16·2	66,295	20·1
North Western -	4,301,328	27,732	5·8	58,195	12·1	85,927	17·9
ENGLAND AND WALES -	29,731,100	188,985	6·4	564,961	19·0	753,946	25·4

* The estimated population in the middle of 1893 of the Divisions and the Union-Counties has been furnished by the Registrar General.

The following Statement shows the number of In-door and Out-door Paupers, and the total number in every 1,000 of the estimated population in each Union-County, the Union-Counties being arranged according to the proportion which the total number of Paupers bears to the estimated population :—

TABLE IV.

UNION-COUNTIES.	Estimated Population in middle of 1893.	Number of Paupers on 1st July 1893.					
		In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
Norfolk - -	462,328	2,994	6·5	16,512	35·7	19,506	42·2
Dorset - -	189,686	839	4·4	7,068	37·3	7,907	41·7
North Wales -	447,413	1,557	3·5	16,523	36·9	18,080	40·4
Hereford - -	111,937	646	5·8	3,610	32·2	4,256	38·0
Devon - -	642,263	2,951	4·6	21,330	33·2	24,281	37·8
Somerset - -	514,001	2,857	5·6	16,365	31·8	19,222	37·4
Wilts - -	256,372	1,600	6·3	7,874	30·7	9,474	37·0
Suffolk - -	356,215	1,975	5·5	10,997	30·9	12,972	36·4
Hertford - -	218,068	1,396	6·4	6,465	29·6	7,861	36·0
Cornwall - -	315,958	1,146	3·6	10,098	32·0	11,244	35·6
Buckingham -	166,377	747	4·5	4,909	29·5	5,656	34·0
Oxford - -	189,516	1,186	6·2	5,205	27·5	6,391	33·7

UNION-COUNTIES.	Estimated Population in middle of 1893.	Number of Paupers on 1st July 1893.					
		In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
Monmouth - -	285,298	1,336	4·7	8,218	28·8	9,554	33·5
Lincoln - -	467,507	1,800	3·8	13,819	29·6	15,619	33·4
Gloucester - -	554,009	3,755	6·8	14,642	26·4	18,397	33·2
Cambridge - -	197,196	1,146	5·8	5,349	27·1	6,495	32·9
Rutland - -	21,853	115	5·3	562	25·7	677	31·0
Bedford - -	168,716	710	4·2	4,479	26·6	5,189	30·8
Sussex - -	569,094	3,831	6·7	13,581	23·9	17,412	30·6
Stafford - -	1,126,387	6,047	5·4	28,329	25·1	34,376	30·5
Southampton -	688,534	4,607	6·7	16,279	23·6	20,886	30·3
York, North Riding	358,877	1,788	5·0	8,632	24·0	10,420	29·0
Worcester - -	431,950	2,372	5·5	9,940	23·0	12,312	28·5
South Wales -	1,091,764	3,598	3·3	27,286	25·0	30,884	28·3
Essex - -	813,714	4,033	4·9	18,601	22·9	22,634	27·8
Huntingdon -	49,441	315	6·4	1,059	21·4	1,374	27·8
York, East Riding	409,098	2,071	5·0	8,952	21·9	11,023	26·9
Cumberland -	270,168	1,202	4·4	5,834	21·6	7,036	26·0
Northampton -	315,528	1,200	3·8	6,707	21·3	7,907	25·1
Leicester - -	392,173	1,800	4·6	7,911	20·2	9,711	24·8
London - -	4,306,411	59,188	13·7	47,248	11·0	106,436	24·7
Kent - -	829,854	5,828	7·0	14,090	17·0	19,918	24·0
Durham - -	1,060,924	4,413	4·2	20,431	19·2	24,844	23·4
Berks - -	273,216	2,034	7·4	4,342	15·9	6,376	23·3
Nottingham -	521,582	1,965	3·8	9,874	18·9	11,839	22·7
Derby - -	443,465	1,777	4·0	8,066	18·2	9,843	22·2
Surrey - -	599,718	3,283	5·5	9,136	15·2	12,419	20·7
Northumberland -	523,782	2,174	4·1	8,207	15·7	10,381	19·8
Westmorland -	66,587	353	5·3	942	14·1	1,295	19·4
Chester - -	728,791	3,341	4·6	10,745	14·7	14,086	19·3
Salop - -	251,422	1,545	6·2	3,222	12·8	4,767	19·0
Warwick - -	818,652	5,566	6·8	9,767	11·9	15,333	18·7
York, West Riding	2,528,684	8,850	3·5	36,002	14·2	44,852	17·7
Lancaster - -	4,072,537	24,391	6·0	47,450	11·6	71,841	17·6
Middlesex - -	624,034	2,657	4·3	8,303	13·3	10,960	17·6

It will be seen that the variations in the amount of pauperism in the several Union-Counties, as compared with population, are very considerable. The proportion which the paupers bore to the estimated population was smallest in the Union-Counties of Lancaster and Middlesex, and in those counties the proportion was not half as great as it was in Norfolk, Dorset, North Wales, Hereford, Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire, Suffolk, Hertford, and Cornwall. It is also noticeable that in Lancaster, where the out-door pauperism is smaller as compared with population than in any other Union-County except London, the In-door pauperism is also smaller than in 13 out of the other 44 Union-Counties.

The following summary of the Returns gives the numbers of Paupers of various classes relieved in the several Union-Counties on the 1st July 1893:—

SUMMARY of RETURNS of PAUPERS

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in middle of 1893.	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.													
			ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.					NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
			Males.		Females.											
			In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.			
I. THE METROPOLIS.†																
1. London	30	4,306,411	1,747	2,448	1,811	1,834	2,817	13,788	13,393	14,146	2,464	2,945	873	922	59,188	13·7
II. SOUTH EASTERN.																
1*a*. Surrey	11	599,718	47	105	74	119	212	1,094	659	547	66	92	20	248	3,283	5·5
2. Kent	26	829,854	104	315	147	241	380	1,845	1,032	1,012	115	149	3	485	5,828	7·0
3. Sussex	23	569,094	90	144	125	193	264	1,157	689	622	144	154	3	246	3,831	6·7
4. Southampton	26	688,534	197	203	210	187	353	1,235	768	887	182	237	9	139	4,607	6·7
5. Berks	12	273,216	43	61	88	66	128	599	333	451	46	73	4	142	2,034	7·4
Total	98	2,960,416	481	828	644	806	1,337	5,930	3,481	3,519	553	705	39	1,260	19,583	6·6
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.																
6. Middlesex	6	624,034	68	103	84	94	241	653	514	752	31	41	2	74	2,657	4·3
7. Hertford	12	218,068	43	82	54	54	103	496	204	185	24	44	1	106	1,396	6·4
8. Buckingham	7	166,377	13	27	28	24	78	262	111	59	21	32	..	92	747	4·5
9. Oxford	9	189,516	44	9	65	21	95	331	202	233	32	59	2	93	1,186	6·2
10. Northampton	12	315,528	22	22	52	19	83	463	214	191	32	59	1	42	1,200	3·8
11. Huntingdon	3	49,441	2	4	14	13	27	134	61	29	4	11	..	16	315	6·4
12. Bedford	6	168,716	7	12	22	17	27	280	144	112	11	27	..	51	710	4·2
13. Cambridge	9	197,196	24	30	48	32	98	446	205	133	16	40	1	73	1,146	5·8
Total	64	1,928,876	223	289	367	274	752	3,065	1,655	1,694	171	313	7	547	9,357	4·9
IV. EASTERN.																
14. Essex	16	813,714	61	88	112	109	162	1,461	848	783	101	157	16	135	4,033	4·9
15. Suffolk	17	356,215	87	99	87	116	202	643	236	311	60	61	4	69	1,975	5·5
16. Norfolk	22	462,328	131	85	171	86	351	883	508	442	105	139	5	88	2,994	6·5
Total	55	1,632,257	279	272	370	311	715	2,987	1,592	1,536	266	357	25	292	9,002	5·5
V. SOUTH WESTERN.																
17. Wilts	17	256,372	39	36	68	59	158	515	263	229	63	84	10	76	1,600	6·3
18. Dorset	12	189,686	22	9	39	7	44	271	180	151	32	51	3	30	839	4·4
19. Devon	20	642,263	119	141	207	194	275	673	504	431	141	161	8	97	2,951	4·6
20. Cornwall	13	315,958	9	15	71	62	182	247	248	205	40	62	1	4	1,146	3·6
21. Somerset	17	514,001	54	68	136	85	269	825	553	481	118	152	9	107	2,857	5·6
Total	79	1,918,280	243	269	521	407	928	2,531	1,748	1,497	394	510	31	314	9,393	4·9
VI. WEST MIDLAND.																
22. Gloucester	17	554,009	139	111	187	91	281	994	669	621	176	304	17	165	3,755	6·8
23. Hereford	8	111,937	9	..	22	8	33	222	87	121	19	37	..	88	646	5·8
24. Salop	15	251,422	37	36	80	19	126	482	230	247	39	82	6	161	1,545	6·2

† The Metropolis contains all the county of London except the hamlet of Penge.

RELIEVED on the 1st July 1893.

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.																
ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.				NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.									
Adult Males.																
Relieved on account of their own Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity.	Relieved for other Causes.	Adult Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Deduct Persons relieved both in-door and Out-door; also Persons whose Relief has been transferred to the non-settled Poor Accounts.	Net Total of Persons relieved.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
777	776	4,610	11,063	3,196	13,836	1,870	4,603	6,546	18	..	47,295	11·0	47	106,436	24·7	I. THE METROPOLIS. 1. London.
																II. STH. EASTERN.
187	107	939	2,610	1,026	2,696	469	459	621	22	..	9,136	15·2	..	12,419	20·7	1a. Surrey.
134	66	1,321	3,720	1,690	4,544	781	790	1,033	15	..	14,094	17·0	4	19,918	24·0	2. Kent.
178	175	1,173	3,261	2,025	4,571	935	492	750	21	..	13,581	23·9	..	17,412	30·6	3. Sussex.
169	169	1,499	3,881	2,241	5,786	941	693	882	21	2	16,284	23·6	5	20,886	30·3	4. Southampton.
75	104	425	1,187	560	1,173	138	288	383	9	..	4,342	15·9	..	6,376	23·3	5. Berks.
743	621	5,357	14,659	7,542	18,770	3,264	2,722	3,669	88	2	57,437	19·4	9	77,011	26·0	- - - Total.
																III. STH. MIDLAND.
149	119	873	2,432	887	2,460	278	425	658	22	..	8,303	13·3	..	10,960	17·6	6. Middlesex.
125	61	549	1,236	1,061	2,506	331	247	344	10	1	6,471	29·6	6	7,861	36·0	7. Hertford.
75	59	417	1,074	871	1,746	251	151	256	9	1	4,910	29·5	1	5,656	34·0	8. Buckingham.
54	54	335	869	1,036	2,048	304	209	287	9	..	5,205	27·5	..	6,391	33·7	9. Oxford.
73	23	475	1,346	1,222	2,517	387	274	367	23	..	6,707	21·3	..	7,907	25·1	10. Northampton.
10	11	69	174	194	427	56	54	64	..	..	1,059	21·4	..	1,374	27·8	11. Huntingdon.
45	64	298	829	980	1,830	185	200	241	9	..	4,479	26·6	..	5,189	30·8	12. Bedford.
63	25	339	899	966	2,235	307	227	284	4	..	5,349	27·1	..	6,495	32·9	13. Cambridge.
594	416	3,347	8,859	7,023	15,769	2,099	1,787	2,501	86	2	42,483	22·0	7	51,833	26·9	- - - Total.
																IV. EASTERN.
340	235	1,999	5,439	3,661	5,648	826	541	876	10	45	18,620	22·9	19	22,634	27·8	14. Essex.
210	157	988	2,442	1,954	3,882	486	365	483	2	29	10,998	30·9	1	12,972	36·4	15. Suffolk.
252	161	1,369	3,435	2,669	6,630	745	523	706	22	..	16,512	35·7	..	19,506	42·2	16. Norfolk.
802	553	4,356	11,316	7,284	16,160	2,057	1,429	2,065	34	74	46,130	28·3	20	55,112	33·8	- - - Total.
																V. STH. WESTERN.
85	113	590	1,621	1,392	2,885	413	336	424	7	8	7,874	30·7	..	9,474	37·0	17. Wilts.
53	83	520	1,261	1,295	2,964	368	256	273	2	..	7,075	37·3	7	7,907	41·7	18. Dorset.
213	115	1,462	3,458	3,866	9,104	1,495	694	903	19	1	21,330	33·2	..	24,281	37·8	19. Devon.
65	20	810	2,056	1,341	4,340	758	309	395	4	..	10,098	32·0	..	11,244	35·6	20. Cornwall.
156	98	1,140	3,085	2,885	6,716	978	549	730	28	..	16,365	31·8	..	19,222	37·4	21. Somerset.
572	429	4,522	11,481	10,779	26,009	4,012	2,144	2,725	60	9	62,742	32·7	7	72,128	37·6	- - - Total.
																VI. W. MIDLAND.
239	162	1,375	3,700	1,996	5,008	775	575	787	29	..	14,646	26·4	4	18,397	33·2	22. Gloucester.
40	37	231	638	637	1,350	215	200	261	1	..	3,610	32·2	..	4,256	38·0	23. Hereford.
30	18	221	614	494	1,035	157	283	365	2	3	5,222	12·8	..	4,707	19·0	24. Salop.

SUMMARY of RETURNS of PAUPERS

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in middle of 1893.	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.													
			ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.					NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
			Males.		Females.		Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.			
			In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.										
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*																
25. Stafford	17	1,126,387	192	259	242	287	517	1,807	918	931	239	327	29	299	6,047	5·4
26. Worcester	11	431,950	65	71	98	88	217	659	396	438	43	90	3	204	2,372	5·5
27. Warwick	14	818,652	113	133	223	164	422	1,618	1,215	1,032	136	215	16	279	5,566	6·8
Total	82	3,294,357	555	610	852	657	1,596	5,782	3,515	3,390	652	1,055	71	1,196	19,931	6·0
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.																
28. Leicester	11	392,173	49	34	76	44	138	538	288	269	58	83	5	218	1,800	4·6
29. Rutland	2	21,853	2	5	2	15	9	34	18	12	..	3	..	15	115	5·3
30. Lincoln	15	467,567	31	47	40	59	198	645	276	388	58	65	4	79	1,800	3·8
31. Nottingham	8	521,582	43	86	60	91	102	555	287	406	103	90	12	130	1,965	3·8
32. Derby	9	443,465	67	57	77	74	190	441	231	278	78	70	7	207	1,777	4·0
Total	45	1,846,580	192	229	255	283	547	2,213	1,100	1,353	297	311	28	649	7,457	4·0
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.																
33. Chester	12	728,791	132	210	143	216	225	710	491	673	122	160	12	247	3,341	4·6
34. Lancaster	30	4,072,537	684	1,369	990	1,212	1,317	5,920	5,362	4,494	916	1,175	107	845	24,391	6·0
Total	42	4,801,328	816	1,579	1,133	1,428	1,542	6,630	5,853	5,167	1,038	1,335	119	1,092	27,732	5·8
IX. YORK.																
35. West Riding	35	2,528,684	339	419	470	358	701	2,500	1,557	1,053	418	461	25	549	8,850	3·5
36. East Riding	10	409,098	39	11	98	6	98	714	399	371	54	108	8	165	2,071	5·0
37. North Riding	17	358,877	47	48	71	34	195	576	245	316	28	40	1	187	1,788	5·0
Total	62	3,296,659	425	478	639	398	994	3,790	2,201	1,740	500	609	34	901	12,709	3·9
X. NORTHERN.																
38. Durham	15	1,060,924	105	291	211	267	513	1,175	620	765	91	134	31	210	4,413	4·2
39. Northumbrld.	12	523,782	96	115	165	91	248	398	335	413	78	80	11	144	2,174	4·1
40. Cumberland	9	270,168	8	28	44	48	96	315	166	262	69	67	1	98	1,202	4·4
41. Westmorland	3	66,587	7	5	15	2	25	87	31	66	17	19	..	79	353	5·3
Total	39	1,921,461	216	439	435	408	882	1,975	1,152	1,506	255	300	43	531	8,142	4·3
XI. WELSH.																
42. Monmouth	6	285,298	13	39	35	68	105	443	225	312	23	30	2	41	1,336	4·7
43. South Wales	27	1,091,764	61	20	100	106	227	998	606	1,069	111	135	6	159	3,598	3·3
44. North Wales	19	447,413	6	28	75	63	172	379	180	310	75	135	2	132	1,557	3·5
Total	52	1,824,475	80	87	210	237	504	1,820	1,011	1,691	209	300	10	332	6,491	3·6
TOTAL of Unions in England and Wales	648	29,731,100	5,257	7,528	7,237	7,043	12,614	50,511	36,701	37,239	6,799	8,740	1,280	8,036	188,985	6·4

RELIEVED on the 1st July 1893—*continued.*

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.																
ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.				NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.									
Adult Males.																
Relieved on account of their own Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity.	Relieved for other Causes.	Adult Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Deaths: Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door; also Persons whose Relief has been transferred to the non-settled Poor Accounts.	Net Total of Persons relieved.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
																VI. W. MIDLAND —*cont.*
528	217	3,074	9,136	3,718	8,051	1,713	943	933	18	2	28,333	25·1	4	34,376	30·5	25. Stafford.
124	90	826	2,570	1,460	3,381	439	423	581	9	38	9,941	23·0	1	12,312	28·5	26. Worcester.
92	60	743	2,300	1,204	2,902	501	922	1,032	14	..	9,770	11·9	3	15,333	18·7	27. Warwick.
1,053	584	6,470	18,958	9,509	21,727	3,800	3,346	3,959	73	43	69,522	21·1	12	89,441	27·1	- - Total.
																VII. N. MIDLAND.
112	49	664	2,009	1,301	2,590	272	401	509	4	..	7,911	20·2	..	9,711	24·8	28. Leicester.
8	1	52	105	96	235	7	33	25	..	..	562	25·7	..	677	31·0	29. Rutland.
149	44	1,096	2,943	2,501	5,359	801	408	506	7	7	13,821	29·6	2	15,619	33·4	30. Lincoln.
112	47	933	2,587	1,468	3,127	483	529	586	2	..	9,874	18·9	..	11,839	22·7	31. Nottingham.
167	23	764	2,322	1,195	2,626	298	321	318	4	28	8,066	18·2	..	9,843	22·2	32. Derby.
548	164	3,509	9,966	6,561	13,937	1,861	1,692	1,944	17	35	40,234	21·8	2	47,689	25·8	- - Total.
																VIII. N. WESTERN.
127	34	1,094	3,095	1,149	3,447	477	596	712	10	4	10,745	14·7	..	14,086	19·3	33. Chester.
789	397	5,729	15,953	3,573	11,324	1,949	3,479	4,074	139	44	47,450	11·6	..	71,841	17·6	34. Lancaster.
916	431	6,823	19,048	4,722	14,771	2,426	4,075	4,786	149	48	58,195	12·1	..	85,927	17·9	- - Total.
																IX. YORK.
579	224	4,122	11,927	3,829	9,960	1,509	1,766	2,054	32	..	36,002	14·2	..	44,852	17·7	35. West Riding.
98	19	849	2,487	1,179	3,143	446	336	389	2	4	8,952	21·9	..	11,023	26·9	36. East Riding.
142	47	923	2,613	1,197	2,511	466	330	389	2	16	8,636	24·0	4	10,420	29·0	37. North Riding.
819	290	5,894	17,027	6,205	15,614	2,421	2,432	2,832	36	20	53,590	16·2	4	66,295	20·1	- - Total.
																X. NORTHERN.
297	599	2,721	7,778	1,927	4,670	885	804	735	7	11	20,434	19·2	3	24,844	23·4	38. Durham.
91	8	994	3,004	666	2,005	387	532	503	5	12	8,207	15·7	..	10,381	19·8	39. Northumbrlnd.
64	11	677	1,845	649	1,779	355	224	239	1	..	5,834	21·6	..	7,036	26·0	40. Cumberland.
5	3	79	267	153	284	43	40	55	..	13	942	14·1	..	1,295	19·4	41. Westmorland.
457	621	4,471	12,894	3,395	8,738	1,670	1,600	1,522	13	36	35,417	18·4	3	43,556	22·7	- - Total.
																XI. WELSH.
134	18	750	2,127	1,076	2,806	553	351	366	6	31	8,218	28·8	..	9,554	33·5	42. Monmouth.
351	29	2,713	7,079	3,125	9,925	1,795	1,023	1,223	9	17	27,.89	25·0	3	30,884	28·3	43. South Wales.
123	15	1,226	3,061	2,337	7,186	1,514	451	564	8	38	16,523	36·9	..	18,080	40·4	44. North Wales.
608	62	4,689	12,267	6,538	19,917	3,862	1,825	2,153	23	86	52,030	28·5	3	58,518	32·1	- - Total.
7,889	4,947	54,048	147,588	72,784	185,248	29,342	27,655	34,702	597	355	565,075	19·0	114	755,946	25·4	TOTAL of Unions in England and Wales.

No. 69.—Comparative Statement of the **Number of Paupers of all Classes** relieved on the **1st July 1892 and 1893.**

DIVISIONS.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED.						Difference between 1st July 1893 and 1892.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1st JULY 1892.			ON 1st JULY 1893						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.
I.—The Metropolis	30	56,329	43,886	100,215	59,188	47,248	106,436	6,221	—	6·2	—
II.—South Eastern	98	17,994	56,632	74,626	19,583	57,428	77,011	2,385	—	3·2	—
III.—South Midland	64	8,601	42,101	50,702	9,357	42,476	51,833	1,131	—	2·2	—
IV.—Eastern	55	8,324	44,009	52,333	9,002	46,110	55,112	2,779	—	5·3	—
V.—South Western	79	8,911	61,562	70,473	9,393	62,735	72,128	1,655	—	2·3	—
VI.—West Midland	82	18,605	67,812	86,417	19,931	69,510	89,441	3,024	—	3·5	—
VII.—North Midland	45	7,076	38,499	45,575	7,457	40,232	47,689	2,114	—	4·6	—
VIII.—North Western	42	26,691	55,393	82,084	27,732	58,195	85,927	3,843	—	4·7	—
IX.—York	62	12,270	62,497	74,767	12,709	53,586	66,295	—	8,472	—	11·3
X.—Northern	39	7,577	32,646	40,223	8,142	35,414	43,556	3,333	—	8·5	—
XI.—Welsh	52	5,919	50,621	56,540	6,491	52,027	58,518	1,978	—	3·5	—
Total for England and Wales	648	178,297	555,658	733,955	188,985	564,961	753,946	19,991	—	2·7	—

Note.—Details as to the number of paupers of all Classes relieved in each Union-County on the 1st July 1892 and 1st July 1893 have been published in a Parliamentary Return, No. 103 (B. I.), Session 1893.

No. 70.—Comparative Statement of the **Number of Adult Able-Bodied Paupers** (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants), relieved on the **1st July 1892 and 1893.**

DIVISIONS.	Unions.	NUMBER OF ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS RELIEVED.						Difference between 1st July 1893 and 1892.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1st JULY 1892.			ON 1st JULY 1893.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.
I.—The Metropolis	30	6,975	5,182	12,157	7,840	6,163	14,003	1,846	—	15·2	—
II.—South Eastern	98	2,799	6,704	9,503	2,759	6,721	9,482	—	23	—	0·2
III.—South Midland	64	907	4,378	5,285	1,153	4,357	5,510	225	—	4·3	—
IV.—Eastern	55	1,083	5,269	6,352	1,232	5,711	6,943	591	—	9·3	—
V.—South Western	79	1,287	5,481	6,768	1,440	5,523	6,963	195	—	2·9	—
VI.—West Midland	82	3,118	7,613	10,731	2,674	8,107	10,781	50	—	0·5	—
VII.—North Midland	45	876	3,960	4,836	959	4,221	5,180	344	—	7·1	—
VIII.—North Western	42	4,978	7,581	12,559	4,956	8,170	13,126	567	—	4·5	—
IX.—York	62	1,773	11,101	12,874	1,940	7,003	8,943	—	3,931	—	30·5
X.—Northern	39	1,382	4,716	6,098	1,498	5,549	7,047	949	—	15·6	—
XI.—Welsh	52	474	5,222	5,696	614	5,359	5,973	277	—	4·9	—
Total for England and Wales	648	25,652	67,207	92,859	27,065	66,884	93,949	1,090	—	1·2	—

Note.—Details as to the number of adult able-bodied paupers relieved in each Union-County on the 1st July 1892 and 1st July 1893 have been published in a Parliamentary Return, No. 103 (B. I.), Session 1893.

No. 71.

Returns of Pauperism on 1st January 1894.

The total number of Paupers in receipt of relief on the 1st January 1894, in the 648 Unions and Parishes under separate Boards of Guardians in England and Wales, is shown in the following table:—

Table I.

In-door.	Out-door.	Gross Total.	Deduct Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st January.	Net Total.
221,692	600,371	822,063	142	821,921

The population of England and Wales, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 29,731,100 in the middle of the year 1893. Taking this as the basis of the calculation, the Paupers relieved on the 1st of January 1894 amounted to one out of every 36 persons, or 2·8 per cent. of the population.

The next table shows the number of Paupers relieved in each of the different classes therein set forth, distinguishing those receiving in-door relief from those in receipt of out-door relief:—

Table II.

Classes of Paupers.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
Able-bodied Males (Adult)*	20,922	18,097	39,019
Able-bodied Females (Adult)	17,997	59,462	77,459
Children under 16 of Able-bodied Parents relieved	16,017	161,200	177,217
Not Able-bodied Males (Adult)	61,562	76,078	137,640
Not Able-bodied Females (Adult)	39,819	190,695	230,514
Children under 16 relieved with Not Able-bodied Parents, or without Parents	39,316	30,401	69,717
Vagrants	9,063	417	9,480
Insane:			
Males	6,946	28,005†	34,951
Females	8,808	35,270†	44,078
Children under 16	1,242	746†	1,988
Total	221,692	600,371	822,063‡

* The "Adult Able-bodied Males" relieved included those relieved (1) on account of sudden and urgent necessity; (2) on account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity; (3) on account of the sickness, accident, or infirmity of some member of the family, or of a funeral; and (4) on account of want of work. It will be seen from page 311 that no less than 15,116 out of the 18,097 Adult Able-bodied Males who received Out-door relief were relieved on account of one or other of the first three of these causes, and from page 310 that of the 20,922 Adult Able-bodied Males who received In-door relief, 11,010 were temporarily disabled.

† The majority of Insane Paupers here classed as "Out-door" are in Lunatic Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses. They numbered 59,033, of whom 26,090 were males, 32,298 females, and 645 children.

‡ This includes the 142 persons who received both In-door and Out-door Relief on the 1st January, as shown in Table I.

The Paupers classed as "In-door" comprise the Paupers in all establishments under the control of the Guardians and in District Schools, and also the paupers in some establishments not under the control of the Guardians, such as schools certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43; institutions for idiots under the 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122; schools for deaf and dumb, or blind, not certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43; and other similar institutions.

The number of in-door Paupers, exclusive of vagrants, in the two classes of establishments, was as follows:—

In establishments under the control of Guardians -	205,446
In establishments not under the control of Guardians, viz.:—	
Certified schools - - -	4,967
Hospitals or other institutions - -	2,216
Total - - -	212,629

The numbers of adult in-door Paupers classified as "Able-bodied," who were in health, or who were temporarily disabled, were as follows:—

Able-bodied males:	
In health - - - - -	9,912
Temporarily disabled - - - -	11,010
Able-bodied females:	
In health - - - - -	9,662
Temporarily disabled - - - -	8,335

The patients sent from the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes to the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals provided by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, who numbered 3,410 on the 1st January, are not included in the return, as it is provided by section 80 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, that the admission to such an hospital of a person suffering from infectious disease, or the maintenance of any such person therein, shall not be considered to be parochial relief.

Children boarded out either within or beyond the limits of the Union to which they are chargeable, are classed among the out-door poor. The number of such children on the 1st January 1894 was—

Children boarded out within the Union - -	3,663
Children boarded out beyond the Union - -	1,802
Total - - -	5,465

The total number of children under 16 years of age exclusive of the insane, was 246,934, of whom 55,333 were in receipt of in-door

relief, and 191,601 were receiving out-door relief. Those in receipt of in-door relief included—

Illegitimate children of inmates	6,492
Orphans or other children relieved without their parents	34,828
Children of able-bodied inmates	10,596
Children of not able-bodied inmates	3,417
Total	55,333

The children receiving out-door relief included—

Children resident with their able-bodied fathers who had obtained relief	37,880*
Children dependent on widows	111,171
Illegitimate children with their mothers	553
Children relieved on account of parents being in gaol, &c.	2,840
Children of soldiers, sailors, and marines	300
Children of other non-resident males	8,456
Children of parents who were not able-bodied	20,430
Orphans or other children relieved without parents	9,971
Total	191,601

The adult male Paupers in receipt of out-door relief, who are classified as "Able-bodied" in the returns, were relieved for the following causes:—

On account of sudden and urgent necessity	216
On account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity	10,291
On account of the sickness, accident, or infirmity of some member of the family, or of a funeral	4,609
On account of want of work or other causes	2,981
Total	18,097

The adult female Paupers in receipt of out-door relief, who are classified as "Able-bodied" in the returns, are subdivided into the following classes:—

Wives of able-bodied men relieved	13,654†
Widows	38,599
Single women without children	2,846
Mothers of illegitimate children	347
Wives relieved on account of husbands being in gaol, &c.	871
Wives of soldiers, sailors, and marines	125
Wives of other non-resident males	3,020
Total	59,462

It further appears from the returns that the number of the out-door Paupers who were in receipt of medical relief only was 19,821, of whom 6,638 were males, 7,215 females, and 5,968 children.

* It has been ascertained that a small number of children whose fathers were not able-bodied, or were lunatics in asylums, or had been admitted to infirmaries are included under this heading.

† It has been ascertained that a small number of wives of men who were not able-bodied, or were lunatics in asylums, or had been admitted to infirmaries are included under this heading.

The numbers of in-door and out-door Paupers, and the total number in every 1,000 of the estimated population, are shown in the next table with regard to the several divisions, the divisions being arranged according to the proportion which the total number of Paupers bears to the estimated population :—

TABLE III.

DIVISIONS.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.*	Number of Paupers on 1st January 1894.					
		In-door.		Out-door.		TOTAL.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
SOUTH WESTERN	1,918,280	10,706	5·6	65,468	34·1	76,174	39·7
EASTERN	1,632,257	10,953	6·7	51,296	31·4	62,249	38·1
WELSH	1,824,475	7,388	4·0	53,266	29·2	60,654	33·2
SOUTH MIDLAND	1,928,876	11,579	6·0	46,622	24·2	58,201	30·2
WEST MIDLAND	3,294,357	22,993	7·0	72,211	21·9	95,204	28·9
SOUTH EASTERN	2,960,416	24,134	8·2	60,498	20·4	84,632	28·6
THE METROPOLIS	4,306,411	67,715	15·7	55,128	12·8	122,843	28·5
NORTH MIDLAND	1,846,580	9,052	4·9	41,907	22·7	50,959	27·6
NORTHERN	1,921,461	9,265	4·8	35,026	18·3	44,291	23·1
YORK	3,296,659	14,899	4·5	57,752	17·5	72,451	22·0
NORTH WESTERN	4,801,328	33,208	6·9	61,055	12·7	94,263	19·6
ENGLAND AND WALES	29,731,100	221,692	7·4	600,229	20·2	821,921	27·6

* The estimated population in the middle of 1893 of the Divisions and the Union-Counties has been furnished by the Registrar-General.

The following Statement shows the numbers of in-door and out-door Paupers, and the total number in every 1,000 of the estimated population in Union-Counties, the Union-Counties being arranged according to the proportion which the total number of Paupers bears to the estimated population :—

TABLE IV.

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.	Number of Paupers on 1st January 1894.					
		In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
Norfolk	462,328	3,532	7·6	17,655	38·2	21,187	45·8
Dorset	189,686	1,022	5·4	7,177	37·8	8,199	43·2
North Wales	447,413	1,760	3·9	16,665	37·3	18,425	41·2
Hereford	111,937	708	6·3	3,810	34·1	4,518	40·4
Wilts	256,372	1,879	7·3	8,456	33·0	10,335	40·3
Suffolk	356,215	2,357	6·6	11,851	33·3	14,208	39·9
Devon	642,263	3,370	5·2	22,221	34·6	25,591	39·8
Hertford	218,068	1,744	8·0	6,881	31·6	8,625	39·6
Somerset	514,001	3,147	6·1	17,094	33·3	20,241	39·4
Oxford	189,516	1,461	7·7	5,639	29·8	7,100	37·5
Cornwall	315,958	1,288	4·1	10,520	33·3	11,808	37·4

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.	Number of Paupers on 1st January 1894.					
		In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
Buckingham -	166,377	902	5·4	5,068	30·5	5,970	35·9
Cambridge - -	197,196	1,419	7·2	5,668	28·7	7,087	35·9
Gloucester - -	554,009	4,170	7·5	15,483	28·0	19,653	35·5
Lincoln - -	467,507	2,258	4·8	14,090	30·2	16,348	35·0
Monmouth - -	285,298	1,577	5·5	8,376	29·4	9,953	34·9
Bedford - -	168,716	876	5·2	4,864	28·8	5,740	34·0
Rutland - -	21,853	149	6·8	594	27·2	743	34·0
Sussex - - -	569,094	4,796	8·4	14,293	25·1	19,089	33·5
Essex - - -	813,714	5,064	6·2	21,790	26·8	26,854	33·0
Southampton -	688,534	5,462	7·9	17,083	24·8	22,545	32·7
York, North Riding	358,877	1,986	5·5	9,417	26·3	11,403	31·8
Stafford - -	1,126,387	7,041	6·3	28,428	25·2	35,469	31·5
Worcester - -	431,950	2,782	6·4	10,528	24·4	13,310	30·8
Huntingdon - -	40,441	362	7·3	1,126	22·8	1,488	30·1
South Wales -	1,091,764	4,051	3·7	28,225	25·9	32,276	29·6
Northampton -	315,528	1,525	4·8	7,587	24·1	9,112	28·9
York, East Riding	409,098	2,344	5·7	9,362	22·9	11,706	28·6
London - - -	4,306,411	67,715	15·7	55,128	12·8	122,843	28·5
Kent - - -	829,854	7,317	8·8	15,204	18·3	22,521	27·1
Leicester - -	392,173	2,196	5·6	8,443	21·5	10,639	27·1
Cumberland - -	270,168	1,460	5·4	5,750	21·3	7,210	26·7
Berks - - -	273,216	2,510	9·2	4,581	16·7	7,091	25·9
Nottingham - -	521,582	2,412	4·6	10,433	20·0	12,845	24·6
Derby - - -	443,465	2,037	4·6	8,347	18·8	10,384	23·4
Durham - - -	1,060,924	5,011	4·7	19,296	18·2	24,307	22·9
Surrey - -	599,718	4,049	6·7	9,337	15·6	13,386	22·3
Westmorland -	66,587	413	6·2	1,048	15·7	1,461	21·9
Northumberland -	523,782	2,381	4·5	8,932	17·1	11,313	21·6
Chester - - -	728,791	3,965	5·4	11,351	15·6	15,316	21·0
Middlesex - -	624,034	3,290	5·3	9,789	15·7	13,079	21·0
Warwick - -	818,652	6,500	8·0	10,587	12·9	17,087	20·9
Salop - -	251,422	1,792	7·2	3,375	13·4	5,167	20·6
York, West Riding	2,523,684	10,369	4·1	38,973	15·4	49,342	19·5
Lancaster - -	4,072,537	29,243	7·2	49,704	12·2	78,947	19·4

It will be seen that the variations in the amount of pauperism in the several Union-Counties, as compared with population, are very considerable. The proportion which the Paupers bore to the estimated population was smallest in the Union-Counties of Lancaster and York, West Riding, and in these counties the proportion was not half as great as it was in Norfolk, Dorset, North Wales, Hereford, Wilts, Suffolk, Devon, Hertford, and Somerset. In Lancaster the out-door pauperism was smaller, as compared with population, than in any of the other 44 Union-Counties, whilst the in-door pauperism was only smaller than in 11 of those Union-Counties. In the West Riding, both the out-door pauperism and the in-door pauperism, as compared with population, was smaller than in 41 out of the other Union-Counties.

The following summary of the returns gives the numbers of Paupers of various classes relieved in the several Union-Counties on the 1st January 1894 :—

SUMMARY of RETURNS of PAUPERS RELIEVED

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.													
			ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.					NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
			Males.		Females.											
			In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.			
I. THE METROPOLIS.†																
1. London	30	4,306,411	2,632	3,165	2,367	2,124	3,290	16,837	14,844	15,013	2,493	2,944	825	1,181	67,715	15·7
II. SOUTH EASTERN.																
1a. Surrey	11	599,718	154	207	140	145	262	1,351	724	563	69	96	7	331	4,049	6·7
2. Kent	26	829,854	390	380	337	229	656	2,402	1,096	1,084	112	145	3	483	7,317	8·8
3. Sussex	23	569,094	400	194	228	199	438	1,371	712	652	141	169	2	290	4,796	8·4
4. Southampton	26	688,534	427	335	341	135	462	1,436	786	885	195	239	10	211	5,462	7·9
5. Berks	12	273,216	150	114	118	70	202	710	357	437	48	70	3	231	2,510	9·2
Total	98	2,960,416	1,521	1,230	1,164	778	2,020	7,270	3,675	3,621	565	719	25	1,546	24,134	8·2
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.																
6. Middlesex	6	624,034	147	118	145	88	296	855	598	850	32	36	2	123	3,290	5·3
7. Hertford	12	218,068	93	110	69	64	183	627	213	180	25	41	4	135	1,744	8·0
8. Buckingham	7	166,377	46	45	31	28	92	332	116	67	20	37	..	88	902	5·4
9. Oxford	9	189,516	103	33	82	31	145	398	210	231	32	57	2	137	1,461	7·7
10. Northampton	12	315,528	84	22	66	21	127	600	236	212	34	61	1	61	1,525	4·8
11. Huntingdon	3	49,441	16	13	19	10	37	151	66	23	3	12	..	12	362	7·3
12. Bedford	6	168,716	43	24	30	14	43	352	160	124	11	27	..	48	876	5·2
13. Cambridge	9	197,196	80	68	58	55	156	529	224	138	14	39	..	58	1,419	7·2
Total	64	1,928,876	612	433	500	311	1,079	3,844	1,823	1,825	171	310	9	662	11,579	6·0
IV. EASTERN.																
14. Essex	16	813,714	232	149	177	142	264	1,782	928	915	108	155	19	193	5,064	6·2
15. Suffolk	17	356,215	205	137	122	99	240	755	276	289	59	58	3	114	2,357	6·6
16. Norfolk	22	462,328	267	102	233	84	478	1,017	537	460	102	134	15	103	3,532	7·6
Total	55	1,632,257	704	388	532	325	982	3,554	1,741	1,664	269	347	37	410	10,953	6·7
V. SOUTH WESTERN.																
17. Wilts	17	256,372	95	49	100	57	200	597	276	248	61	90	8	98	1,879	7·3
18. Dorset	12	189,686	37	10	45	10	59	373	195	153	34	46	3	57	1,022	5·4
19. Devon	20	642,263	214	163	271	177	326	763	531	450	133	163	10	169	3,370	5·2
20. Cornwall	13	315,958	25	10	101	60	217	288	268	212	41	61	..	5	1,288	4·1
21. Somerset	17	514,001	118	117	174	122	297	918	545	438	108	151	23	136	3,147	6·1
Total	79	1,918,280	489	349	691	426	1,099	2,939	1,815	1,501	377	511	44	465	10,706	5·6
VI. WEST MIDLAND.																
22. Gloucester	17	554,009	189	167	217	114	292	1,160	737	627	175	297	16	179	4,170	7·5
23. Hereford	8	111,937	14	7	27	14	39	290	90	116	22	40	..	49	708	6·3
24. Salop	15	251,422	77	39	92	26	153	638	241	255	40	79	5	147	1,792	7·2

† The Metropolis contains all the county of London except the hamlet of Penge.

on the **1st January 1894.**

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.																
ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.				NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.									
Adult Males.																
Relieved on account of their own Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity.	Relieved for other Causes.	Adult Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Deduct Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door; also Persons whose Relief has been transferred to the non-settled Poor Accounts.	Net Total of Persons relieved.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
																I. THE METROPOLIS.
1,162	1,530	5,851	14,559	3,574	14,711	2,008	4,779	6,947	51	..	55,172	12·8	44	122,843	28·5	1. London.
																II. SOUTH EASTERN.
215	140	975	2,516	1,077	3,776	496	447	674	21	..	9,337	15·6	..	13,386	22·3	1a. Surrey.
171	139	1,422	4,107	1,837	4,844	801	803	1,053	28	..	15,205	18·3	1	22,521	27·1	2. Kent.
232	238	1,282	3,476	2,094	4,714	975	515	752	17	..	14,295	25·1	2	19,089	33·5	3. Sussex.
237	213	1,602	4,049	2,440	5,990	960	714	854	25	..	17,084	24·8	1	22,545	32·7	4. Southampton.
102	102	457	1,223	608	1,240	166	298	376	9	..	4,581	16·7	..	7,091	25·9	5. Berks.
957	832	5,738	15,371	8,056	19,564	3,398	2,777	3,709	100	..	60,502	20·4	4	84,632	28·6	- - Total.
																III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
227	290	1,123	3,089	963	2,677	244	456	686	34	..	9,789	15·7	..	13,079	21·0	6. Middlesex.
156	104	628	1,405	1,126	2,553	332	231	358	9	..	6,902	31·6	21	8,625	39·6	7. Hertford.
85	51	428	1,077	943	1,847	229	147	245	10	6	5,068	30·5	..	5,970	35·9	8. Buckingham.
86	68	372	1,009	1,102	2,137	321	219	318	9	..	5,641	29·8	2	7,100	37·5	9. Oxford.
117	96	607	1,774	1,295	2,587	424	286	374	27	..	7,587	24·1	..	9,112	28·9	10. Northampton.
13	18	69	217	195	439	57	53	65	..	..	1,126	22·8	..	1,488	30·1	11. Huntingdon.
52	103	317	965	860	1,891	233	195	246	2	..	4,864	28·8	..	5,740	34·0	12. Bedford.
100	45	414	997	1,022	2,265	302	220	298	5	..	5,668	28·7	..	7,087	35·9	13. Cambridge.
836	775	3,958	10,533	7,506	16,396	2,142	1,807	2,590	96	6	46,645	24·2	23	58,201	30·2	- - Total.
																IV. EASTERN.
492	721	2,498	6,952	2,826	5,923	940	524	883	7	52	21,818	26·8	28	26,854	33·0	14. Essex.
255	203	1,031	2,785	2,034	4,018	516	376	490	140	5	11,853	33·3	2	14,208	39·9	15. Suffolk.
314	316	1,547	3,988	2,742	6,770	766	503	695	14	..	17,655	38·2	..	21,187	45·8	16. Norfolk.
1,061	1,240	5,076	13,725	7,602	16,711	2,222	1,403	2,068	161	57	51,326	31·4	30	62,249	38·1	- - Total.
																V. SOUTH WESTERN.
114	158	683	1,771	1,485	3,015	455	341	430	7	1	8,460	33·0	4	10,335	40·3	17. Wilts.
79	117	545	1,314	1,295	2,967	342	254	268	2	..	7,183	37·8	6	8,199	43·2	18. Dorset.
258	127	1,625	3,719	3,980	9,267	1,585	712	927	19	2	22,221	34·6	..	25,591	39·8	19. Devon.
77	18	884	2,283	1,390	4,418	735	322	390	4	..	10,521	33·3	1	11,808	37·4	20. Cornwall.
196	168	1,278	3,330	2,983	6,771	1,049	552	740	27	..	17,094	33·3	..	20,241	39·4	21. Somerset.
724	588	5,015	12,417	11,133	26,438	4,166	2,181	2,755	59	3	65,479	34·1	11	76,174	39·7	- - Total.
																VI. WEST MIDLAND.
285	245	1,520	4,058	2,059	5,080	851	567	785	35	3	15,488	28·0	5	19,653	35·5	22. Gloucester.
71	25	255	691	639	1,387	291	199	251	1	..	3,810	34·1	..	4,518	40·4	23. Hereford.
49	24	248	646	531	1,066	157	293	356	3	2	3,375	13·4	..	5,167	20·6	24. Salop.

SUMMARY of RETURNS of PAUPERS RELIEVED

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.													
			ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.					NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
			Males.		Females.		Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.			
			In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.	In Health.	Temporarily Disabled.										
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*																
25. Stafford -	17	1,126,387	264	472	277	387	636	2,069	956	970	244	322	28	416	7,041	6·3
26. Worcester -	11	431,950	154	122	162	89	301	812	420	392	43	90	4	193	2,782	6·4
27. Warwick -	14	818,852	249	183	364	158	550	1,936	1,333	1,134	123	201	12	257	6,500	8·0
Total - -	82	3,294,357	947	990	1,139	788	1,971	6,905	3,777	3,494	647	1,029	65	1,241	22,993	7·0
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.																
28. Leicester -	11	392,173	99	89	105	69	208	681	296	300	60	85	6	198	2,196	5·6
29. Rutland -	2	21,853	8	10	5	9	8	47	16	12	1	4	..	29	149	6·8
30. Lincoln -	15	467,507	60	112	46	105	175	846	276	408	61	64	3	102	2,258	4·8
31. Nottingham -	8	521,582	72	138	92	124	142	719	306	439	112	99	9	160	2,412	4·6
32. Derby - -	9	443,465	104	100	82	90	207	539	255	306	74	72	5	203	2,037	4·6
Total - -	45	1,846,580	343	449	330	397	740	2,832	1,149	1,465	308	324	23	692	9,052	4·9
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.																
33. Chester -	12	728,791	207	322	194	271	325	874	496	733	131	183	16	219	3,965	5·4
34. Lancaster -	30	4,072,537	1,319	2,223	1,248	1,736	1,800	6,993	5,724	4,835	992	1,194	110	1,069	29,243	7·2
Total - -	42	4,801,328	1,526	2,545	1,442	2,007	2,125	7,867	6,220	5,568	1,123	1,377	126	1,282	33,208	6·9
IX. YORK.																
35. West Riding	35	2,528,684	513	644	493	558	811	3,057	1,689	1,139	453	481	23	508	10,369	4·1
36. East Riding -	10	409,098	68	56	106	34	111	888	417	382	59	112	8	103	2,344	5·7
37. North Riding	17	358,877	80	46	88	47	215	714	251	319	26	40	1	159	1,986	5·5
Total - -	62	3,296,659	661	746	687	639	1,137	4,659	2,357	1,840	538	633	32	770	14,699	4·5
X. NORTHERN.																
38. Durham -	15	1,060,924	184	337	239	186	593	1,453	751	836	91	130	14	197	5,011	4·7
39. Northumbrld.	12	523,782	161	113	199	81	257	457	353	401	74	86	30	169	2,381	4·5
40. Cumberland -	9	270,168	28	50	61	77	157	391	174	266	64	68	1	123	1,460	5·4
41. Westmorland	3	66,587	29	4	28	2	30	117	37	67	14	20	..	59	413	6·2
Total - -	39	1,921,461	402	504	527	346	1,043	2,418	1,315	1,570	243	304	45	548	9,265	4·8
XI. WELSH.																
42. Monmouth -	6	285,298	23	83	28	87	101	612	234	311	23	29	1	45	1,577	5·5
43. South Wales	27	1,091,764	34	83	145	52	230	1,328	660	1,130	115	135	7	132	4,051	3·7
44. North Wales	19	447,413	18	45	110	55	200	497	209	314	74	146	3	89	1,760	3·9
Total - -	52	1,824,475	75	211	283	194	531	2,437	1,103	1,755	212	310	11	266	7,388	4·0
TOTALS of Unions in England and Wales	648	29,731,160	9,912	11,010	9,662	8,235	16,017	61,562	39,819	39,316	6,946	8,808	1,242	9,063	221,692	7·4

on the **1st January 1894**—*continued.*

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.																
Able-Bodied and their Children.				Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.									Divisions and Union-Counties.
Adult Males.		Adult Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Deduct Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door, also Persons whose Relief has been transferred to the non-settled Poor Accounts.	Net Total of Persons relieved.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	
Relieved on account of their own Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity.	Relieved for other Causes.															
																VI. W. Midland—*cont.*
597	201	3,015	8,877	3,795	8,218	1,815	925	971	18	..	28,432	25·2	4	35,469	31·5	25. Stafford.
135	134	886	2,669	1,544	3,594	494	438	572	7	56	10,529	24·4	1	13,310	30·8	26. Worcester.
155	99	884	2,668	1,294	2,981	537	914	1,047	18	2	10,599	12·9	12	17,087	20·9	27. Warwick.
1,292	728	6,808	19,609	9,862	22,326	4,145	3,336	3,982	82	63	72,233	21·9	22	95,204	28·9	- - Total.
																VII. N. Midland.
119	84	751	2,256	1,360	2,663	297	396	512	5	..	8,443	21·5	..	10,639	27·1	28. Leicester.
9	..	53	109	110	245	13	32	23	..	..	594	27·2	..	743	34·0	29. Rutland.
216	60	1,139	2,998	2,543	5,415	754	399	527	6	45	14,092	30·2	2	16,348	35·0	30. Lincoln.
142	85	989	2,677	1,563	3,243	562	538	621	6	7	10,433	20·0	..	12,845	24·6	31. Nottingham.
176	17	826	2,331	1,267	2,739	317	312	326	6	30	8,347	18·8	..	10,384	23·4	32. Derby.
662	246	3,758	10,371	6,843	14,305	1,943	1,677	1,999	23	82	41,909	22·7	2	50,959	27·6	- - Total.
																VIII. N. Western.
125	96	1,194	3,417	1,199	3,527	448	590	727	12	6	11,351	15·6	..	15,316	21·0	33. Chester.
1,122	636	6,185	16,984	3,616	11,569	1,951	3,485	4,028	79	49	49,704	12·2	..	78,947	19·4	34. Lancaster.
1,247	732	7,379	20,411	4,815	15,096	2,399	4,075	4,755	91	55	61,055	12·7	..	94,263	19·6	- - Total.
																IX. York.
703	565	4,670	13,211	4,050	10,385	1,529	1,755	2,045	36	24	38,973	15·4	..	49,342	19·5	35. West Riding.
138	29	918	2,626	1,250	3,234	447	355	364	1	..	9,362	22·9	..	11,706	28·6	36. East Riding.
203	123	1,109	3,050	1,218	2,526	477	324	385	2	..	9,417	26·3	..	11,403	31·8	37. North Riding.
1,044	717	6,697	18,887	6,518	16,145	2,453	2,434	2,794	39	24	57,752	17·5	..	72,451	22·0	- - Total.
																X. Northern.
346	239	2,429	7,149	1,986	4,703	865	828	740	8	6	19,299	18·2	3	24,307	22·9	38. Durham.
123	79	1,134	3,394	703	2,065	363	544	513	10	6	8,934	17·1	2	11,313	21·6	39. Northumberlnd.
69	8	646	1,770	644	1,801	361	225	225	1	..	5,750	21·3	..	7,210	26·7	40. Cumberland.
22	1	104	325	132	293	49	54	58	..	10	1,048	15·7	..	1,461	21·9	41. Westmorland.
560	327	4,313	12,638	3,465	8,862	1,638	1,651	1,536	19	22	35,031	18·3	5	44,291	23·1	- - Total.
																XI. Welsh.
142	28	787	2,131	1,145	2,815	567	365	367	4	25	8,376	29·4	..	9,953	34·9	42. Monmouth.
449	37	2,808	7,401	3,231	10,084	1,837	1,065	1,224	16	74	28,226	25·9	1	32,276	29·6	43. South Wales.
155	26	1,274	3,147	2,328	7,242	1,483	455	544	5	6	16,665	37·3	..	18,425	41·2	44. North Wales.
746	91	4,869	12,679	6,704	20,141	3,887	1,885	2,135	25	105	53,267	29·2	1	60,654	33·2	- - Total.
10,291	7,806	59,462	161,200	76,078	190,695	30,401	28,005	35,270	746	417	600,371	20·2	142	821,921	27·6	Totals of Unions in England and Wales.

No. 72.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Paupers of all Classes relieved on the 1st January 1893 and 1894.

Divisions.	Unions.	Number of Paupers of all Classes Relieved.						Difference between 1st Jan. 1894 and 1893.		Difference per Cent.	
		On 1st January 1893.			On 1st January 1894.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.
I.—The Metropolis	30	63,473	51,058	114,531	67,715	55,128	122,843	8,312	—	7·3	—
II.—South Eastern	98	22,239	59,380	81,619	24,134	60,498	84,632	3,013	—	3·7	—
III.—South Midland	64	10,611	44,225	54,836	11,579	46,622	58,201	3,365	—	6·1	—
IV.—Eastern	55	9,897	47,036	56,933	10,953	51,296	62,249	5,316	—	9·3	—
V.—South Western	79	10,090	62,991	73,081	10,706	65,468	76,174	3,093	—	4·2	—
VI.—West Midland	82	21,315	69,114	90,429	22,993	72,211	95,204	4,775	—	5·3	—
VII.—North Midland	45	8,387	39,851	48,238	9,052	41,907	50,959	2,721	—	5·6	—
VIII.—North Western	42	31,136	61,327	92,463	33,208	61,055	94,263	1,800	—	1·9	—
IX.—York	62	13,762	53,660	67,422	14,699	57,752	72,451	5,029	—	7·5	—
X.—Northern	39	8,808	36,307	45,115	9,265	35,026	44,291	—	824	—	1·8
XI.—Welsh	52	7,009	51,921	58,930	7,388	53,266	60,654	1,724	—	2·9	—
Total for England and Wales	648	206,727	576,870	783,597	221,692	600,229	821,921	38,324	—	4·9	—

Note.—Details as to the number of paupers of all classes relieved in each Union-County on the 1st January 1893 and 1st January 1894 have been published in a Parliamentary Paper, No. 14 (B.), Session 1893-4.

No. 73.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants), relieved on the 1st January 1893 and 1894.

Divisions.	Unions.	Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved.						Difference between 1st Jan. 1894 and 1893.		Difference per Cent.	
		On 1st January 1893.			On 1st January 1894.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Inc.	Dec.	Inc.	Dec.
I.—The Metropolis	30	9,483	7,628	17,111	10,288	8,543	18,831	1,720	—	10·1	—
II.—South Eastern	98	3,956	7,324	11,280	4,693	7,527	12,220	940	—	8·3	—
III.—South Midland	64	1,570	4,891	6,461	1,856	5,569	7,425	964	—	14·9	—
IV.—Eastern	55	1,647	6,300	7,947	1,949	7,377	9,326	1,379	—	17·4	—
V.—South Western	79	1,702	5,610	7,312	1,955	6,327	8,282	970	—	13·3	—
VI.—West Midland	82	3,491	7,979	11,470	3,864	8,828	12,692	1,222	—	10·7	—
VII.—North Midland	45	1,248	4,334	5,582	1,519	4,666	6,185	603	—	10·8	—
VIII.—North Western	42	6,615	9,526	16,141	7,520	9,358	16,878	737	—	4·6	—
IX.—York	62	2,406	7,033	9,439	2,733	8,458	11,191	1,752	—	18·6	—
X.—Northern	39	1,890	6,201	8,091	1,779	5,200	6,979	—	1,112	—	13·7
XI.—Welsh	52	744	5,600	6,344	763	5,706	6,469	125	—	2·0	—
Total for England and Wales	648	34,752	72,426	107,178	38,919	77,559	116,478	9,300	—	8·7	—

Note.—Details as to the number of adult able-bodied paupers relieved in each Union-County on the 1st January 1893 and 1st January 1894 have been published in a Parliamentary Paper, No. 14 (B.) Session 1893-4.

No. 74.

Pauperism on the 1st January and on the 1st July.—Serial Statement from January 1858 to January 1894.

No. 74.—PAUPERISM on the 1ST JANUARY and on the 1ST JULY.—

Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief on the First day of—	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.										
	ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			INSANE.			Vagrants.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
January 1858 - -	7,671	16,382	21,047	27,372	21,898	32,132	3,049	4,134	372	1,593	135,650
July 1858 - -	3,576	11,051	14,631	22,726	19,453	29,754	3,122	4,244	325	1,189	110,070
January 1859 - -	6,389	13,709	16,679	27,307	20,931	29,839	3,467	4,666	318	1,273	124,578
July 1859 - -	3,136	9,844	12,149	22,287	19,011	27,365	3,348	4,573	314	1,270	103,297
January 1860 - -	5,737	12,860	15,241	26,988	20,005	27,427	3,335	4,492	321	903	117,309
July 1860 - -	3,260	9,848	12,142	23,047	18,927	25,544	3,344	4,646	319	1,146	102,223
January 1861 - -	7,589	15,813	19,441	29,227	21,735	28,480	3,512	4,837	327	1,179	132,140
July 1861 - -	4,274	12,537	15,679	24,554	20,121	27,840	3,547	5,010	652	1,798	116,012
January 1862 - -	8,737	17,841	22,247	31,091	22,745	29,899	3,546	4,912	345	1,828	143,191
July 1862 - -	4,706	13,388	16,664	26,321	21,241	29,014	3,778	5,245	649	2,426	123,432
January 1863 - -	9,098	17,403	21,224	32,344	23,447	30,599	3,799	5,210	381	2,692	146,197
July 1863 - -	4,967	13,044	16,434	27,186	21,390	29,721	3,898	5,441	543	2,744	125,368
January 1864 - -	7,733	15,930	19,066	31,951	23,077	30,430	3,855	5,346	386	1,976	139,750
July 1864 - -	4,285	11,595	14,419	27,041	21,332	29,003	4,038	5,648	377	2,348	120,086
January 1865 - -	8,040	15,360	18,097	33,117	23,304	30,476	3,879	5,486	360	2,055	140,174
July 1865 - -	4,390	11,596	13,829	27,427	21,806	29,501	4,099	5,803	385	2,864	121,700
January 1866 - -	7,270	15,020	17,051	33,331	24,017	31,159	4,092	5,663	383	3,166	141,152
July 1866 - -	4,275	11,417	14,149	28,064	22,481	29,735	4,242	5,941	356	3,047	123,707
January 1867 - -	7,851	15,548	18,537	34,940	24,859	32,377	4,258	5,869	390	3,566	148,195
July 1867 - -	5,019	13,234	16,334	29,626	23,213	31,668	4,394	6,280	429	3,854	134,051
January 1868 - -	10,594	18,052	21,583	36,948	26,376	34,494	4,384	5,864	428	4,357	163,080
July 1868 -	5,688	13,973	16,800	32,121	24,053	34,728	4,471	5,945	411	6,033	144,233
January 1869 - -	11,268	18,558	21,881	38,927	25,419	35,868	4,653	6,053	444	5,346	168,417
July 1869 - -	5,973	13,927	16,377	32,660	24,018	34,650	4,480	5,995	461	5,104	143,645
January 1870 - -	12,424	17,965	20,780	40.937	26,230	35,616	4,715	6,184	473	4,147	169,471
July 1870 - -	6,833	13,271	15,849	34,269	23,879	33,648	4,634	6,225	473	5,513	144,594
January 1871 - -	12,714	16,606	20,139	41,579	26,912	35,235	5,061	6,585	458	2,784	168,073
July 1871 - -	6,277	12,662	14,223	34,159	24,694	33,024	5,429	7,101	543	3,440	141,552
January 1872 - -	9,719	15,316	16,721	39,689	26,078	33,089	5,601	7,491	529	2,562	156,795
July 1872 - -	5,068	11,541	13,379	32,837	24,694	31,189	5,691	7,563	557	1,987	134,506
January 1873 - -	7,999	14,054	16,149	39,811	26,845	32,362	5,872	7,935	579	2,565	154,171
July 1873 - -	4,641	11,210	13,211	33,126	25,582	30,910	5,822	7,910	569	2,154	135,135
January 1874 - -	7,323	13,270	15,112	39,457	27,582	31,891	6,024	8,319	580	2,721	152,279
July 1874 - -	4,841	10,937	12,882	33,948	26,121	31,001	6,139	8,508	561	3,006	137,944

SERIAL STATEMENT from JANUARY 1858 to JANUARY 1894.

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.													Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief on the First day of—
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			INSANE.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.*	Deduct.†	Net Total of Persons relieved.	
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
40,262	107,067	257,956	101,604	231,329	53,067	5,872	7,289	259	823	805,528	626	940,552	January 1858.
24,298	87,924	213,326	97,471	224,906	49,426	6,080	7,428	257	880	711,996	584	821,482	July 1858.
26,811	90,509	220,691	99,865	227,521	50,267	9,438	11,754	309	880	738,045	545	862,078	January 1859.
23,480	85,406	205,580	97,924	225,239	48,137	9,750	12,043	317	997	708,873	551	811,619	July 1859.
27,120	88,409	211,497	100,460	228,180	48,757	10,041	12,651	331	639	728,085	519	844,875	January 1860.
25,107	85,357	202,783	97,351	225,597	48,469	10,228	12,896	330	591	710,290	674	811,839	July 1860.
32,654	94,470	224,734	101,900	230,673	49,957	10,516	13,333	362	762	760,224*a*	496	891,868	January 1861.
28,679	91,487	212,754	99,161	229,797	48,375	10,567	13,521	363	907	736,058	496	851,574	July 1861.
38,247	102,821	243,073	103,898	236,580	51,876	10,996	14,087	329	1,002	803,657*b*	682	946,166	January 1862.
36,812	104,961	242,804	103,827	236,877	51,610	10,840	13,867	371	1,180	803,706	880	926,258	July 1862.
73,211	153,787	323,623	111,570	248,379	57,470	11,484	14,789	355	1,542	997,021*c*	594	1,142,624	January 1863.
46,566	132,131	267,433	109,319	246,545	55,150	11,420	14,520	390	1,384	875,199	593	999,974	July 1863.
44,602	118,485	265,890	110,684	249,652	54,211	12,063	15,401	367	1,162	872,644*d*	641	1,011,753	January 1864.
31,229	100,911	230,075	106,374	242,883	51,983	11,876	14,954	319	1,021	792,328	537	911,877	July 1864.
38,226	108,510	248,153	109,877	246,610	53,416	12,465	15,781	371	1,284	835,490*e*	892	974,772	January 1865.
27,921	95,720	219,709	105,397	241,005	50,551	12,320	15,529	370	947	770,046	455	891,291	July 1865.
29,746	97,284	225,515	106,213	242,232	51,960	12,883	16,279	395	1,303	784,170*f*	509	924,813	January 1866.
26,601	93,312	217,081	103,428	239,034	48,880	12,694	15,825	372	1,028	758,610	869	881,448	July 1866.
33,878	101,031	239,465	107,253	247,005	54,690	13,331	16,824	418	1,461	815,815*g*	810	963,200	January 1867.
29,083	97,329	230,332	105,762	244,825	52,901	13,355	16,676	379	1,394	792,252	759	925,544	July 1867.
42,893	114,091	269,956	111,145	252,014	53,041	14,133	17,645	473	1,772	877,872*h*	849	1,040,103	January 1868.
32,019*i*	103,528	244,429	108,953	251,394	51,750	14,399	17,906	555	1,913	828,095	941	971,387	July 1868.
40,427	113,909	268,146	112,985	257,145	51,415	14,818	18,431	418	1,674	878,991*i*	839	1,046,569	January 1869.
31,277	103,798	246,454	110,389	255,879	50,557	14,995	18,577	446	1,588	834,475	420	977,700	July 1869.
44,810	118,890	281,746	116,515	264,014	53,058	15,368	19,151	453	1,283	915,727*k*	377	1,084,821	January 1870.
31,196	103,655	246,563	112,483	260,600	52,392	15,927	19,312	418	1,117	843,663	385	987,872	July 1870.
44,112	116,407	282,087	117,681	265,638	54,784	15,952	19,772	506	951	917,890	302	1,085,661	January 1871.
28,801	100,328	242,779	112,013	259,962	51,592	15,747	19,553	423	853	832,051	309	973,294	July 1871.
29,793	98,925	238,683	111,098	257,535	51,385	15,895	19,936	534	816	824,600	353	981,042	January 1872.
20,990	84,553	206,792	102,159	244,876	46,382	15,922	20,143	562	385	742,764	265	877,005	July 1872.
22,044	83,600	204,683	100,662	242,605	45,523	16,068	20,338	461	462	736,446	245	890,373	January 1873.
17,597	76,198	189,506	93,828	231,932	41,235	16,095	20,457	407	331	687,586	198	822,523	July 1873.
18,245	75,486	187,798	92,241	228,557	40,290	16,426	20,650	422	368	680,483	392	832,370	January 1874.
15,633	70,190	174,981	88,301	221,640	37,227	16,752	21,012	375	293	646,404	342	784,006	July 1874.

* Including *a* 863, *b* 748, *c* 811, *d* 727, *e* 797, *f* 360, *g* 459, *h* 709, *i* 623, *k* 439, cases of medical relief not classified which are not included in the preceding columns.

† The figures in this column represent the number of persons who received in-door as well as out-door relief on the days mentioned, and are therefore entered both in the in-door and the out-door totals; also those non-settled paupers whose relief had been transferred to the accounts of the unions to which it was chargeable.

PAUPERISM on the 1ST JANUARY and on the 1ST JULY.—

Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief on the First day of—	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.										
	ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			INSANE.			Vagrants.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 16	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
January 1875	8,289	12,907	15,099	41,488	28,365	32,080	6,243	8,613	627	1,944	155,655
July 1875	4,483	9,581	11,657	33,277	26,127	31,089	6,056	8,474	644	2,850	134,238
January 1876	6,645	11,410	13,807	41,036	28,713	31,830	6,193	8,674	623	2,999	151,930
July 1876	4,370	9,530	11,929	35,147	27,764	30,875	6,160	8,752	646	3,028	138,201
January 1877	7,206	11,787	14,500	43,716	30,834	33,096	6,465	8,943	644	3,830	161,021
July 1877	4,566	10,077	12,947	37,680	29,539	33,268	6,416	8,888	696	2,940	147,017
January 1878	8,053	13,354	16,331	45,878	31,939	35,096	6,621	8,890	713	4,546	171,421
July 1878	4,839	10,730	13,967	39,347	30,793	35,156	6,505	8,800	719	3,306	154,162
January 1879	9,155	13,495	16,751	49,745	33,567	36,565	6,613	8,767	687	4,196	179,541
July 1879	6,376	11,801	14,719	42,969	31,716	36,617	6,433	8,637	777	6,938	166,983
January 1880	11,472	15,519	19,551	53,281	34,508	38,579	6,714	8,906	774	5,347	194,651
July 1880	6,406	12,267	16,057	44,098	32,571	37,642	6,655	8,882	839	7,041	172,458
January 1881	11,152	15,205	18,945	53,262	35,058	39,100	6,856	9,078	782	5,848	195,286
July 1881	6,624	12,416	15,663	44,340	32,917	38,590	6,656	8,864	803	5,976	172,849
January 1882	10,506	14,956	18,521	52,822	35,221	39,653	6,827	9,036	891	5,466	193,899
July 1882	6,301	11,948	14,987	44,571	33,375	38,558	6,764	9,068	871	4,749	171,192
January 1883	10,302	14,565	17,877	54,233	36,595	39,765	6,926	9,277	846	4,286	194,672
July 1883	6,240	11,496	14,735	44,597	34,140	38,401	6,763	9,120	904	3,057	169,453
January 1884	9,692	13,689	16,879	53,416	36,779	39,875	6,993	9,339	931	4,646	192,239
July 1884	6,025	11,436	14,303	46,062	35,077	38,969	6,921	9,239	983	3,894	172,909
January 1885	10,445	13,464	16,430	55,485	37,216	39,861	7,023	9,309	951	4,548	194,732
July 1885	6,532	11,307	13,715	46,564	34,836	38,387	6,855	9,128	992	4,423	172,739
January 1886	12,052	13,964	16,439	57,570	37,656	39,556	6,954	9,205	1,044	5,201	199,641
July 1886	7,345	11,628	13,727	47,794	34,886	38,352	6,797	9,080	1,104	4,423	175,130
January 1887	13,196	13,836	16,414	59,305	37,706	39,058	7,117	9,222	999	4,845	201,698
July 1887	7,642	11,731	13,727	49,383	35,516	38,170	7,012	9,198	1,082	4,421	177,882
January 1888	14,352	14,285	16,596	60,718	38,251	38,860	7,244	9,341	1,019	5,620	206,286
July 1888	8,303	11,700	13,358	49,968	35,920	36,885	7,188	9,264	1,122	5,600	179,308
January 1889	13,355	13,836	15,889	60,670	39,025	37,926	7,274	9,277	939	6,712	204,903
July 1889	7,374	11,335	12,978	49,413	36,636	36,175	7,215	9,335	1,050	3,850	175,361
January 1890	12,466	13,451	14,876	60,728	39,138	36,636	7,327	9,387	1,039	5,434	200,482
July 1890	7,335	10,744	11,737	49,200	36,515	35,332	6,949	9,111	1,184	5,351	173,458
January 1891	13,748	14,086	13,446	59,734	38,720	36,118	6,891	8,980	1,219	5,276	198,218
July 1891	8,745	12,051	11,647	47,898	35,818	35,442	6,744	8,835	1,145	5,737	174,062
January 1892	16,004	15,984	13,627	56,196	36,775	36,755	6,876	8,945	1,298	6,693	199,153
July 1892	11,455	14,197	12,051	46,356	34,881	36,419	6,670	8,732	1,208	6,328	178,297
January 1893	18,226	16,526	14,354	58,210	37,987	37,648	6,866	8,853	1,264	6,793	206,727
July 1893	12,785	14,280	12,614	50,511	36,701	37,239	6,799	8,740	1,280	8,036	188,985
January 1894	20,922	17,997	16,017	61,562	39,819	39,316	6,946	8,808	1,242	9,063	221,692

SERIAL STATEMENT from JANUARY 1858 to JANUARY 1894—*continued.*

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.													
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			INSANE.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.	Deduct.*	Net Total of Persons relieved.	Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief on the First day of—
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
20,166	73,847	182,055	88,949	221,010	37,318	17,122	21,370	429	291	662,557	390	817,822	January 1875.
14,460	66,445	164,987	82,118	210,078	34,524	17,239	21,684	381	352	612,268	441	746,065	July 1875.
14,940	64,070	161,942	80,686	206,099	33,610	17,424	22,017	336	295	601,419	462	752,887	January 1876.
12,441	59,649	151,746	75,802	197,706	31,780	17,602	22,198	378	339	569,641	467	707,375	July 1876.
13,680	60,133	153,798	75,607	195,979	31,726	17,874	22,482	360	343	571,982	480	732,523	January 1877.
12,814	59,188	152,168	73,774	191,569	31,614	18,224	23,044	380	383	563,158	242	709,933	July 1877.
14,971	61,549	160,162	73,856	191,275	31,841	18,483	23,509	375	562	576,583	193	747,811	January 1878.
14,153	61,286	160,158	72,421	188,585	31,582	19,037	23,941	390	326	571,879	211	725,830	July 1878.
24,480	71,803	185,895	75,470	190,847	33,197	18,969	24,135	437	458	625,691	152	805,080	January 1879.
18,834	68,331	178,675	73,900	187,752	33,071	19,261	24,456	381	727	605,388	165	772,206	July 1879.
24,734	74,503	197,636	78,108	193,456	35,422	19,514	24,981	406	567	649,387	184	843,854	January 1880.
15,187	64,971	173,876	75,933	189,740	34,478	19,732	25,230	401	701	600.249	174	772,533	July 1880.
17,816	66,996	178,699	77,281	191,642	35,193	20,178	25,665	395	367	614,232	177	809,341	January 1881.
14,468	64,629	172,607	76,636	189,961	34,526	20,577	26,231	392	485	600,512	163	773,198	July 1881.
15,948	64,872	175,320	77,843	191,774	35,673	20,957	26,481	427	301	609,594	112	803,381	January 1882.
13,095	61,600	166,944	76,300	188,981	34,637	21,044	26,848	384	279	590,112	178	761,126	July 1882.
16,232	64,258	174,394	77,908	191,512	35,416	21,293	27,431	466	266	609,176	129	803,719	January 1883.
12,579	60,370	165,022	74,746	186,217	33,982	21,883	27,939	467	237	583,442	104	752,791	July 1883.
13,890	60,800	166,073	75,139	186,189	33,768	22,151	28,258	449	253	586,970	171	779,038	January 1884.
12,667	59,131	162,089	73,502	183,952	33,018	22,492	28,720	430	206	576,207	142	748,974	July 1884.
16,355	62,163	169,733	74,658	185,458	33,499	22,626	29,020	459	318	594,289	119	788,902	January 1885.
13,011	59,087	161,939	73,541	183,154	32,994	22,619	28,821	455	225	575,846	175	748,410	July 1885.
19,073	64,838	178,495	76,237	187,522	34,759	22,791	29,063	415	339	613,532	159	813,014	January 1886.
14,551	61,372	168,680	76,166	187,317	34,192	22,955	29,073	389	217	594,912	185	769,857	July 1886.
18,423	64,774	179,107	79,004	191,010	35,127	23,010	29,449	442	181	620,617	100	822,215	January 1887.
13,856	59,668	163,770	77,150	189,189	34,362	23,502	29,683	428	265	591,873	140	769,615	July 1887.
19,206	64,690	178,109	80,524	193,422	34,804	23,838	29,991	411	224	625,219	152	831,353	January 1888.
13,471	59,342	162,763	78,939	191,200	33,885	24,191	30,359	397	349	594,896	160	774,044	July 1888.
16,429	61,197	169,229	80,455	194,485	34,363	24,531	30,912	485	346	612,432	145	817,190	January 1889.
12,131	55,650	153,015	78,394	192,435	33,202	24,968	31,427	444	307	581,973	145	757,189	July 1889.
14,628	57,200	156,386	79,759	194,447	33,218	25,022	31,565	491	267	592,983	219	793,246	January 1890.
11,183	53,081	147,021	76,128	189,039	31,236	25,382	31,912	548	201	565,732	187	739,4)	July 1890.
12,924	56,036	154,390	77,227	189,517	31,524	25,572	32,401	546	276	582,413	174	780,457	January 1891.
11,922	52,679	144,290	72,751	183,357	30,185	25,645	32,661	495	271	554,256	276	728,042	July 1891.
13,975	53,571	146,865	73,343	184,524	30,380	25,957	33,067	562	295	562,539	219	761,473	January 1892.
13,423	53,784	147,387	70,467	181,219	29,127	26,341	33,250	529	308	555,835	177	733,955	July 1892.
15,984	56,442	154,366	73,306	185,575	29,817	26,725	33,859	593	346	577,013	143	783,597	January 1893.
12,836	54,048	147,538	72,754	185,248	29,342	27,655	34,702	597	355	565,075	114	753,946	July 1893.
18,097	59,462	161,200	76,078	190,695	30,401	28,005	35,270	746	417	600,371	142	821,931	January 1894.

* See note † on page 321.

No. 75.

MEAN NUMBERS of PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR) in ENGLAND and WALES for each of the 46 Parochial Years ended at Lady-Day 1894.

Year ended Lady-Day	Mean Number of In-door Paupers.	Ratio per 1,000 of estimated Population.	Mean Number of Out-door Paupers.	Ratio per 1,000 of estimated Population.	Mean Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers.	Ratio per 1,000 of estimated Population.
1849	133,513	7·7	955,146	55·0	1,088,659	62·7
1850	123,004	7·0	885,696	50·4	1,008,700	57·4
1851	114,367	6·5	826,948	46·5	941,315	53·0
1852	111,323	6·2	804,352	44·7	915,675	50·9
1853	110,148	6·0	776,214	42·7	886,362	48·7
1854	111,635	6·1	752,982	40·9	864,617	47·0
1855	121,400	6·5	776,286	41·7	897,686	48·2
1856	124,879	6·6	792,205	42·1	917,084	48·7
1857	122,845	6·5	762,165	40·0	885,010	46·5
1858	122,613	6·4	786,273	40·8	908,886	47·2
1859	121,232	6·2	744,214	38·2	865,446	44·4
1860	113,507	5·8	731,126	37·1	844,633	42·9
1861	125,866	6·3	758,055	38·1	883,921	44·4
1862	132,236	6·6	784,906	39·0	917,142	45·6
1863	136,907	6·7	942,475	46·3	1,079,382	53·0
1864	133,761	6·5	881,217	42·7	1,014,978	49·2
1865	131,312	6·3	820,586	39·3	951,899	45·6
1866	132,776	6·3	783,376	37·0	916,152	43·3
1867	137,310	6·4	794,236	37·1	931,546	43·5
1868	150,040	6·9	842,600	38·9	992,640	45·8
1869	157,740	7·2	860,400	39·2	1,018,140	46·4
1870	156,800	7·1	876,000	39·4	1,032,800	46·5
1871	156,430	7·0	880,930	39·1	1,037,360	46·1
1872	149,200	6·6	828,000	36·3	977,200	42·9
1873	144,338	6·3	739,350	32·0	883,688	38·3
1874	143,707	6·1	683,739	29·2	827,446	35·3
1875	146,800	6·2	654,114	27·6	800,914	33·8
1876	143,084	6·0	606,392	25·2	749,476	31·2
1877	149,611	6·1	570,338	23·4	719,949	29·5
1878	159,219	6·4	569,870	23·1	729,089	29·5
1879	166,852	6·7	598,603	23·9	765,455	30·6
1880	180,817	7·1	627,213	24·7	808,030	31·8
1881	183,872	7·2	607,065	23·6	790,937	30·8
1882	183,374	7·1	604,915	23·2	788,289	30·3
1883	182,932	6·9	599,490	22·8	782,422	29·7
1884	180,846	6·8	585,068	22·0	765,914	28·8
1885	183,820	6·8	585,118	21·8	768,938	28·6
1886	186,190	6·8	594,522	21·9	780,712	28·7
1887	188,414	6·8	607,622	22·1	796,036	28·9
1888	192,084	6·9	608,400	21·9	800,484	28·8
1889	192,105	6·8	603,512	21·5	795,617	28·3
1890	187,921	6·6	587,296	20·7	775,217	27·3
1891	185,838	6·5	573,892	19·9	759,730	26·4
1892	186,607	6·4	558,150	19·2	744,757	25·6
1893	192,512	6·5	566,264	19·3	758,776	25·8
1894	205,338	6·9	582,595	19·6	787,933	26·5

No. 76.

MEAN NUMBER of PAUPERS (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR) EXCLUDING VAGRANTS AND INSANE, in ENGLAND AND WALES, for each of the 36 Parochial Years ended at Lady-day, 1894.

Year ended Lady-Day.	Mean Number of In-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants and Insane.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Out-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants and Insane.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants and Insane.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
1859	108,022	5·5	705,943	36·3	813,965	41·8
1860	101,160	5·1	694,559	35·3	795,719	40·4
1861	107,526	5·4	708,941	35·6	816,467	41·0
1862	118,782	5·9	742,785	36·9	861,567	42·8
1863	122,724	6·0	871,729	42·8	994,453	48·8
1864	120,464	5·9	844,417	40·9	964,881	46·8
1865	118,034	5·7	783,409	37·5	901,443	43·2
1866	118,198	5·6	746,145	35·3	864,343	40·9
1867	122,116	5·7	754,990	35·3	877,106	41·0
1868	133,570	6·2	800,882	36·9	934,452	43·1
1869	139,642	6·4	816,660	37·2	956,302	43·6
1870	140,778	6·4	838,295	37·7	979,073	44·1
1871	140,467	6·2	843,455	37·5	983,922	43·7
1872	132,825	5·8	791,116	34·7	923,941	40·5
1873	127,964	5·5	702,179	30·4	830,143	35·9
1874	126,657	5·4	646,162	27·6	772,819	33·0
1875	128,979	5·5	615,292	25·9	744,271	31·4
1876	124,827	5·2	566,528	23·6	691,355	28·8
1877	130,377	5·4	529,550	21·7	659,927	27·1
1878	139,364	5·6	527,173	21·4	666,537	27·0
1879	147,055	5·9	554,757	22·1	701,812	28·0
1880	158,554	6·3	582,066	22·9	740,620	29·2
1881	160,881	6·3	560,731	21·8	721,612	28·1
1882	161,114	6·2	556,990	21·4	718,104	27·6
1883	161,538	6·1	550,485	20·9	712,023	27·0
1884	159,969	6·0	534,250	20·1	694,219	26·1
1885	162,386	6·0	532,982	19·8	695,368	25·8
1886	164,289	6·1	542,158	19·9	706,447	26·0
1887	166,620	6·0	554,764	20·2	721,384	26·2
1888	169,615	6·1	554,229	19·9	723,844	26·0
1889	168,417	6·0	547,727	19·5	716,144	25·5
1890	165,603	5·8	530,050	18·7	695,653	24·5
1891	163,357	5·7	515,473	17·9	678,830	23·6
1892	163,471	5·6	498,673	17·2	662,144	22·8
1893	169,155	5·7	505,288	17·2	674,443	22·9
1894	179,881	6·1	518,722	17·4	698,603	23·5

No. 77.

MEAN NUMBERS of ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR), excluding VAGRANTS, in ENGLAND and WALES for each of the 46 Parochial Years ended at Lady-Day 1894.

Year ended Lady-Day.	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied In-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied Out-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers (In-door and Out-door) excluding Vagrants.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
1849	26,558	1·5	202,265	11·7	228,823	13·2
1850	24,095	1·4	167,815	9·5	191,910	10·9
1851	20,876	1·2	142,248	8·0	163,124	9·2
1852	18,455	1·0	130,705	7·3	149,160	8·3
1853	17,649	1·0	121,926	6·7	139,575	7·7
1854	18,237	1·0	116,954	6·3	135,191	7·3
1855	20,669	1·1	125,962	6·8	146,631	7·9
1856	21,359	1·1	132,869	7·1	154,228	8·2
1857	19,660	1·1	120,415	6·3	140,075	7·4
1858	19,931	1·0	133,838	7·0	153,769	8·0
1859	18,209	0·9	117,575	6·1	135,784	7·0
1860	16,268	0·8	115,852	5·9	132,120	6·7
1861	20,396	1·0	125,380	6·3	145,776	7·3
1862	22,136	1·1	133,166	6·6	155,302	7·7
1863	22,431	1·1	199,318	9·8	221,749	10·9
1864	21,026	1·0	167,396	8·1	188,422	9·1
1865	19,819	1·0	140,705	6·7	160,524	7·7
1866	19,363	0·9	126,460	6·0	145,823	6·9
1867	19,740	0·9	128,685	6·0	148,425	6·9
1868	23,680	1·1	143,110	6·6	166,790	7·7
1869	24,960	1·1	145,750	6·7	170,710	7·8
1870	25,200	1·2	149,600	6·7	174,800	7·9
1871	24,700	1·1	147,760	6·6	172,460	7·7
1872	22,000	1·0	128,930	5·6	150,930	6·6
1873	19,331	0·8	105,594	4·6	124,925	5·4
1874	18,222	0·8	93,763	4·0	111,985	4·8
1875	18,487	0·8	89,918	3·8	108,405	4·6
1876	16,059	0·7	79,958	3·3	96,017	4·0
1877	16,446	0·7	72,952	3·0	89,398	3·7
1878	18,025	0·7	74,261	3·0	92,286	3·7
1879	19,109	0·8	85,861	3·4	104,970	4·2
1880	22,584	0·9	93,201	3·7	115,785	4·6
1881	22,515	0·9	82,485	3·2	105,000	4·1
1882	22,251	0·8	79,957	3·1	102,208	3·9
1883	21,558	0·8	77,592	3·0	99,150	3·8
1884	20,558	0·7	73,819	2·8	94,377	3·5
1885	20,685	0·8	75,158	2·8	95,843	3·6
1886	21,927	0·8	78,005	2·9	99,932	3·7
1887	23,002	0·8	79,560	2·9	102,562	3·7
1888	24,005	0·9	78,710	2·8	102,715	3·7
1889	23,597	0·8	75,220	2·7	98,817	3·5
1890	22,313	0·8	69,805	2·4	92,118	3·2
1891	22,956	0·8	67,612	2·3	90,568	3·1
1892	26,392	0·9	66,073	2·3	92,465	3·2
1893	30,202	1·0	69,816	2·4	100,018	3·4
1894	32,992	1·1	72,221	2·4	105,213	3·5

No. 78.

MEAN NUMBERS of PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR) in the METROPOLIS, for the 33 Parochial Years ended at Lady-Day 1894.

Year ended Lady-Day	Mean Number of In-door Paupers.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Out-door Paupers.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
1862	28,943	10·3	67,679	24·0	96,622	34·3
1863	29,642	10·4	69,927	24·4	99,569	34·8
1864	29,574	10·2	69,523	23·9	99,097	34·1
1865	29,567	10·0	70,415	23·9	99,982	33·9
1866	31,590	10·6	72,911	24·3	104,501	34·9
1867	33,070	10·9	89,384	29·4	122,454	40·3
1868	35,965	11·7	108,672	35·2	144,637	46·9
1869	36,697	11·7	110,133	35·2	146,830	46·9
1870	36,441	11·5	114,386	36·0	150,827	47·5
1871	36,739	11·4	116,555	36·2	153,294	47·6
1872	38,379	11·7	97,324	29·8	135,703	41·5
1873	38,064	11·4	80,904	24·4	118,968	35·8
1874	39,165	11·6	75,845	22·5	115,010	34·1
1875	39,882	11·6	69,438	20·3	109,320	31·9
1876	39,704	11·4	58,858	16·9	98,562	28·3
1877	41,862	11·8	52,574	14·9	94,436	26·7
1878	44,083	12·3	51,118	14·2	95,201	26·5
1879	45,444	12·4	49,121	13·5	94,565	25·9
1880	48,251	13·0	50,665	13·7	98,916	26·7
1881	50,175	13·3	48,863	13·0	99,038	26·3
1882	51,136	13·4	49,188	12·8	100,324	26·2
1883	52,157	13·5	50,038	13·0	102,195	26·5
1884	52,979	13·6	46,446	11·9	99,425	25·5
1885	54,610	13·8	45,603	11·6	100,213	25·4
1886	54,583	13·7	46,860	11·8	101,443	25·5
1887	55,313	13·8	49,118	12·2	104,431	26·0
1888	57,303	14·1	51,335	12·7	108,638	26·8
1889	58,438	14·2	50,350	12·3	108,788	26·5
1890	58,588	14 1	48,755	11·8	107,343	25·9
1891	58,482	14·0	48,188	11·5	106,670	25·5
1892	58,145	13·8	45,792	10·8	103,937	24·6
1893	59,901	14·1	47,472	11·1	107,373	25·2
1894	63,451	14·7	51,188	11·9	114,639	26·6

No. 79.

MEAN NUMBER of PAUPERS (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR), EXCLUDING VAGRANTS AND INSANE, in the METROPOLIS for each of the 36 Parochial Years ended at Lady-Day 1894.

Year ended Lady-Day	Mean Number of In-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants and Insane.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Out-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants and Insane.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants and Insane.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
1862	26,667	9·5	63,888	22·7	90,555	32·2
1863	27,165	9·5	66,234	23·2	93,399	32·7
1864	27,218	9·4	65,679	22·6	92,897	32·0
1865	27,032	9·2	66,523	22·5	93,555	31·7
1866	28,122	9·4	68,849	23·0	96,971	32·4
1867	29,633	9·8	85,210	28·0	114,843	37·8
1868	32,309	10·5	103,815	33·6	136,124	44·1
1869	32,979	10·5	104,379	33·4	137,358	43·9
1870	33,289	10·5	108,184	34·0	141,473	44·5
1871	33,568	10·4	109,890	34·1	143,458	44·5
1872	34,191	10·5	91,445	28·0	125,636	38·5
1873	33,875	10·2	75,104	22·6	108,979	32·8
1874	34,559	10·3	69,913	20·7	104,472	31·0
1875	34,775	10·1	63,412	18·5	98,187	28·6
1876	34,551	9·9	52,658	15·1	87,209	25·0
1877	36,259	10·2	46,354	13·1	82,613	23·3
1878	38,491	10·7	44,345	12·3	82,836	23·0
1879	40,052	10·9	41,929	11·5	81,981	22·4
1880	42,583	11·5	43,152	11·6	85,735	23·1
1881	44,279	11·7	41,088	10·9	85,367	22·6
1882	45,186	11·8	41,072	10·8	86,258	22·6
1883	46,170	11·9	41,605	10·8	87,775	22·7
1884	46,807	12·0	37,850	9·7	84,657	21·7
1885	48,204	12·3	36,732	9·3	84,936	21·6
1886	48,193	12·1	37,798	9·5	85,991	21·6
1887	49,004	12·2	39,880	9·9	88,884	22·1
1888	50,631	12·5	41,667	10·2	92,298	22·7
1889	51,555	12·6	40,345	9·8	91,900	22·4
1890	51,808	12·5	38,554	9·3	90,362	21·8
1891	51,641	12·3	37,864	9·1	89,505	21·4
1892	51,239	12·1	35,303	8·4	86,542	20·5
1893	52,923	12·4	36,744	8·6	89,667	21·0
1894	56,128	13·1	39,716	9·2	95,844	22·3

No. 80.

Mean Numbers of Adult Able-bodied Paupers (In-door and Out-door) excluding Vagrants, in the Metropolis for each of the 33 Parochial Years ended at Lady-Day 1894.

Year ended Lady-Day	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied In-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied Out-door Paupers, excluding Vagrants.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers (In-door and Out-door) excluding Vagrants.	Ratio per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
1862	4,466	1·6	14,355	5·1	18,821	6·7
1863	4,210	1·5	14,931	5·2	19,141	6·7
1864	4,017	1·4	14,848	5·1	18,865	6·5
1865	3,800	1·3	15,064	5·1	18,864	6·4
1866	4,074	1·3	15,487	5·2	19,561	6·5
1867	4,259	1·4	19,433	6·4	23,692	7·8
1868	5,530	1·8	24,732	8·0	30,262	9·8
1869	6,045	1·9	24,776	7·9	30,821	9·8
1870	6,377	2·0	26,111	8·2	32,488	10·2
1871	6,044	1·9	26,159	8·1	32,203	10·0
1872	6,266	1·9	19,363	5·9	25,629	7·8
1873	5,263	1·6	14,694	4·4	19,957	6·0
1874	5,176	1·5	13,330	4·0	18,506	5·5
1875	5,196	1·5	12,055	3·5	17,251	5·0
1876	4,367	1·3	9,207	2·6	13,574	3·9
1877	4,002	1·1	7,827	2·2	11,829	3·3
1878	4,219	1·2	7,298	2·0	11,517	3·2
1879	3,815	1·0	7,152	2·0	10,967	3·0
1880	4,392	1·2	7,858	2·1	12,250	3·3
1881	4,642	1·2	7,206	1·9	11,848	3·1
1882	4,691	1·3	6,977	1·8	11,668	3·1
1883	5,083	1·3	7,179	1·9	12,262	3·2
1884	4,910	1·3	5,987	1·5	10,897	2·8
1885	4,920	1·3	5,995	1·5	10,915	2·8
1886	5,091	1·3	6,227	1·5	11,318	2·8
1887	5,415	1·4	6,921	1·7	12,336	3·1
1888	5,935	1·5	7,525	1·8	13,460	3·3
1889	6,231	1·5	6,861	1·7	13,092	3·2
1890	5,966	1·4	6,387	1·6	12,353	3·0
1891	6,341	1·5	6,301	1·5	12,642	3·0
1892	7,240	1·7	5,734	1·4	12,974	3·1
1893	8,229	1·9	6,405	1·5	14,634	3·4
1894	9,064	2·1	7,353	1·7	16,417	3·8

No. 81.

Pauper Lunatics in England and Wales chargeable on 1st January in each of the 36 Years from 1859 to 1894.

Year.	Number chargeable to Poor Rates.					Number chargeable to County and Borough Rates.	Total.
	In County or Borough Lunatic Asylums.*	In Registered Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses and Metropolitan District Asylums.	Residing with Relatives or in Lodgings or Boarded-out.	Total.	In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.	
1859	14,263	2,106	7,963	5,798	30,130	1,652	31,782
1860	15,595	1,454	8,219	5,980	31,248	1,745	32,993
1861	16,700	1,212	8,543	6,115	32,570	1,811	34,381
1862	17,497	1,448	8,603	6,157	33,705	2,004	35,709
1863	18,816	1,559	9,208	6,405	35,988	1,623	37,611
1864	19,669	1,512	9,710	6,541	37,432	1,787	39,219
1865	20,626	1,627	9,756	6,557	38,566	1,594	40,160
1866	21,957	1,526	9,973	6,580	40,036	1,598	41,634
1867	22,894	1,543	10,307	6,638	41,382	1,649	43,031
1868	23,879	1,802	10,684	6,829	43,194	1,766	44,960
1869	24,922	2,024	11,181	6,987	45,114	1,888	47,002
1870	26,029	2,061	11,358	7,086	46,534	1,899	48,433
1871	27,109	1,905	12,161	7,331	48,506	2,131	50,637
1872	27,685	1,406	13,608	7,436	50,135	2,106	52,241
1873	28,411	1,581	14,343	7,070	51,405	1,807	53,212
1874	29,297	1,727	15,018	6,839	52,881	1,845	54,726
1875	30,497	1,842	15,376	6,856	54,571	1,859	56,430
1876	31,973	1,507	15,509	6,526	55,515	1,921	57,436
1877	33,432	1,439	16,038	6,312	57,221	1,883	59,104
1878	35,553	910	16,265	6,214	58,942	1,904	60,846
1879	36,627	1,303	16,005	6,230	60,165	1,894	62,059
1880	37,815	1,335	16,464	5,980	61,594	1,876	63,470
1881	39,128	1,458	16,811	6,127	63,524	1,821	65,345
1882	40,501	1,729	16,976	6,113	65,319	1,770	67,089
1883	41,894	1,707	17,330	6,255	67,186	1,727	68,913
1884	43,599	1,682	17,377	6,078	68,736	1,717	70,453
1885	45,392†	1,130†	17,282	5,896	69,700†	1,670	71,370†
1886	45,677†	1,284†	17,200	5,866	70,027†	1,665	71,692†
1887	46,353†	1,277†	17,381	5,809	70,820†	1,668	72,488†
1888	47,721†	1,303†	17,602	5,860	72,486†	1,604	74,090†
1889	49,158†	1,396†	17,509	5,930	73,993†	1,588	75,581†
1890	50,241†	1,568†	17,825	5,811	75,445†	1,581	77,026†
1891	51,795†	1,630†	16,990	5,813	76,228†	1,556	77,784†
1892	52,772†	1,724†	16,898	5,706	77,100†	1,547	78,647†
1893	54,953†	1,761†	16,878	5,709	79,301†	1,544	80,845†
1894	57,673†	1,104†	16,869	5,699	81,345†	1,530	82,875†

* The figures entered in this column for the years 1859 to 1870 are taken from Returns made direct to the Lunacy Commissioners from asylums, registered hospitals, licensed houses, &c.; those for the years 1871 to 1894 are taken from the Annual Returns made to the Lunacy Commissioners by clerks to guardians of unions and parishes.

† Excluding criminal lunatics, the cost of the maintenance of these lunatics in asylums and licensed houses being now required by section 10 of the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884, to be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

No. 82.

VAGRANTS RELIEVED in ENGLAND and WALES on the 1st of January and 1st of July in each of the 37 Parochial Years ended at Lady-Day 1894.

Year ended Lady-Day.	Vagrants relieved on the		Mean Number for the Year.
	1st July.	1st January.	
1858	2,995	2,416	2,706
1859	2,069	2,153	2,111
1860	2,267	1,542	1,905
1861	1,737	1,941	1,839
1862	2,705	2,830	2,768
1863	3,606	4,234	3,920
1864	4,128	3,138	3,633
1865	3,369	3,339	3,354
1866	3,811	4,469	4,140
1867	4,075	5,027	4,551
1868	5,248	6,129	5,689
1869	7,946	7,020	7,483
1870	6,692	5,430	6,061
1871	6,630	3,735	5,183
1872	4,293	3,378	3,836
1873	2,372	3,027	2,700
1874	2,485	3,089	2,787
1875	3,299	2,235	2,767
1876	3,202	3,294	3,248
1877	3,367	4,173	3,770
1878	3,323	5,108	4,216
1879	3,632	4,654	4,143
1880	7,665	5,914	6,790
1881	7,742	6,215	6,979
1882	6,461	5,767	6,114
1883	5,028	4,552	4,790
1884	3,294	4,899	4,097
1885	4,100	4,866	4,483
1886	4,648	5,540	5,094
1887	4,640	5,026	4,833
1888	4,686	5,844	5,265
1889	5,949	7,058	6,504
1890	4,157	5,701	4,929
1891	5,552	5,552	5,552
1892	6,008	6,988	6,498
1893	6,636	7,139	6,888
1894	8,391	9,480	8,935

No. 83.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES, on the last day of each Week in the Year 1893.

Month.	Week.	Number of Paupers on the last Day of the Week.			Increase.	Decrease.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		
January	1st week	199,321	505,439	704,760	—	—
	2nd „	200,725	513,771	714,496	9,736	—
	3rd „	200,805	519,016	719,821	5,325	—
	4th „	199,396	518,071	717,467	—	2,354
	5th „	198,446	515,586	714,032	—	3,435
February	1st „	198,020	513,501	711,521	—	2,511
	2nd „	197,675	514,761	712,436	915	—
	3rd „	197,662	515,502	713,164	728	—
	4th „	197,410	517,049	714,459	1,295	—
March	1st „	195,100	516,400	711,500	—	2,959
	2nd „	192,766	515,339	708,105	—	3,395
	3rd „	190,650	513,913	704,563	—	3,542
	4th „	186,487	505,899	692,386	—	12,177
April	1st „	184,228	496,798	681,026	—	11,360
	2nd „	183,492	496,812	680,304	—	722
	3rd „	182,640	494,762	677,402	—	2,902
	4th „	180,799	493,990	674,789	—	2,613
	5th „	179,675	492,453	672,128	—	2,661
May	1st „	178,796	490,685	669,481	—	2,647
	2nd „	177,547	490,073	667,620	—	1,861
	3rd „	176,873	489,778	666,651	—	969
	4th „	177,070	488,947	666,017	—	634
June	1st „	176,411	488,444	664,855	—	1,162
	2nd „	176,123	488,338	664,461	—	394
	3rd „	176,300	487,651	663,951	—	510
	4th „	176,636	488,210	664,846	895	—
July	1st „	177,476	486,907	664,383	—	463
	2nd „	178,229	486,094	664,323	—	60
	3rd „	178,731	486,043	664,774	451	—
	4th „	179,234	486,008	665,242	468	—
	5th „	179,540	485,898	665,438	196	—
August	1st „	179,949	485,048	664,997	—	441
	2nd „	179,891	485,524	665,415	418	—
	3rd „	180,607	486,294	666,901	1,486	—
	4th „	181,576	487,548	669,124	2,223	—
September	1st „	182,817	490,331	673,148	4,024	—
	2nd „	184,775	495,508	680,283	7,135	—
	3rd „	187,272	496,326	683,598	3,315	—
	4th „	189,587	498,772	688,359	4,761	—
October	1st „	190,585	495,825	686,410	—	1,949
	2nd „	192,513	496,990	689,503	3,093	—
	3rd „	194,010	499,118	693,128	3,625	—
	4th „	195,182	502,962	698,144	5,016	—
	5th „	197,115	505,122	702,237	4,093	—
November	1st „	199,366	510,335	709,701	7,464	—
	2nd „	201,981	513,933	715,914	6,213	—
	3rd „	204,793	518,584	723,377	7,463	—
	4th „	206,459	520,492	726,951	3,574	—
December	1st „	207,751	520,983	728,734	1,783	—
	2nd „	209,131	521,286	730,417	1,683	—
	3rd „	209,323	522,425	731,748	1,331	—
	4th „	208,731	519,950	728,681	—	3,067

No. 84.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS, on the last day of each week in the Year 1893.

Month.	Week.	Number of Paupers on last Day of the Week.			Increase.	Decrease.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		
January	1st week	63,487	39,318	102,805	—	—
	2nd „	63,891	39,834	103,725	920	—
	3rd „	64,035	40,168	104,203	478	—
	4th „	63,751	39,524	103,275	—	928
	5th „	63,496	38,370	101,866	—	1,409
February	1st „	63,621	38,242	101,863	—	3
	2nd „	63,516	37,719	101,235	—	628
	3rd „	63,673	37,917	101,590	355	—
	4th „	63,414	37,361	100,775	—	815
March	1st „	62,770	36,411	99,181	—	1,594
	2nd „	62,310	35,594	97,904	—	1,277
	3rd „	61,644	35,334	96,978	—	926
	4th „	60,334	32,733	93,067	—	3,911
April	1st „	60,197	32,917	93,114	47	—
	2nd „	60,033	33,220	93,253	139	—
	3rd „	59,626	32,736	92,362	—	891
	4th „	58,978	32,725	91,703	—	659
	5th „	58,600	32,733	91,373	—	330
May	1st „	58,359	32,554	90,913	—	460
	2nd „	57,854	32,670	90,524	—	389
	3rd „	57,871	32,560	90,431	—	93
	4th „	57,699	32,860	90,559	128	—
June	1st „	57,400	32,543	89,943	—	616
	2nd „	57,429	32,565	89,994	51	—
	3rd „	57,577	32,684	90,261	267	—
	4th „	57,540	32,840	90,380	119	—
July	1st „	57,708	32,633	90,341	—	39
	2nd „	58,028	32,906	90,934	593	—
	3rd „	58,341	32,880	91,221	287	—
	4th „	58,600	32,974	91,574	353	—
	5th „	58,525	33,262	91,787	213	—
August	1st „	58,958	33,213	92,171	384	—
	2nd „	58,741	33,276	92,017	—	154
	3rd „	58,925	33,399	92,324	307	—
	4th „	59,116	33,747	92,863	539	—
September	1st „	59,633	33,793	93,426	563	—
	2nd „	60,403	34,353	94,756	1,330	—
	3rd „	61,393	35,027	96,420	1,664	—
	4th „	61,961	35,463	97,424	1,004	—
October	1st „	62,029	34,627	96,656	—	768
	2nd „	62,503	35,276	97,779	1,123	—
	3rd „	62,813	35,423	98,236	457	—
	4th „	62,938	35,945	98,883	647	—
	5th „	63,432	36,463	99,895	1,002	—
November	1st „	63,949	37,060	101,009	1,124	—
	2nd „	64,679	37,774	102,453	1,444	—
	3rd „	65,511	38,900	104,411	1,958	—
	4th „	65,839	39,508	105,347	936	—
December	1st „	65,979	40,043	106,022	675	—
	2nd „	66,178	40,198	106,376	354	—
	3rd „	65,817	40,212	106,029	—	347
	4th „	65,937	38,883	104,820	—	1,209

No. 85.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES on the last day of the last week in each month in the Years from **1857** TO **1893**, both inclusive.

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 5th week of January.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of February.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	19,042,412	138,863	781,745	920,608	48·3	134,763	786,725	921,488	48·4
1858	19,256,516	139,773	837,000	976,773	50·7	139,677	837,787	977,464	50·8
1859	19,471,291	125,975	746,484	872,459	44·8	122,994	750,872	873,866	44·9
1860	19,876,701	119,413	712,949	832,362	42·3	119,456	725,007	844,463	42·5
1861	19,902,713	133,525	786,474	919,999	46·2	128,986	744,648	873,634	43·9
1862	20,119,314	145,948	799,940	945,888	47·0	143,889	833,671	977,560	48·6
1863	20,371,013	145,950	952,211	1,098,161	53·9	141,130	939,049	1,080,179	53·0
1864	20,625,855	140,775	858,625	999,400	48·4	140,928	867,763	1,008,691	48·9
1865	20,883,889	141,202	810,585	951,787	45·6	143,323	852,167	995,488	47·7
1866	21,145,151	140,812	759,321	900,133	42·6	140,067	764,726	904,793	42·8
1867	21,409,684	150,920	872,631	1,023,551	47·8	146,485	818,919	965,404	45·1
1868	21,677,525	163,604	878,437	1,042,041	48·1	158,649	861,188	1,019,837	47·0
1869	21,948,713	165.071	855.906	1,020,977	46·5	161,865	856,049	1,017,914	46·4
1870	22,223,299	166,256	888,629	1,054,885	47·5	166,813	926,998	1,093,811	49·2
1871	22,501,316	165,419	900,686	1,066,105	47·4	159,411	877,696	1,037,107	46·1
1872	22,788,594	152,724	784,720	937,444	41·1	149,581	778,098	927,679	40·7
1873	23,096,405	150,708	697,938	848,646	36·7	152,589	713,017	865,606	37·5
1874	23,408,556	147,556	642,758	790,314	33·8	146,828	645,625	792,453	33·9
1875	23,724,834	147,835	617,573	765,408	32·3	146,827	628,209	775,036	32·7
1876	24,045,385	146,253	560,418	706,671	29·4	145,620	560,029	705,649	29·3
1877	24,370,267	153,846	532,824	686,670	28·2	152,786	535,300	688,086	28·2
1878	24,699,539	164,952	540,450	705,402	28·6	163,048	546,866	709,914	28·7
1879	25,033,259	175,503	616,708	792,211	31·6	173,292	598,480	771,772	30·8
1880	25,371,489	186,925	609,063	795,988	31·4	183,115	594,940	778,055	30·7
1881	25,714,288	197,007	607,542	804,549	31·3	193,208	599,560	792,768	30·8
1882	26,046,112	189,697	560,954	750,651	28·8	187,428	564,583	752,011	28·9
1883	26,334,776	191,342	558,245	749.587	28·5	188,427	560,527	748,954	28·4
1884	26,626,639	188,715	537,543	726,258	27·3	187,010	539,504	726,514	27·3
1885	26,921,737	192,747	551,498	744,245	27·6	189,561	550,242	739,803	27·5
1886	27,220,105	195,904	574,666	770,570	28·3	194,444	586,278	780,722	28·7
1887	27,521,780	195,864	583,097	778,961	28·3	192,820	574,446	767,266	27·9
1888	27,826,798	200.034	578,077	778,111	28·0	201,983	592,754	794,737	28·6
1889	28,135,197	198,407	557,991	756,398	26·9	198,742	564,111	762,853	27·1
1890	28,447,014	194,924	535,417	730,341	25·7	193,013	538.276	731,289	25·7
1891	28,762,287	189,131	524,924	714,055	24·8	183,501	506,770	690,271	24·0
1892	29,081,047	192,050	512,295	704,345	24·2	190,570	505,977	696,547	24·0
1893	29,403,346	198,446	515,586	714,032	24·3	197,410	517,049	714,459	24·3

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year preceding the year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1893, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of March.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 5th week of April.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	19,042,412	128,830	768,544	897,374	47·1	122,407	737,969	860,376	45·2
1858	19,256,516	132,145	820,056	952,201	49·4	122,101	759,061	881,162	45·8
1859	19,471,291	117,054	739,442	856,496	44·0	111,355	712,534	823,889	42·3
1860	19,876,701	115,419	720,195	835,614	42·0	109,445	696,817	806,262	40·6
1861	19,902,713	125,113	727,867	852,980	42·9	119,167	717,378	836,545	42·0
1862	20,119,314	141,229	816,447	957,676	47·6	129,837	785,778	915,615	45·5
1863	20,371,013	136,291	926,622	1,062,913	52·2	128,367	884,392	1,012,759	49·7
1864	20,625,855	133,927	847,837	981,764	47·6	124,535	800,196	924,731	44·8
1865	20,883,889	137,059	822,844	959,903	46·0	124,913	778,562	903,475	43·3
1866	21,145,151	137,285	769,916	907,201	42·9	126,519	740,814	867,333	41·0
1867	21,409,684	146,214	836,263	982,477	45·9	136,160	785,467	921,627	43·0
1868	21,677,525	153,863	839,783	993,646	45·8	145,332	808,796	954,128	44·0
1869	21,948,713	157,587	855,154	1,012,741	46·1	146,178	823,114	969,292	44·2
1870	22,223,299	158,381	889,281	1,047,662	47·1	145,373	831,475	976,848	44·0
1871	22,501,816	150,846	848,239	999,085	44·4	143,305	814,343	957,648	42·6
1872	22,788,594	143,541	764,274	907,815	39·8	136,192	731,954	868,146	38·1
1873	23,096,495	147,319	706,370	853,689	37·0	137,820	670,534	808,354	35·0
1874	23,408,556	142,369	642,411	784,780	33·5	134,674	618,332	753,006	32·2
1875	23,724,834	142,051	634,450	776,501	32·7	133,330	602,204	735,534	31·0
1876	24,045,385	143,233	557,099	700,332	29·1	135,724	537,263	672,987	28·0
1877	24,370,267	151,193	537,410	688,603	28·3	145,333	525,640	670,973	27·5
1878	24,699,539	159,202	543,623	702,825	28·5	152,863	533,526	686,389	27·8
1879	25,033,259	168,017	585,302	753,319	30·1	164,088	571,408	735,496	29·4
1880	25,371,489	173,979	576,197	750,176	29·6	171,079	557,734	728,813	28·7
1881	25,714,288	184,570	587,956	772,526	30·0	175,792	563,521	739,313	28·8
1882	26,046,112	180,635	560,209	740,844	28·4	173,472	544,946	718,418	27·6
1883	26,334,776	186,285	560,643	746,928	28·4	175,708	540,778	716,486	27·2
1884	26,626,639	181,332	537,959	719,291	27·0	176,165	524,268	700,433	26·3
1885	26,921,737	183,553	540,701	724,254	26·9	175,440	526,645	702,085	26·1
1886	27,220,105	188,283	601,092	789,375	29·0	177,822	564,126	741,948	27·3
1887	27,521,780	189,719	570,139	759,858	27·6	180,716	548,382	729,098	26·5
1888	27,826,798	195,220	558,071	783,291	28·1	184,475	556,532	741,007	26·6
1889	28,135,197	190,499	551,739	742,238	26·4	181,951	533,990	715,941	25·4
1890	28,447,014	184,277	526,577	710,854	25·0	175,434	509,653	685,087	24·1
1891	28,762,287	179,595	501,494	681,089	23·7	174,289	491,632	665,921	23·2
1892	29,081,047	184,184	497,291	681,475	23·4	176,542	500,151	676,693	23·3
1893	29,403,346	186,487	506,899	692,386	23·5	179,675	492,453	672,128	22·9

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year preceding the year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1893, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of May.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of June.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	19,042,412	116,263	726,178	842,441	44·2	111,292	718,089	829,381	43·6
1858	19,256,516	115,173	740,358	855,531	44·4	109,783	723,689	833,472	43·3
1859	19,471,291	107,859	709,482	817,341	42·0	102,922	700,152	803,074	41·2
1860	19,876,701	103,711	688,776	792,487	40·4	102,712	682,303	785,015	39·5
1861	19,902,713	115,449	711,809	827,258	41·6	113,312	703,718	817,030	41·1
1862	20,119,314	123,705	771,877	895,582	44·5	120,048	771,168	891,216	44·3
1863	26,371,013	123,811	859,847	983,658	48·3	122,543	848,258	970,801	47·7
1864	20,625,855	118,934	769,565	888,499	43·1	116,791	757,933	874,724	42·4
1865	20,883,889	120,988	757,806	878,794	42·1	117,062	736,011	853,073	40·8
1866	21,145,151	121,045	727,828	848,873	40·1	120,628	720,861	841,489	39·8
1867	21,409,684	132,017	768,239	900,256	42·1	128,757	756,072	884,829	41·3
1868	21,677,525	140,012	794,505	934,517	43·1	137,304	785,259	922,563	42·6
1869	21,948,713	141,697	805,791	947,488	43·2	138,395	793,823	932,218	42·5
1870	22,223,299	141,212	816,421	957,633	43·1	137,894	800,874	938,768	42·2
1871	22,501,316	136,364	799,656	936,020	41·6	135,536	789,273	924,809	41·1
1872	22,788,594	131,568	717,551	849,119	37·3	128,537	704,887	833,434	36·6
1873	23,096,405	132,781	660,120	792,901	34·3	129,519	648,206	777,725	33·7
1874	23,408,556	131,282	610,353	741,635	31·7	129,870	605,052	734,922	31·4
1875	23,724,834	128,890	580,033	708,923	29·9	126,359	570,843	697,202	29·4
1876	24,045,385	132,581	530,782	663,363	27·6	130,043	527,802	657,845	27·4
1877	24,370,267	142,466	523,533	665,999	27·3	138,342	517,384	655,726	26·9
1878	24,699,539	150,137	535,329	685,466	27·8	145,924	528,874	674,798	27·3
1879	25,033,259	159,975	565,285	725,260	29·0	158,694	559,061	717,755	28·7
1880	25,371,489	166,243	551,766	718,009	28·3	164,750	551,839	716,589	28·2
1881	25,714,288	170,463	554,724	725,187	28·2	166,359	548,556	714,915	27·8
1882	26,046,112	166,815	539,038	705,853	27·1	165,298	536,300	701,598	26·9
1883	26,334,776	169,741	533,350	703,091	26·7	165,805	523,231	694,036	26·4
1884	26,626,639	171,211	521,870	693,081	26·0	168,401	521,228	689,629	25·9
1885	26,921,737	171,062	522,130	693,192	25·7	166,852	517,176	684,028	25·4
1886	27,220,105	174,002	549,445	723,447	26·6	168,863	536,904	705,767	25·9
1887	27,521,780	175,600	539,093	714,693	26·0	171,749	537,771	704,520	25·6
1888	27,826,798	175,925	541,541	717,466	25·8	172,161	535,245	707,406	25·4
1889	28,135,197	174,814	524,983	699,797	24·9	168,215	516,483	684,698	24·3
1890	28,447,014	168,757	501,992	670,749	23·6	165,131	499,010	664,141	23·3
1891	28,762,287	171,533	491,035	662,568	23·0	165,766	486,738	652,504	22·7
1892	29,081,047	171,573	496,974	668,547	23·0	167,918	484,006	651,924	22·4
1893	29,403,346	177,070	488,947	666,017	22·7	176,636	488,210	664,846	22·6

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year preceding the year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1893, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 5th week of July.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of August.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	19,256,516	109,234	703,158	812,392	42·2	108,521	696,988	805,509	41·8
1858	19,471,291	107,120	708,733	815,853	41·9	106,425	700,630	807,055	41·4
1859	19,876,701	100,484	684,700	785,184	39·5	100,063	678,834	778,897	39·2
1860	19,902,713	101,190	667,753	768,943	38·6	102,022	666,191	768,213	38·6
1861	20,119,314	113,273	695,889	809,162	40·2	112,035	690,343	802,378	39·9
1862	20,371,013	120,058	776,491	[illegible]	44·0	118,796	799,752	918,548	45·1
1863	20,625,855	120,376	819,163	939,539	45·6	119,481	813,766	933,247	45·2
1864	20,883,889	116,017	739,548	855,565	41·0	115,732	733,705	849,437	40·7
1865	21,145,151	117,091	720,900	837,991	39·6	116,876	716,166	833,042	39·4
1866	21,409,684	120,257	716,229	836,486	39·1	121,080	719,308	840,388	39·3
1867	21,677,525	130,176	746,844	877,020	40·5	129,989	741,583	871,572	40·2
1868	21,948,713	137,491	775,593	913,084	41·6	138,677	781,636	920,313	41·9
1869	22,223,299	137,304	780,380	917,684	41·3	136,755	777,396	914,151	41·1
1870	22,501,316	137,594	790,248	927,842	41·2	137,814	786,723	924,537	41·1
1871	22,788,594	132,715	773,310	906,025	39·8	131,035	763,385	894,420	39·2
1872	23,096,495	126,389	683,668	810,057	35·1	125,687	676,757	802,444	34·7
1873	23,408,556	127,327	634,052	761,379	32·5	127,511	630,243	757,754	32·4
1874	23,724,834	129,287	594,898	724,185	30·5	130,105	590,562	720,667	30·4
1875	24,045,385	125,737	558,683	684,420	28·5	125,400	552,390	677,790	28·2
1876	24,370,267	129,602	517,477	647,079	[illegible]	130,313	515,070	645,383	26·5
1877	24,699,539	133,906	510,024	643,930	26·3	139,340	507,666	647,006	26·2
1878	25,033,259	145,581	514,549	660,130	26·4	145,943	510,193	656,136	26·2
1879	25,371,489	157,881	548,257	706,138	27·8	161,070	545,974	707,044	27·9
1880	25,714,238	162,937	541,172	704,109	27·4	161,904	536,083	697,987	27·1
1881	26,046,112	163,868	537,837	701,705	26·9	164,404	535,377	699,781	26·9
1882	26,334,776	164,236	529,123	693,359	26·3	165,377	529,327	694,704	26·4
1883	26,626,639	164,786	520,320	685,106	25·7	164,429	517,079	681,508	25·6
1884	26,921,737	167,600	514,898	[illegible]	25·4	166,999	511,530	678,529	25·2
1885	27,220,105	165,718	511,750	677,468	24·9	167,443	513,954	681,397	25·0
1886	27,521,780	167,926	529,562	697,488	25·3	167,424	527,530	694,954	25·3
1887	27,826,798	170,374	526,319	[illegible]	25·0	171,084	526,097	697,181	25·1
1888	28,135,197	171,753	527,008	698,761	[illegible]	172,107	525,344	697,451	24·8
1889	28,447,014	[illegible]	512,731	682,197	24·0	169,372	511,556	[illegible]	23·9
1890	28,762,287	164,078	493,362	657,440	[illegible]	164,952	[illegible]	657,477	[illegible]
1891	29,081,047	163,735	474,076	637,811	21·9	165,597	473,379	638,976	22·0
1892	[illegible]	168,439	[illegible]	[illegible]	21·7	[illegible]	470,407	[illegible]	21·7
1893	29,731,100	179,540	485,898	665,438	22·4	181,576	487,548	669,124	22·5

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES, on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1893, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population.*	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of September.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 5th week of October.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	19,256,516	110,126	706,069	816,195	42·4	118,580	710,179	828,759	43·0
1858	19,471,291	107,042	704,320	811,362	41·7	112,830	699,064	811,894	41·7
1859	19,876,701	101,267	682,898	784,165	39·5	106,995	676,396	783,391	39·4
1860	19,902,713	102,562	662,354	764,916	38·4	110,546	663,092	773,638	38·9
1861	20,119,314	114,931	693,258	808,189	40·2	122,922	697,313	820,235	40·8
1862	20,371,013	120,407	824,166	944,573	46·4	128,894	883,579	1,012,473	49·7
1863	20,625,855	121,494	810,472	931,966	45·2	127,192	795,671	922,863	44·7
1864	20,883,889	118,368	746,362	864,730	41·4	125,211	766,463	891,674	42·7
1865	21,145,151	118,113	716,892	835,005	39·5	125,912	716,794	842,706	39·9
1866	21,409,684	123,865	718,995	842,860	39·4	130,551	723,217	853,768	39·9
1867	21,677,525	131,621	740,999	872,620	40·3	141,343	749,310	890,653	41·1
1868	21,948,713	142,393	784,846	927,239	42·2	149,171	783,422	932,593	42·5
1869	22,223,299	139,407	786,784	926,191	41·7	148,235	799,018	947,253	42·6
1870	22,501,316	140,557	792,028	932,585	41·4	147,503	793,245	940,748	41·8
1871	22,788,594	131,302	761,292	892,594	39·2	137,880	751,071	888,951	39·0
1872	23,096,495	127,248	673,894	801,142	34·7	135,796	670,496	806,292	34·9
1873	23,408,556	128,619	627,045	755,664	32·3	134,988	619,927	754,915	32·2
1874	23,724,834	131,344	590,194	721,538	30·4	136,176	581,427	717,603	30·2
1875	24,045,385	126,478	548,535	675,013	28·1	133,119	541,316	674,435	28·0
1876	24,370,267	133,128	514,582	647,710	26·6	138,857	510,252	649,109	26·6
1877	24,699,539	141,226	507,676	648,902	26·3	148,846	507,689	656,535	26·6
1878	25,033,259	148,307	511,982	660,289	26·4	155,098	509,908	665,006	26·6
1879	25,371,489	162,511	548,257	710,768	28·0	170,739	554,210	724,949	28·6
1880	25,714,288	165,086	536,445	701,531	27·3	174,234	536,527	710,761	27·6
1881	26,046,112	166,920	535,513	702,433	27·0	174,814	533,824	708,638	27·2
1882	26,334,776	168,260	529,958	698,218	26·5	176,252	527,192	703,444	26·7
1883	26,626,639	167,352	517,247	684,599	25·7	175,278	512,760	688,038	25·8
1884	26,921,737	171,611	513,834	685,445	25·5	178,588	511,639	690,227	25·6
1885	27,220,105	170,982	517,049	688,031	25·3	180,510	520,197	700,707	25·7
1886	27,521,780	170,947	529,944	700,891	25·5	179,418	529,404	708,822	25·8
1887	27,826,798	176,741	528,429	705,170	25·3	185,211	530,485	715,696	25·7
1888	28,135,197	173,557	525,582	699,139	24·8	183,884	526,306	710,190	25·2
1889	28,447,014	174,354	512,108	686,462	24·1	181,709	508,413	690,122	24·3
1890	28,762,287	167,765	491,211	658,976	22·9	175,528	487,474	663,002	23·1
1891	29,081,047	166,860	471,651	638,511	22·0	176,261	469,933	646,194	22·2
1892	29,403,346	173,007	470,783	643,790	21·9	183,447	471,727	655,174	22·3
1893	29,731,100	189,587	498,772	688,359	23·2	197,115	505,122	702,237	23·6

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in ENGLAND and WALES on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1893, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of November.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of December.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	19,256,516	127,432	753,055	880,487	45·7	134,242	802,573	936,815	48·6
1858	19,471,291	118,706	718,585	837,291	43·0	123,540	734,363	857,903	44·1
1859	19,876,701	112,288	688,853	801,141	40·4	118,081	709,380	827,461	41·6
1860	19,902,713	118,491	679,675	798,166	40·1	128,568	706,561	835,129	42·0
1861	20,119,314	134,222	731,629	865,851	43·0	139,658	754,072	893,730	44·4
1862	20,371,013	137,190	949,633	1,086,823	53·4	142,690	962,544	1,105,234	54·3
1863	20,625,855	132,344	808,543	940,887	45·6	136,777	823,928	960,705	46·6
1864	20,883,889	131,439	781,646	913,085	43·7	137,761	790,643	928,404	44·5
1865	21,145,151	132,409	732,213	864,622	40·9	137,078	744,947	882,025	41·7
1866	21,409,684	137,602	744,762	882,364	41·2	142,833	761,559	904,392	42·2
1867	21,677,525	149,598	782,593	932,191	43·0	157,524	822,897	980,421	45·2
1868	21,948,713	156,010	802,707	958,717	43·7	161,579	826,042	987,621	45·0
1869	22,223,299	155,745	822,314	978,059	44·0	163,473	855,116	1,018,589	45·8
1870	22,501,316	154,034	811,306	965,340	42·9	161,263	838,541	999,804	44·4
1871	22,788,594	143,639	761,494	905,133	39·7	150,093	780,809	930,902	40·8
1872	23,096,495	142,088	678,831	820,919	35·5	147,657	690,979	838,636	36·3
1873	23,408,556	140,280	628,428	768,708	32·8	144,201	637,269	781,470	33·4
1874	23,724,834	140,799	588,449	729,248	30·7	146,947	603,468	750,415	31·6
1875	24,045,385	138,609	545,529	684,138	28·5	144,313	557,604	701,917	29·2
1876	24,370,267	144,617	517,022	661,639	27·1	149,853	524,280	674,133	27·7
1877.	24,699,539	155,008	515,579	670,587	27·1	159,393	525,825	685,218	27·7
1878	25,033,259	163,413	527,215	690,628	27·6	171,264	565,076	736,340	29·4
1879	25,371,489	179,475	566,762	746,237	29·4	188,177	601,114	789,291	31·1
1880	25,714,288	181,911	549,145	731,056	28·4	187,213	558,758	745,971	29·0
1881	26,046,112	180,756	542,021	722,777	27·7	187,823	553,011	740,834	28·4
1882	26,334,776	183,801	537,868	721,669	27·4	188,989	551,918	740,907	28·1
1883	26,626,639	182,343	521,187	703,530	26·4	186,000	528,704	714,704	26·8
1884	26,921,737	185,211	522,244	707,455	26·3	189,094	534,577	723,671	26·9
1885	27,220,105	187,030	533,452	720,482	26·5	190,994	552,484	743,478	27·3
1886	27,521,780	186,563	539,458	726,021	26·4	193,418	558,466	751,884	27·3
1887	27,826,798	193,328	546,837	740,165	26·6	197,673	560,473	758,146	27·2
1888	28,135,197	191,083	537,400	728,483	25·9	194,910	543,478	738,388	26·2
1889	28,447,014	187,708	514,688	702,396	24·7	191,338	521,909	713,247	25·1
1890	28,762,287	182,380	493,619	675,999	23·5	188,361	507,460	695,821	24·2
1891	29,081,047	183,426	477,397	660,823	22·7	188,569	486,606	675,175	23·2
1892	29,403,346	190,219	482,503	672,722	22·9	196,429	496,616	693,045	23·6
1893	29,731,100	206,459	520,492	726,951	24·5	208,731	519,950	728,681	24·5

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year for which the number of paupers is given.

No. 86.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 TO 1893, both inclusive.

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 5th week of January.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of February.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	2,591,815	30,736	90,541	121,277	46·8	30,624	89,721	120,345	46·4
1858	2,636,174	30,774	82,384	113,158	42·9	30,879	85,816	116,695	44·3
1859	2,680,700	28,066	70,143	98,209	36·6	27,693	69,635	97,328	36·3
1860	2,725,374	27,243	64,605	91,848	33·7	27,238	65,397	92,635	34·0
1861	2,770,181	29,602	84,880	114,482	41·3	29,100	70,695	99,795	36·0
1862	2,815,101	31,250	72,626	103,876	36·9	30,917	71,545	102,462	36·4
1863	2,860,117	30,912	72,772	103,684	36·3	30,342	71,370	101,712	35·6
1864	2,905,210	31,132	72,941	104,073	35·8	31,049	76,869	107,918	37·1
1865	2,950,361	31,245	74,229	105,474	35·7	31,794	84,535	116,329	39·4
1866	2,995,551	32,436	74,938	107,374	35·8	32,428	75,483	107,911	36·0
1867	3,040,761	34,811	134,088	168,899	55·5	35,066	106,690	141,756	46·6
1868	3,085,971	37,463	127,604	165,067	53·5	36,640	120,010	156,650	50·8
1869	3,131,160	37,122	116,945	154,067	49·2	36,941	113,878	150,819	48·2
1870	3,176,308	37,507	128,495	166,002	52·3	37,751	143,250	181,001	57·1
1871	3,221,394	37,091	125,334	162,425	50·4	36,433	117,196	153,629	47·7
1872	3,267,251	35,947	89,228	125,175	38·3	35,315	86,659	121,974	37·3
1873	3,319,736	36,771	75,996	112,767	34·0	37,815	81,694	119,509	36·0
1874	3,373,065	37,134	70,535	107,669	31·9	37,224	71,614	108,838	32·3
1875	3,427,250	37,031	62,493	99,524	29·0	36,799	61,527	98,326	28·7
1876	3,482,306	37,356	51,567	88,923	25·5	37,321	51,102	88,423	25·4
1877	3,538,246	39,449	46,656	86,105	24·3	39,183	46,466	85,649	24·2
1878	3,595,085	42,039	44,097	86,136	24·0	42,005	44,308	86,313	24·0
1879	3,652,837	44,987	45,857	90,844	24·9	45,277	44,501	89,778	24·6
1880	3,711,517	48,663	50,330	98,993	26·7	48,509	47,260	95,769	25·8
1881	3,771,139	54,185	51,439	105,624	28·0	53,510	46,773	100,283	26·6
1882	3,824,964	53,735	44,439	98,174	25·7	53,341	45,121	98,462	25·7
1883	3,862,876	55,461	43,380	98,841	25·6	55,160	43,194	98,354	25·5
1884	3,901,164	56,085	38,669	94,754	24·3	55,847	38,518	94,365	24·2
1885	3,939,832	58,563	39,382	97,945	24·9	57,983	38,995	96,978	24·6
1886	3,978,883	57,834	42,763	100,597	25·3	57,999	45,796	103,795	26·1
1887	4,018,321	58,957	46,242	105,199	26·2	58,761	45,970	104,731	26·1
1888	4,058,150	60,895	48,257	109,152	26·9	61,534	50,303	111,837	27·6
1889	4,098,374	61,593	43,287	104,880	25·6	61,720	44,863	106,583	26·0
1890	4,138,996	61,533	41,500	103,033	24·9	61,257	39,251	100,508	24·3
1891	4,180,021	60,680	39,897	100,577	24·1	59,762	35,767	95,529	22·9
1892	4,221,452	61,487	37,876	99,363	23·5	61,392	36,650	98,042	23·2
1893	4,263,294	63,496	38,370	101,866	23·9	63,310	37,361	100,671	23·6

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year preceding the year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1893, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population.*	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of March.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 5th week of April.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	2,591,815	29,897	81,356	111,253	42·9	28,368	70,183	98,551	38·0
1858	2,636,174	29,951	76,961	106,912	40·6	27,867	65,888	93,755	35·6
1859	2,680,700	26,969	66,263	93,232	34·8	26,010	61,723	87,733	32·7
1860	2,725,374	26,856	63,202	90,058	33·0	25,910	58,940	84,850	31·1
1861	2,770,181	28,305	65,190	93,495	33·8	27,458	63,253	90,711	32·7
1862	2,815,101	30,598	68,971	99,569	35·4	28,624	63,088	91,712	32·6
1863	2,860,117	29,789	68,573	98,362	34·4	28,555	64,634	93,189	32·6
1864	2,905,210	30,037	70,787	100,824	34·7	28,466	65,560	94,116	32·4
1865	2,950,361	30,786	75,202	105,988	35·9	28,909	67,474	96,383	32·7
1866	2,995,551	32,124	75,740	107,864	36·0	30,192	71,372	101,564	33·9
1867	3,040,761	34,234	113,522	147,756	48·6	32,728	96,765	129,493	42·6
1868	3,085,971	36,033	109,281	145,314	47·1	34,455	102,917	137,372	44·5
1869	3,131,160	36,524	115,253	151,777	48·5	34,607	103,824	138,431	44·2
1870	3,176,308	36,644	127,033	163,677	51·5	34,606	107,697	142,303	44·8
1871	3,221,394	35,468	106,903	142,371	44·2	34,137	97,701	131,838	40·9
1872	3,267,251	34,486	83,789	118,275	36·2	33,536	77,860	111,396	34·1
1873	3,319,736	37,566	79,083	116,649	35·1	35,499	71,902	107,401	32·4
1874	3,373,065	36,534	69,946	106,480	31·6	34,820	64,770	99,590	29·5
1875	3,427,250	36,237	60,812	97,049	28·3	34,220	55,941	90,161	26·3
1876	3,482,306	36,590	49,379	85,969	24·7	35,088	46,214	81,302	23·3
1877	3,538,246	38,901	46,831	85,732	24·2	37,989	44,610	82,599	23·3
1878	3,595,085	41,228	42,932	84,160	23·4	40,145	40,696	80,841	22·5
1879	3,652,837	44,501	42,178	86,679	23·7	45,045	39,266	84,311	23·1
1880	3,711,517	46,718	42,159	88,877	23·9	47,735	39,717	87,452	23·6
1881	3,771,139	52,020	43,723	95,743	25·4	50,218	40,427	90,645	24·0
1882	3,824,964	51,914	43,061	94,975	24·8	50,361	40,122	90,483	23·7
1883	3,862,876	54,837	42,945	97,782	25·3	52,560	38,664	91,224	23·6
1884	3,901,164	54,868	37,506	92,374	23·7	53,922	35,167	89,089	22·8
1885	3,939,832	56,487	37,628	94,115	23·9	53,408	35,112	88,520	22·5
1886	3,978,883	56,507	45,475	101,982	25·6	54,145	38,998	93,143	23·4
1887	4,018,321	58,225	45,505	103,730	25·8	56,033	39,621	95,654	23·8
1888	4,058,150	60,575	50,141	110,716	27·3	58,051	43,643	101,694	25·1
1889	4,098,374	59,938	40,809	100,747	24·6	58,072	36,556	94,628	23·1
1890	4,138,996	59,414	37,191	96,605	23·3	57,197	34,982	92,179	22·3
1891	4,180,021	58,364	34,031	92,395	22·1	56,675	33,277	89,952	21·5
1892	4,221,452	59,612	33,324	92,936	22·0	57,674	32,344	90,018	21·3
1893	4,263,294	60,334	32,733	93,067	21·8	58,600	32,773	91,373	21·4

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year preceding the year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1893, both inclusive—*continued*.

Year.	Estimated Population.*	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of May.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved on last day of 4th week of June.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	2,591,815	26,991	66,685	93,676	36·2	26,103	64,013	90,116	34·8
1858	2,636,174	26,354	63,215	89,569	34·0	25,478	60,294	85,772	32·5
1859	2,680,700	25,367	61,566	86,933	32·4	24,798	59,418	84,216	31·4
1860	2,725,374	24,720	56,925	81,645	30·0	24,624	57,244	81,868	30·0
1861	2,770,181	26,474	60,840	87,314	31·5	26,036	58,113	84,149	30·4
1862	2,815,101	27,605	59,996	87,601	31·1	26,804	59,614	86,418	30·7
1863	2,860,117	27,811	62,634	90,445	31·6	27,299	61,512	88,811	31·1
1864	2,905,210	27,585	63,088	90,673	31·2	27,109	61,418	88,527	30·5
1865	2,950,361	28,136	65,024	93,160	31·6	27,502	63,220	90,722	30·7
1866	2,995,551	29,366	69,640	99,006	33·0	29,095	69,213	98,308	32·8
1867	3,040,761	31,987	91,293	123,280	40·5	31,499	87,483	118,982	39·1
1868	3,085,971	33,623	97,457	130,720	42·4	32,954	94,393	127,347	41·3
1869	3,131,160	33,492	97,222	130,714	41·7	32,598	93,312	125,910	40·2
1870	3,176,308	33,520	101,904	135,424	42·6	32,576	96,807	129,383	40·7
1871	3,221,394	33,239	93,489	126,728	39·3	32,775	91,123	123,898	38·5
1872	3,267,251	32,454	75,348	107,802	33·0	31,890	73,109	104,999	32·1
1873	3,319,736	34,334	69,781	104,115	31·4	33,406	67,411	100,817	30·4
1874	3,373,065	33,894	62,177	96,071	28·5	33,074	60,613	93,687	27·8
1875	3,427,250	33,288	53,262	86,550	25·3	32,664	51,917	84,581	24·7
1876	3,482,306	34,518	45,317	79,835	22·9	33,768	44,701	78,469	22·5
1877	3,538,246	37,189	43,645	80,834	22·8	35,866	42,340	78,206	22·1
1878	3,595,085	39,111	40,406	79,517	22·1	38,307	39,309	77,616	21·6
1879	3,652,837	43,785	38,156	81,941	22·4	43,680	37,524	81,204	22·2
1880	3,711,517	46,697	38,545	85,242	23·0	46,347	37,779	84,126	22·7
1881	3,771,139	49,288	38,904	88,192	23·4	48,293	38,111	86,404	22·9
1882	3,824,964	48,905	38,570	87,475	22·9	48,363	38,054	86,417	22·6
1883	3,862,876	50,679	36,568	87,247	22·6	49,713	35,842	85,555	22·1
1884	3,901,164	52,621	34,074	86,695	22·2	51,995	34,078	86,073	22·1
1885	3,939,832	52,163	34,059	86,222	21·9	51,024	33,546	84,570	21·5
1886	3,978,883	52,915	36,653	89,568	22·5	51,570	35,601	87,171	21·9
1887	4,018,321	54,605	36,754	91,359	22·7	53,385	35,235	88,620	22·1
1888	4,058,150	55,650	38,293	93,943	23·1	54,686	37,038	91,724	22·6
1889	4,098,374	56,013	35,077	91,090	22·2	54,460	34,239	88,699	21·6
1890	4,138,996	55,563	33,653	89,216	21·6	54,267	33,333	87,600	21·2
1891	4,180,021	55,990	33,421	89,411	21·4	53,981	32,128	86,109	20·6
1892	4,221,452	55,913	31,474	87,387	20·7	54,838	30,893	85,731	20·3
1893	4,263,294	57,699	32,860	90,559	21·2	57,540	32,840	90,380	21·2

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year preceding the year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1893, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved, on last day of 5th week of July.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved, on last day of 4th week of August.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	2,636,174	26,034	62,516	88,550	33·6	26,231	62,935	89,166	33·8
1858	2,680,700	25,114	60,352	85,466	31·9	25,224	59,820	85,044	31·7
1859	2,725,374	24,496	57,418	81,914	30·1	24,689	58,547	83,236	30·5
1860	2,770,181	24,559	56,012	80,571	29·1	24,796	56,301	81,097	29·3
1861	2,815,101	26,222	57,844	84,066	29·9	26,536	58,071	84,607	30·1
1862	2,860,117	26,723	59,109	85,832	30·0	26,875	59,605	86,480	30·2
1863	2,905,210	27,348	61,195	88,543	30·5	27,572	61,719	89,291	30·7
1864	2,950,361	27,148	60,924	88,072	29·9	27,411	61,745	89,156	30·2
1865	2,995,551	27,952	62,280	90,232	30·1	28,101	62,862	90,963	30·4
1866	3,040,761	29,555	73,405	102,960	33·9	29,715	76,908	106,623	35·1
1867	3,085,971	31,905	86,141	118,046	38·3	32,196	85,327	117,523	38·1
1868	3,131,160	33,367	93,752	127,119	40·6	33,430	95,512	128,942	41·2
1869	3,176,308	32,786	92,169	124,955	39·3	33,177	94,110	127,287	40·1
1870	3,221,394	33,254	94,074	127,328	39·5	33,382	94,773	128,155	39·8
1871	3,267,251	32,309	87,256	119,565	36·6	32,413	86,321	118,734	36·3
1872	3,319,736	31,772	69,762	101,534	30·6	32,231	69,484	101,715	30·6
1873	3,373,065	33,102	64,954	98,056	29·1	33,573	65,359	98,932	29·3
1874	3,427,250	33,178	58,767	91,945	26·8	33,477	57,894	91,371	26·7
1875	3,482,306	32,619	50,390	83,009	23·8	32,913	49,713	82,626	23·7
1876	3,538,246	33,856	42,888	76,744	21·7	34,250	42,920	77,170	21·8
1877	3,595,085	36,047	40,566	76,613	21·3	36,386	40,643	77,029	21·4
1878	3,652,837	38,043	38,166	76,209	20·9	38,631	38,053	76,684	21·0
1879	3,711,517	43,277	36,396	79,673	21·5	44,671	36,486	81,157	21·9
1880	3,771,139	46,134	36,585	82,719	21·9	45,983	36,305	82,288	21·8
1881	3,824,964	47,502	36,803	84,305	22·0	47,896	37,115	85,011	22·2
1882	3,862,876	48,297	37,522	85,819	22·2	49,088	38,054	87,142	22·6
1883	3,901,164	49,932	34,593	84,525	21·7	49,916	34,723	84,639	21·7
1884	3,939,832	51,814	33,239	85,053	21·6	51,849	33,220	85,069	21·6
1885	3,978,883	50,689	33,404	84,093	21·1	51,078	34,160	85,238	21·4
1886	4,018,321	51,511	35,158	86,669	21·6	51,518	34,745	86,263	21·5
1887	4,058,150	52,875	35,241	88,116	21·7	53,164	35,110	88,274	21·8
1888	4,098,374	54,634	35,876	90,510	22·1	55,187	36,200	91,387	22·3
1889	4,138,996	55,038	34,529	89,567	21·6	55,114	34,920	90,034	21·8
1890	4,180,021	53,920	32,734	86,654	20·7	54,332	32,853	87,185	20·9
1891	4,221,452	53,579	30,801	84,380	20·0	54,271	31,616	85,887	20·3
1892	4,263,294	55,651	30,825	86,476	20·3	55,568	31,231	86,799	20·4
1893	4,306,411	58,525	33,262	91,787	21·3	59,116	33,747	92,863	21·6

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1893, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population. *	Number of Paupers relieved, on last day of 4th week of September.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved, on last day of 5th week of October.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Outdoor.	Total.	
1857	2,636,174	26,711	63,480	90,191	34·2	28,160	65,121	93,281	35·4
1858	2,680,700	25,458	59,893	85,351	31·8	26,531	61,604	88,135	32·9
1859	2,725,374	24,950	59,002	83,952	30·8	25,930	58,153	84,083	30·9
1860	2,770,181	25,326	57,180	82,506	29·8	26,596	58,895	85,491	30·9
1861	2,815,101	27,219	58,001	85,220	30·3	28,368	58,961	87,329	31·0
1862	2,860,117	27,429	60,058	87,487	30·6	28,485	61,937	90,422	31·6
1863	2,905,210	28,132	62,029	90,161	31·0	29,165	63,179	92,344	31·8
1864	2,950,361	27,728	62,205	89,933	30·5	28,921	63,690	92,620	31·4
1865	2,995,551	28,469	62,553	91,022	30·4	30,331	65,674	96,005	32·0
1866	3,040,761	30,301	75,526	105,827	34·8	32,019	79,662	111,681	36·7
1867	3,085,971	32,637	85,212	117,849	38·2	34,332	88,903	123,235	39·9
1868	3,131,160	34,653	96,957	131,610	42·0	35,539	98,722	134,261	42·9
1869	3,176,308	33,644	94,933	128,577	40·5	35,353	100,829	136,182	42·9
1870	3,221,394	33,954	94,449	128,403	39·9	34,628	97,909	132,537	41·1
1871	3,267,251	32,404	85,106	117,510	36·0	33,752	82,337	116,089	35·5
1872	3,319,736	32,492	68,408	100,900	30·4	34,024	70,392	104,416	31·5
1873	3,373,065	33,605	64,234	97,839	29·0	34,869	64,578	99,447	29·5
1874	3,427,250	33,712	57,545	91,257	26·6	34,876	56,700	91,576	26·7
1875	3,482,306	33,080	48,559	81,639	23·4	34,689	48,346	83,035	23·8
1876	3,538,246	35,104	42,503	77,607	21·9	36,476	42,597	79,073	22·3
1877	3,595,085	36,650	40,045	76,695	21·3	38,465	40,733	79,198	22·0
1878	3,652,837	39,107	37,497	76,604	21·0	40,744	37,321	78,065	21·4
1879	3,711,517	45,264	36,809	82,073	22·1	46,873	37,782	84,655	22·8
1880	3,771,139	47,152	36,445	83,597	22·2	49,632	37,818	87,450	23·2
1881	3,824,964	48,786	37,357	86,143	22·5	50,792	38,948	89,740	23·5
1882	3,862,876	50,174	38,407	88,581	22·9	52,271	38,825	91,096	23·6
1883	3,901,164	50,957	34,905	85,862	22·0	53,253	35,365	88,618	23·7
1884	3,939,832	53,672	33,177	86,849	22·0	55,283	33,938	89,221	22·6
1885	3,978,883	51,968	34,151	86,119	21·6	54,363	35,780	90,143	22·7
1886	4,018,321	52,628	34,976	87,604	21·8	54,904	35,997	90,901	22·6
1887	4,058,150	55,156	35,779	90,935	22·4	56,999	38,243	95,242	23·5
1888	4,098,374	55,528	36,272	91,800	22·4	58,556	37,799	96,355	23·5
1889	4,138,996	56,805	35,207	92,012	22·2	58,434	35,118	93,552	22·6
1890	4,180,021	55,273	32,874	88,147	21·1	57,295	33,669	90,964	21·8
1891	4,221,452	54,478	31,594	86,072	20·4	57,455	32,367	89,822	21·3
1892	4,263,294	57,297	31,601	88,898	20·9	60,144	32,779	92,923	21·8
1893	4,306,411	61,961	35,463	97,424	22·6	63,432	36,453	99,885	23·2

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year for which the number of paupers is given.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and Vagrants) in receipt of RELIEF in the METROPOLIS on the last day of the last week in each month in the years from 1857 to 1893, both inclusive—*continued.*

Year.	Estimated Population.*	Number of Paupers relieved, on last day of 4th week of November.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Paupers relieved, on last day of 4th week of December.			Number of Paupers in every 1,000 Inhabitants.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1857	2,636,174	29,176	69,634	98,810	37·5	29,867	72,071	101,938	38·7
1858	2,680,700	27,384	66,618	94,002	35·1	27,720	68,172	95,892	35·8
1859	2,725,374	26,716	60,821	87,537	32·1	27,065	64,600	91,665	33·6
1860	2,770,181	27,978	62,024	90,002	32·5	28,831	66,406	95,237	34·4
1861	2,815,101	29,840	63,050	92,890	33·0	30,268	64,158	94,426	33·5
1862	2,860,117	29,756	66,533	96,289	33·7	30,460	68,007	98,467	34·4
1863	2,905,210	29,872	65,237	95,109	32·7	30,243	65,987	96,230	33·1
1864	2,950,361	29,685	66,206	95,891	32·5	30,413	68,712	99,125	33·6
1865	2,995,551	31,501	69,039	100,540	33·6	31,880	71,312	103,192	34·4
1866	3,040,761	33,037	86,460	119,497	39·3	33,452	89,727	123,269	40·5
1867	3,085,971	35,830	99,758	135,588	43·9	36,611	110,999	147,610	47·8
1868	3,131,160	36,479	104,557	141,036	45·0	36,530	107,173	143,703	45·9
1869	3,176,308	36,265	108,523	144,788	45·6	36,456	116,447	152,903	48·1
1870	3,221,394	35,483	103,014	138,497	43·0	36,113	111,052	147,165	45·7
1871	3,267,251	34,635	85,980	120,615	36·9	35,353	89,124	124,477	38·1
1872	3,319,736	35,284	72,522	107,806	32·5	36,052	74,683	110,735	33·4
1873	3,373,065	35,875	67,384	103,259	30·6	36,457	70,422	106,879	31·7
1874	3,427,250	35,531	58,184	93,715	27·3	36,620	60,737	97,357	28·4
1875	3,482,306	35,673	49,109	84,782	24·3	36,618	51,389	88,007	25·3
1876	3,538,246	37,636	44,607	82,243	23·2	38,123	45,413	83,536	23·6
1877	3,595,085	39,403	41,733	81,136	22·6	40,024	43,032	83,056	23·1
1878	3,652,837	42,014	39,227	81,241	22·2	43,322	41,451	84,773	23·2
1879	3,711,517	48,528	40,840	89,368	24·1	49,703	45,336	95,039	25·6
1880	3,771,139	51,018	40,253	91,271	24·2	51,512	41,107	92,619	24·6
1881	3,824,964	51,713	40,112	91,825	24·0	52,479	42,758	95,237	24·9
1882	3,862,876	53,737	41,032	94,769	24·5	54,373	42,314	96,687	25·0
1883	3,901,164	54,576	36,819	91,395	23·4	55,035	37,001	92,036	23·6
1884	3,939,832	56,672	35,807	92,479	23·5	57,092	36,949	94,041	23·9
1885	3,978,883	55,498	37,797	93,295	23·4	56,002	38,900	94,902	23·9
1886	4,018,321	56,466	37,904	94,370	23·5	57,520	41,091	98,611	24·5
1887	4,058,150	59,066	42,786	101,852	25·1	59,347	44,750	104,097	25·7
1888	4,098,374	59,629	39,649	99,278	24·2	60,036	40,279	100,315	24·5
1889	4,138,996	59,560	36,559	96,119	23·2	60,111	37,550	97,661	23·6
1890	4,180,021	58,727	34,958	93,685	22·4	59,588	37,540	97,128	23·2
1891	4,221,452	58,871	33,234	92,105	21·8	59,754	34,741	94,495	22·4
1892	4,263,294	61,403	34,439	95,842	22·5	62,577	35,547	98,124	23·0
1893	4,306,411	65,839	39,508	105,347	24·5	65,937	38,883	104,820	24·3

* This is the estimated population in the middle of each year for which the number of paupers is given.

No. 87.—METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER Houses, and Vagrants), RELIEVED in the METROPOLITAN UNIONS and in the Years

DISTRICTS AND UNIONS.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	NUMBER of PAUPERS on the last Day					
		LADY-DAY QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.	MIDSUMMER QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.
		1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.	
WEST DISTRICT.				Incr. Decr.			Incr. Decr.
Kensington	166,308	2,220	2,208	— 0·5	2,005	2,112	5·3 —
Paddington	117,846	1,100	1,073	— 2·5	1,029	1,028	— 0·1
Fulham	188,878	2,292	2,242	— 2·2	2,097	2,214	5·6 —
Chelsea	96,253	2,044	1,951	— 4·5	1,717	1,808	5·3 —
St. George's	134,138	2,965	2,938	— 0·9	2,560	2,804	9·5 —
Westminster	37,312	889	941	5·8 —	870	908	4·4 —
Total	740,735	11,510	11,353	— 1·4	10,278	10,874	5·8 —
NORTH DISTRICT.							
St. Marylebone	142,404	3,425	3,346	— 2·3	3,160	3,245	2·7 —
Hampstead	68,416	557	543	— 2·5	526	530	0·8 —
St. Pancras	234,379	5,975	5,969	— 0·1	5,566	5,838	4·9 —
Islington	319,143	6,016	6,254	4·0 —	5,750	6,216	8·1 —
Hackney	229,542	5,017	4,891	— 2·5	4,430	4,758	7·4 —
Total	993,884	20,990	21,003	0·1 —	19,432	20,587	5·9 —
CENTRAL DISTRICT.							
St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury	39,782	1,403	1,326	— 5·5	1,234	1,201	— 2·7
Strand	27,516	1,681	1,748	4·0 —	1,460	1,559	6·8 —
Holborn	141,920	5,373	5,280	— 1·7	4,976	4,878	— 2·0
City of London	38,320	2,370	2,342	— 1·2	2,176	2,206	1·4 —
Total	247,538	10,827	10,696	— 1·2	9,846	9,844	— 0·0
EAST DISTRICT.							
Shoreditch	124,009	2,800	2,572	— 8·1	2,548	2,412	— 5·3
Bethnal Green	129,132	3,548	3,388	— 4·5	3,260	3,340	2·5 —
Whitechapel	74,462	1,299	1,357	4·5 —	1,156	1,174	1·6 —
St. George-in-the-East	45,795	1,290	1,233	— 4·4	1,124	1,118	— 0·5
Stepney	57,376	1,079	1,195	10·8 —	993	1,205	21·3 —
Mile End Old Town	107,592	2,352	2,489	5·8 —	2,186	2,420	10·7 —
Poplar	166,748	3,886	4,006	3·1 —	3,673	4,168	13·5 —
Total	705,114	16,254	16,240	— 0·1	14,940	15,837	6·0 —
SOUTH DISTRICT.							
St. Saviour's	202,693	4,953	4,658	— 6·0	4,391	4,453	1·4 —
St. Olave's	136,660	4,979	4,847	— 2·7	4,862	4,796	— 1·4
Lambeth	275,203	6,270	6,065	— 3·3	5,866	5,760	— 1·8
Wandsworth and Clapham	307,500	3,922	4,650	18·6 —	3,797	4,760	25·4 —
Camberwell	235,344	5,168	5,442	5·3 —	4,724	5,438	15·1 —
Greenwich	165,413	3,919	3,924	0·1 —	3,712	3,877	4·4 —
Lewisham	94,335	1,791	1,942	8·4 —	1,581	1,875	18·6 —
Woolwich	107,324	2,353	2,247	— 4·5	2,302	2,279	— 1·0
Total	1,524,472	33,355	33,775	1·3 —	31,235	33,238	6·4 —
TOTAL OF THE METROPOLIS	4,211,743	92,936	93,067	0·1 —	85,731	90,380	5·4 —

OF PAUPERS (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed **SEPARATE PARISHES** on the last Day of the last Week in each Quarter **1892 and 1893.**

of the last Week in each Quarter.

MICHAELMAS QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.		CHRISTMAS QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.		DISTRICTS AND UNIONS.
1892.	1893.	Incr.	Decr.	1892.	1893.	Incr.	Decr.	
								WEST DISTRICT.
2,091	2,327	11·3	—	2,329	2,568	10·3	—	Kensington.
1,035	1,126	8·8	—	1,118	1,270	13·6	—	Paddington.
2,214	2,463	11·2	—	2,368	2,693	13·7	—	Fulham.
1,833	1,899	3·6	—	2,029	2,203	8·6	—	Chelsea.
2,797	3,028	8·3	—	3,213	3,261	1·5	—	St. George's.
988	934	—	5·5	990	1,024	3·4	—	Westminster.
10,958	11,777	7·5	—	12,047	13,019	8·1	—	Total.
								NORTH DISTRICT.
3,349	3,477	3·8	—	3,533	3,668	3·8	—	St. Marylebone.
561	548	—	2·3	580	598	3·1	—	Hampstead.
5,679	6,306	11·0	—	6,230	6,554	5·2	—	St. Pancras.
6,046	6,445	6·6	—	6,344	6,822	7·5	—	Islington.
4,654	5,576	19·8	—	5,037	5,643	11·6	—	Hackney.
20,289	22,352	10·2	—	21,744	23,285	7·1	—	Total.
								CENTRAL DISTRICT.
1,266	1,287	1·7	—	1,373	1,391	1·3	—	St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.
1,560	1,727	10·7	—	1,826	2,019	10·6	—	Strand.
5,061	5,368	6·1	—	5,632	5,691	1·0	—	Holborn.
2,230	2,308	3·5	—	2,384	2,423	1·6	—	City of London.
10,117	10,690	5·7	—	11,215	11,524	2·8	—	Total.
								EAST DISTRICT.
2,553	2,692	5·4	—	2,606	2,727	4·6	—	Shoreditch.
3,411	3,587	5·2	—	3,540	3,903	10·3	—	Bethnal Green.
1,209	1,329	9·9	—	1,407	1,548	10·0	—	Whitechapel.
1,210	1,411	16·6	—	1,318	1,244	—	5·6	St. George-in-the-East.
1,079	1,288	19·4	—	1,247	1,346	7·9	—	Stepney.
2,233	2,541	13·8	—	2,491	2,584	3·7	—	Mile End Old Town.
3,792	4,518	19·1	—	4,115	4.879	18·6	—	Poplar.
15,487	17,366	12·1	—	16,724	18,231	9·0	—	Total.
								SOUTH DISTRICT.
4,468	4,857	8·7	—	4,814	5,434	12·9	—	St. Saviour's.
4,673	4,816	3·1	—	5,060	5,064	0·1	—	St. Olave's.
5,809	6,001	3·3	—	6,178	6,320	2·3	—	Lambeth.
3,988	5,085	27·5	—	4,865	5,911	21·5	—	Wandsworth and Clapham.
5,017	5,881	17·2	—	6,209	6,509	4·8	—	Camberwell.
3,993	4,028	0·9	—	4,286	4,244	—	1·0	Greenwich.
1,814	2,146	18·3	—	2,488	2,804	12·7	—	Lewisham.
2,285	2,425	6·1	—	2,494	2,475	—	0·8	Woolwich.
32,047	35,239	10·0	—	36,394	38,761	6·5	—	Total.
88,898	97,424	9·6	—	98,124	104,820	6·8	—	TOTAL OF THE METROPOLIS.

No. 88.

Metropolitan Unions and Parishes.—Area, Population in 1891, Rateable Value on the 6th April 1892, and Pauperism and Expenditure on Relief during the Year ended 25th March 1893.

Unions.	Area in Acres.	Population, 1891.	Rateable Value on 6th April 1892.	Parochial Year 1893.			
				Mean Number of Paupers.*		Total Expenditure on Relief to the Poor irrespective of any Contribution to or Repayment from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	Contributions to or Repayments from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
				In-door.	Out-door.		
West District.			£			£	£
Kensington	2,188	166,308	2,035,078	1,979	712	118,148	+ 24,367
Paddington	1,256	117,846	1,328,834	897	523	63,361	+ 19,946
Fulham	3,987	188,878	1,016,946	1,720	854	73,577	+ 3,275
Chelsea	794	96,253	712,515	1,569	597	62,649	− 3,965
St. George's	1,940	134,138	2,623,537	2,558	844	123,626	+ 43,255
Westminster	216	37,312	893,605	810	276	42,045	+ 7,369
North District.							
St. Marylebone	1,506	142,404	1,526,902	3,073	977	128,260	− 1,619
Hampstead	2,248	68,416	706,536	363	287	27,017	+ 14,064
St. Pancras	2,672	234,379	1,588,848	4,243	2,405	157,563	− 15,069
Islington	3,109	319,143	1,679,364	2,605	4,181	120,228	+ 11,852
Hackney	3,937	229,542	1,167,554	2,368	3,307	112,364	− 5,414
Central District.							
St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury	252	39,809	435,455	949	494	36,769	− 2,933
Strand	309	27,421	928,696	1,387	470	67,075	+ 7,111
Holborn	803	141,893	1,100,445	3,602	2,541	146,819	− 24,982
City of London	676	38,415	4,162,575	1,304	1,369	147,730	+ 96,535
East District.							
Shoreditch	648	124,009	685,455	1,882	1,305	75,855	− 12,833
Bethnal Green	755	129,132	426,499	2,456	1,434	76,206	− 23,865
Whitechapel	379	74,462	409,278	1,291	312	53,023	− 11,224
St. George-in-the-East	244	45,795	187,800	1,279	352	43,467	− 17,283
Stepney	465	57,376	295,191	1,101	295	37,525	− 7,073
Mile End Old Town	677	107,592	377,984	1,566	1,872	57,500	− 12,673
Poplar	2,333	166,748	701,405	2,442	2,144	97,555	− 15,870
South District.							
St. Saviour's	1,119	202,693	1,096,998	3,735	1,575	139,419	− 29,218
St. Olave's	1,506	136,660	834,810	2,123	3,383	104,915	− 8,406
Lambeth	3,941	275,203	1,546,023	3,035	3,981	168,192	− 16,067
Wandsworth and Clapham	11,454	307,500	1,865,149	2,126	2,877	128,309	+ 11,393
Camberwell	4,450	235,344	1,030,639	2,658	3,317	110,591	− 10,305
Greenwich	3,425	165,413	833,646	2,636	2,163	96,192	− 16,141
Lewisham	10,793	94,335	684,666	931	1,691	50,929	+ 5,734
Woolwich	6,500	107,324	485,393	1,213	1,454	57,886	− 7,204
Total	74,672	4,211,743	33,370,326	59,901	47,472	2,724,795	+244,901 −241,144

* This is the mean number of all classes of paupers in receipt of relief on 1st July and 1st January.

No. 89.

NUMBER OF CASUAL PAUPERS RELIEVED in the Casual Wards of the Metropolis on **FRIDAY NIGHT** in each **week** during the Years **1892** and **1893.**

WEEK.	1892.				1893.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
January:								
1st week -	653	170	13	836	617	156	5	778
2nd „ -	647	139	15	801	668	137	9	814
3rd „ -	703	163	19	885	682	128	13	823
4th „ -	678	135	14	827	672	157	9	838
5th „ -	682	153	8	843	686	150	14	850
February:								
1st week -	644	164	18	826	697	165	11	873
2nd „ -	721	176	23	920	743	160	11	914
3rd „ -	737	168	14	919	766	192	10	968
4th „ -	723	190	20	933	751	160	8	919
March:								
1st week -	686	185	24	895	737	170	12	919
2nd „ -	784	182	20	986	727	178	15	920
3rd „ -	739	174	17	930	728	158	14	900
4th „ -	601	151	19	771	480	149	25	654
April:								
1st week -	659	178	18	855	699	193	18	910
2nd „ -	646	172	24	842	725	187	26	938
3rd „ -	725	197	20	942	661	202	22	885
4th „ -	712	220	23	955	663	196	19	878
5th „ -	737	211	6	954	697	201	19	917
May:								
1st week -	634	209	19	862	688	224	23	935
2nd „ -	676	202	19	897	718	202	38	958
3rd „ -	702	208	35	945	647	200	24	871
4th „ -	712	201	15	928	659	178	17	849
June:								
1st week -	723	201	21	945	681	166	32	879
2nd „ -	706	183	16	905	646	165	13	824
3rd „ -	696	190	19	905	727	191	18	936
4th „ -	535	172	33	740	680	188	26	894

Number of Casual Paupers relieved in the Casual Wards of the Metropolis, &c. —*continued.*

Week.	1892.				1893.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
July :								
1st week -	587	184	48	819	603	174	23	800
2nd „ -	686	165	18	869	767	195	14	976
3rd „ -	674	157	17	848	763	190	17	970
4th „ -	684	200	20	904	714	216	25	955
5th „ -	734	206	23	963	795	213	29	1,037
August :								
1st week -	758	178	14	950	755	233	28	1,016
2nd „ -	728	221	27	976	660	194	20	874
3rd „ -	642	194	25	861	743	156	14	913
4th „ -	647	176	17	840	715	194	6	915
September :								
1st week -	585	181	17	783	755	211	15	981
2nd „ -	587	181	20	788	835	210	21	1,066
3rd „ -	696	201	17	914	884	269	47	1,200
4th „ -	855	298	65	1,218	882	283	27	1,192
October :								
1st week -	861	256	29	1,146	820	238	28	1,086
2nd „ -	803	248	27	1,078	840	236	25	1,101
3rd „ -	856	200	10	1,066	848	227	14	1,089
4th „ -	788	257	23	1,068	849	241	18	1,108
5th „ -	777	203	20	1,000	808	234	19	1,061
November :								
1st week -	798	212	19	1,029	883	218	15	1,116
2nd „ -	805	200	18	1,023	837	225	15	1,077
3rd „ -	817	179	23	1,019	923	240	22	1,185
4th „ -	769	215	21	1,005	853	217	15	1,085
December :								
1st week -	747	194	12	953	794	225	7	1,026
2nd „ -	761	177	15	953	860	192	14	1,066
3rd „ -	634	127	15	776	785	146	12	943
4th „ -	709	174	18	901	918	177	14	1,109
Totals -	36,849	9,878	1,070	47,797	38,734	10,102	955	49,791
Average number on Friday nights -	709	190	20	919	745	194	18	957

No. 90.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASUAL PAUPERS RELIEVED in the Casual Wards of the Metropolis on each **FRIDAY NIGHT** during the Years **1874 to 1893** inclusive.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1874	410	155	38	603
1875	311	116	24	451
1876	429	145	35	609
1877	479	178	42	699
1878	502	181	43	726
1879	537	149	32	718
1880	594	166	35	795
1881	595	172	35	802
1882	601	179	34	814
1883	344	121	17	482
1884	363	127	20	510
1885	418	142	20	580
1886	426	134	18	578
1887	567	148	23	738
1888	942	170	24	1,136
1889	785	157	18	960
1890	683	161	14	858
1891	656	170	16	842
1892	709	190	20	919
1893	745	194	18	957

No. 91.

NUMBER OF CASUAL PAUPERS ADMITTED into the Casual Wards of the Metropolis during **FOUR WEEKS OF THE YEAR 1893.**

Day of Week.	In the Weeks ended on				Total. for the Four Weeks.
	1st April 1893.	1st July 1893.	30th Sept. 1893.	2nd Dec. 1893.	
Sunday night	355	360	547	403	1,665
Monday „	416	394	452	435	1,697
Tuesday „	573	631	813	704	2,721
Wednesday „	410	446	557	503	1,916
Thursday „	442	527	710	555	2,234
Friday „	414	377	538	506	1,835
Saturday „	379	418	630	558	1,985
TOTAL	2,989	3,153	4,247	3,664	14,053

No. 92.

NUMBER OF CASUAL PAUPERS IDENTIFIED for purposes of detention by the Visiting Officers of the Metropolitan Casual Wards during the Year **1893.**

Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.	Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.
Jan. 7	309	3	312	May 20	279	1	280
„ 14	311	1	312	„ 27	265	4	269
„ 21	336	1	337				
„ 28	390	2	392	June 3	240	—	240
				„ 10	232	—	232
Feb. 4	354	1	355	„ 17	254	1	255
„ 11	353	2	355	„ 24	294	1	295
„ 18	381	—	381				
„ 25	403	4	407	July 1	303	4	307
				„ 8	261	2	263
Mar. 4	367	3	370	„ 15	354	1	355
„ 11	398	—	398	„ 22	412	1	413
„ 18	385	3	388	„ 29	348	2	350
„ 25	279	—	279				
				Aug. 5	356	4	360
				„ 12	438	5	443
April 1	255	1	256	„ 19	372	2	374
„ 8	309	2	311	„ 26	392	2	394
„ 15	365	1	366				
„ 22	344	1	345	Sept. 2	391	2	393
„ 29	359	2	361	„ 9	422	1	423
				„ 16	436	4	440
May 6	354	1	355	„ 23	469	2	471
„ 13	263	2	265	„ 30	482	4	486

NUMBER of CASUAL PAUPERS IDENTIFIED for purposes of detention by the VISITING OFFICERS of the METROPOLITAN CASUAL WARDS during the Year 1893—*continued.*

Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.	Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.
Oct. 7 - -	434	5	439	Dec. 2 - -	485	3	488
„ 14 - -	510	5	515	„ 9 - -	470	4	474
„ 21 - -	502	4	506	„ 16 - -	527	5	532
„ 28 - -	487	7	494	„ 23 - -	394	5	399
				„ 30 - -	241	—	241
Nov. 4 - -	529	3	532				
„ 11 - -	521	3	524	TOTALS -	19,549	125	19,674
„ 18 - -	494	4	498				
„ 25 - -	490	4	494				

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Detained 4 days - - -	14,012	78	14,090
Not detained - - - -	5,537	47	5,584
Total -	19,549	125	19,674

By the Casual Poor Act, 1882, it is provided that where a Casual Pauper has been admitted on more than one occasion into any Casual Ward in the Metropolis, he shall not be entitled to claim his discharge before 9 o'clock in the morning of the fourth day after admission, Sunday not being included in the computation.

No. 93.

NUMBER OF CASUAL PAUPERS CHARGED at the METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS during the Year 1893.

Casual Wards.	Nature of Offence.					Convicted.	Discharged.
	Destroying Clothes.	Refusing to Work.	Neglecting Work.	Absconding.	Other Offences.		
Camberwell	6	1	—	—	—	7	—
Fulham	2	2	2	—	—	6	—
Greenwich	6	7	—	—	1	14	—
Hackney	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Hampstead	7	13	—	1	3	24	—
Islington	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kensington	3	1	3	—	3	10	—
Lambeth	7	74	33	—	11	123	2
Lewisham	1	15	1	—	1	18	—
Marylebone	19	3	—	1	2	22	3
Mile End	4	2	3	—	—	9	—
Mint Street (St. Saviour's)	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
Newington (St. Saviour's)	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Paddington	1	—	—	—	3	3	1
Rotherhithe (St. Olave's)	9	12	20	—	2	41	2
St. George-in-the-East	2	9	4	1	2	18	—
St. Giles	2	16	8	—	2	27	1
St. Pancras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoreditch	3	28	24	—	1	56	—
Strand	—	1	6	1	—	8	—
Thavies Inn (City of London)	6	1	—	—	—	7	—
Vine Street (Holborn)	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Wallis Yard (St. George's)	1	4	2	—	3	10	—
Wandsworth	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
Whitechapel	3	3	97	1	3	106	1
Woolwich	—	2	4	—	10	13	3
Totals	85	196	209	5	50	532	13

APPENDIX F.

Poor Rates, &c. Receipts and Expenditure.

No. 94.

Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure during the Year ended 25th March 1893.

The Poor Rate Return for the year ended Lady-day 1893 has been published as Part I. of the Local Taxation Returns for that year (*see* Parliamentary Paper, No. 198, Session 1894). The following statement and tables contain some of the more important information given in the return.

The total amount of poor rates raised during the year for all purposes, including the sums contributed by Government in lieu of poor rates, was 15,531,406*l.* This amount was greater than the amount raised during the preceding year by 889,386*l.*

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, the grants which had in previous years been made to Poor Law Authorities out of moneys voted by Parliament, were discontinued as from the 31st of March 1889, and in lieu thereof those authorities now receive the substituted payments required by the Act to be made to them by the councils of counties and county boroughs, and certain additional grants. These payments are made in respect of (1.) Teachers in Poor Law Schools; (2.) School Fees for Workhouse Children attending Public Elementary Schools outside the Workhouse; (3.) Registrars of Births and Deaths; (4.) Lunatics; (5.) The Remuneration of Medical Officers and Costs of Drugs in the Metropolis; (6.) Maintenance of In-door Paupers in the Metropolis; and (7.) The Costs of Union Officers, &c., in Unions outside the Metropolis. The sums so received from the councils during the year amounted to 1,936,080*l.* The amount entered in the accounts as having been contributed by Her Majesty's Treasury is 936*l.*, 875*l.* of which was paid to the Aldershot Joint Lock Hospital Committee. The total of the sums received by poor law authorities during the year ended Lady-day 1893, from grants by councils of counties and county boroughs and from the Treasury was, therefore, 1,937,016*l.*, or a decrease of 333*l.* over the total of the sums received during the preceding year from the councils and from parliamentary grants respectively. Besides these receipts in aid, there were other receipts by Boards of Guardians, and the Managers of School and Asylum Districts (exclusive of loans and sums received from other Local Authorities) amounting to 502,699*l.** These receipts included (*inter alia*) sums recovered from the relatives or property of paupers in respect of the cost of their maintenance, amounting to 241,904*l.*; sums received on account of stone, wood, oakum, pigs, and farm and garden produce sold, amounting to 136,391*l.*; rents and sales of other property, amounting to 44,403*l.*; and dividends on investments, amounting to 14,616*l.* The total receipts from and in aid of the poor rate (excluding loans and sums received from other Local Authorities) amounted to 18,971,121*l.*

* Excluding 241,144*l.* received from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, by the poorer Unions and Parishes of the Metropolis, which has been deducted in order to avoid a duplicate reckoning. See note on page 359.

Of the amount raised as Poor Rates the following sums were paid on precepts to local authorities other than Poor Law Authorities :—

	£
Payments for County Borough, or Police Rates	6,739,977
„ to Highway Boards or Rural Sanitary Authorities for Highway purposes	827,804
„ „ Burial Boards	117,789
„ „ Rural Sanitary Authorities for Sanitary purposes	176,658
„ „ School Boards	972,860
„ „ Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	45,882
„ „ Free Library Commissioners	48,957
„ „ Urban Sanitary Authorities for School Attendance Committee Expenses	5,427
„ „ Conservators of Commons	179
Total	£8,935,533

If the above amount is deducted from the total sum raised as poor rates, namely, 16,531,406*l.*, it will be seen that only 7,595,873*l.*, or considerably less than half the total, was raised for the purposes of Poor Law Authorities.

Including the above expenditure, but excluding that defrayed out of loans and payments (other than contributions under precepts) to other Local Authorities, the total sum spent was 19,411,897*l.*, of which 9,398,024*l.* was for purposes altogether unconnected with the relief of the poor.

The principal items of the expenditure on the relief of the poor, and purposes connected therewith, were :—

	£
In-maintenance*	2,105,760
Out-relief*	2,370,613
Maintenance of lunatics in asylums or licensed houses	1,393,076
Workhouse or other loans repaid, and interest thereon	640,280
Salaries and rations of officers, and superannuation allowances	1,566,506
Other expenses†	1,141,279
Total	£9,217,514

* With regard to the expenditure on In-maintenance and Out-relief, the amounts expended on the relief of the non-settled poor when entered both in the Returns from the Unions to which the paupers were chargeable, and in the Returns from the Unions in which they were relieved, have, with the view of avoiding duplicate reckonings, been deducted from the receipts and expenditure of the last-mentioned Unions. The expenditure on In-maintenance includes a sum of 48,161*l.* for the maintenance of fever, small-pox, and diphtheria patients in the Asylums of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

† See note * on page 364.

The expenditure entered under the head "Other Expenses" included (*inter alia*) expenditure on furniture, building and repairs; certain establishment charges; the expenses of the maintenance of paupers in institutions other than poor law institutions, *e.g.*, in institutions for the deaf and dumb, or blind, in hospitals, and in certified schools; the cost of drugs and medical and surgical appliances, so far as it could not be apportioned to "In-maintenance" and "Out-relief"; rents and rates; the cost of printing, stationery, and advertisements; the cost of wood, oakum, stone, &c., used for the employment of paupers; and the expenses connected with the cultivation of workhouse gardens and farms, so far as they could not be apportioned to "In-maintenance," "Rations of officers," &c.

The expenditure on purposes unconnected with the relief of the poor was as follows:—

	£
Payments to Local Authorities other than Poor Law Authorities*	8,935,533
School Attendance Committee expenses	44,743
Payments on account of the Registration (Births, Deaths, &c.) Acts	98,419
Vaccination fees and expenses	83,709
Parliamentary, municipal, and county registration and cost of jury lists	197,974
School fees for non-pauper children	1,557
Other expenses	36,089†
Total	£9,398,024

In addition to the above, there were the following items of expenditure, which cannot be wholly included under the head of Relief of the Poor, or under the head of Purposes altogether unconnected with such Relief:—

	£
Costs of legal proceedings	40,163
Payments under the Union Assessment Committee Acts, and the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869	104,448
Salaries and superannuation allowances of parochial officers, and other expenses partly connected and partly unconnected with the relief of the poor	651,748
Total	£796,359

The foregoing figures relating to the expenditure of Poor Law Authorities on purposes (1) immediately connected with the relief of the

* See details on page 356.

† Including 240*l.* paid on account of Commons by a Poor Law Authority.

poor, (2) wholly unconnected with relief, and (3) partly connected and partly unconnected with relief, show the gross expenditure on these purposes, without taking into consideration any of the receipts in aid of the poor rates, which have been previously enumerated on page . The whole amount was not, therefore, a charge on the rates. The following figures show the gross expenditure of Poor Law Authorities (excluding contributions under precept to other Local Authorities) under the three heads, the receipts in aid, and the net expenditure borne by the rates :—

	£
Expenses immediately connected with relief of the poor	9,217,514
Receipts in aid*	2,467,245
Net expenses borne by poor rates	6,750,269
Expenses wholly unconnected with relief	462,688†
Receipts in aid*	18,441
Net expenses borne by poor rates	444,247
Expenses partly connected and partly unconnected with relief	796,359
Receipts in aid*	13,268
	783,091

The following Statement shows, as regards the eleven Poor Law Divisions of the country, the estimated population of each Division in the middle of 1892 ; the receipts from poor rates; the gross expenditure on relief to the poor; the rate in the £ on rateable value of the poor rates raised, and the rate per head on the estimated population of the poor rates raised, and of the gross expenditure on relief; and the principal items of relief comprised in the expenditure :—

* The receipts in aid which could not be clearly regarded as received in aid of expenses immediately connected with relief, or wholly unconnected with relief, have been apportioned between the three headings on the gross expenditure, the apportionment as regards the Metropolis and the rest of the country being made separately.

† Including 197*l.* paid to other Local Authorities.

DIVISIONS.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1892.	Receipts from Poor Rates.	Rate per Head, on Estimated Population, of Rates received.	Rate in the £, on Rateable Value, of Rates received.	Gross Expenditure on Relief to the Poor.	Rate per Head, on Estimated Population, of Total Relief.	Items of Relief comprised in Column 5.					
							In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries, Remuneration, Rations, and Superannuation Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief.
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)
		£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The Metropolis	4,263,394	4,534,290	21 3½	2 8½	2,728,552	12 9½	818,635	181,770	294,286	343,755	572,195	517,911
South Western	1,914,181	1,004,817	10 6	2 0½	602,956	6 3½	82,324	283,601	103,505	4,263	92,245	37,018
South Eastern	2,918,717	1,635,491	11 2½	2 0½	912,031	6 3	215,454	234,740	149,716	44,521	167,171	100,429
Eastern	1,606,684	929,692	11 6½	2 6½	497,726	6 2½	90,268	191,165	75,888	12,340	84,748	43,317
South Midland	1,899,773	1,021,230	10 9	1 11½	550,530	5 9½	99,765	196,952	93,014	16,575	91,731	52,493
Welsh	1,802,632	944,245	10 5½	2 3	500,353	5 6½	65,017	268,124	61,552	15 590	54,142	35,928
West Midland	3,272,151	1,466,155	8 11½	1 10½	852,444	5 2½	181,654	249,094	151,416	46,255	140,269	83,756
North Midland	1,828,259	732,882	8 0½	1 6½	469,818	5 1½	77,719	198,514	78,714	15,438	60,405	39,028
North Western	4,740,681	2,040,496	8 7½	1 9½	1,014,798	4 3½	270,385	198,334	197,023	74,777	161,310	112,969
York	3,261,696	1,534,297	9 5	2 1	690,420	4 2½	130,324	237,067	116,820	41,038	89,177	75,994
Northern	1,895,278	686,811	7 3	1 6	397,886	4 2½	74,215	131,252	71,142	25,728	53,113	42,436
England and Wales	29,403,346	16,531,406	11 3	2 1½	9,217,514	6 3½	2,105,760	2,370,613	1,393,076	640,280*	1,566,506	1,141,279†

* Of this amount, 368,050*l.* was paid on account of principal, and 272,230*l.* in respect of interest.

† Excluding 241,144*l.*, received by the poorer Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, which has been deducted from the expenditure to avoid a duplicate reckoning, the sums paid to the fund by the richer Unions and Parishes, amounting to 244,901*l.*, having been included in their expenditure under the heading "Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief."

The next Statement has been prepared with the view of showing what was the rate per head, on the estimated population of the Metropolis and of each Union-County, of the receipts from poor rates, and of the gross expenditure on relief to the poor, and the rate in the £ on rateable value of the receipts from poor rates. The Union-Counties have been arranged according to the amount of the rate per head on estimated population which the gross expenditure on relief represented. It will be seen that the relative rates per head on the total receipts from poor rates, and on the gross expenditure for relief, varied greatly in different Union-Counties, and that in some cases the rate per head for relief was considerably less than half the rate per head of the rates raised, whilst in Bucks, Berks, Westmorland, and Nottingham, the rate per head of relief represented about three-fourths of the rate per head of the rates raised. The highest rate per head of the poor rates raised was in London, where it amounted to 21*s.* 3¼*d.* per head; the lowest was in Nottingham, where it amounted to only 5*s.* 11½*d.* per head. The highest rate per head for expenditure on poor relief was 12*s.* 9½*d.* in London, and the lowest 3*s.* 10*d.* in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The rate in the £ on rateable value of the poor rates raised also varied considerably in the different Union-Counties. In the Metropolis and 17 other Union-Counties it was 2*s.*, or more than 2*s.* in the £, whilst in Westmorland it was only 9*d.* in the £. It will also be observed that there were considerable differences in the several Union-Counties between the proportions which the rate per head on the estimated population bore to the rate in the £ on the rateable value of the amounts raised from poor rates.

With regard to the rate per head and the rate in the £ of the poor rates levied in London, it must be remembered that London now holds an exceptional position with regard to the expenditure which has to be provided for out of those rates. All the expenditure which now devolves upon the County Council of London in connexion with the main drainage of the Metropolis, street improvements, and embankments, &c., has to be provided for, so far as may be necessary, out of the poor rates.

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1892.	Receipts from Poor Rates.	Rate per Head on Estimated Population of Rates received.	Rate in the £ on Rateable Value of Rates received.	Gross Expenditure on Relief to the Poor.	Rate per Head on Estimated Population.
		£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£	*s. d.*
London	4,263,294	4,534,290	21 3¼	2 8½	2,728,552	12 9½
Hereford	112,634	90,257	16 0½	2 1	42,486	7 6½
Norfolk	461,507	274,081	11 10½	2 5	166,709	7 2½
Hertford	216,763	108,304	10 0	1 10	76,923	7 1½
Wilts	255,827	149,361	11 8	2 1½	89,976	7 0½
Sussex	562,574	291,329	10 4½	1 8½	195,471	6 11½
Dorset	189,356	101,482	10 8½	1 11½	65,065	6 10½
Rutland	21,977	13,779	12 6½	1 4	7,492	6 9½
Oxford	188,952	96,599	10 2½	1 10	63,307	6 8½
North Wales	449,089	233,352	10 4½	2 2½	146,579	6 6½
Cambridge	196,789	109,582	11 1½	1 9½	63,667	6 5½

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1892.	Receipts from Poor Rates.	Rate per Head on Estimated Population of Rates received.	Rate in the £ on Rateable Value of Rates received.	Gross Expenditure on Relief to the Poor.	Rate per Head on Estimated Population.
		£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.
Somerset	512,262	279,145	10 10¾	1 9¾	165,063	6 5¼
Southampton	678,534	331,588	9 9¼	2 0¾	218,712	6 5¼
Lincoln	467,332	238,357	10 2½	1 7¾	149,477	6 4¾
Buckingham	165,385	70,672	8 6½	1 6¼	52,049	6 3½
Devon	639,553	318,298	9 11¼	2 0	199,503	6 2¾
Kent	819,293	548,034	13 4½	2 5½	252,863	6 2
Suffolk	355,090	152,968	8 6¾	1 10	107,015	6 0¾
York, North Riding	356,909	183,125	10 3¼	1 8¼	107,480	6 0¾
Gloucester	551,756	286,570	10 4¾	2 0	165,606	6 0
Berks	271,041	105,671	7 9½	1 4¼	79,544	5 10½
Huntingdon	49,827	30,838	12 4½	1 8¼	14,616	5 10½
Monmouth	280,614	125,952	8 11¾	2 0½	80,401	5 8¾
Essex	790,087	503,543	12 9	3 0	224,002	5 8
Bedford	167,504	94,791	11 3¾	2 2¾	47,203	5 7¾
Surrey	587,275	358,869	12 2¾	2 0	165,441	5 7½
Leicester	386,315	158,045	8 2¼	1 7	104,536	5 5
Worcester	427,722	185,120	8 7¼	1 10	113,551	5 3¾
Warwick	811,119	401,101	9 10¾	2 1¾	214,207	5 3½
Cornwall	317,183	156,531	9 10½	2 4½	83,349	5 3
Middlesex	602,271	348,586	11 7	2 2¼	154,138	5 1¼
York, East Riding	404,920	72,855	8 6½	1 8¼	103,788	5 1½
South Wales	1,072,929	584,941	10 10¾	2 4	273,373	5 1¼
Northampton	312,282	161,858	10 4½	1 11¾	78,627	5 0½
Salop	252,930	121,282	9 7	1 4¾	58,383	4 7½
Stafford	1,115,990	381,825	6 10	1 9	258,211	4 7½
Westmorland	66,423	20,155	6 0¾	0 9	14,589	4 4¾
Derby	438,518	170,417	7 9¾	1 8¼	95,710	4 4½
Nottingham	514,117	153,284	5 11½	1 3	112,603	4 4½
Cumberland	268,558	119,773	8 11	1 5¾	58,366	4 4¼
Lancaster	4,021,232	1,715,651	8 6¼	1 9½	867,143	4 3¾
Durham	1,044,406	345,365	6 7¼	1 7¾	217,971	4 2
Northumberland	515,891	201,518	7 9¾	1 5¼	106,960	4 1¾
Chester	719,449	324,845	9 0¾	1 8¾	147,655	4 1¼
York, West Riding	2,499,867	1,178,317	9 5	2 2¾	479,152	3 10

The Return shows, in a separate column, the sums expended by the Guardians in respect of Medical Relief during the year. They amounted in all to *350,530l.* This expenditure consists of the salaries and extra fees of the Medical Officers, and the cost of any medical and surgical appliances and drugs paid for by the Guardians

The sums in this column are not additional to those given in the column headed "Total Relief to the Poor"; the various items of Medical Relief being entered under their appropriate headings as forming a portion of the "Relief to the Poor"; but the cost of "Medical Relief" is given separately in the Return, as being an important item of Poor Law expenditure.

The following Tables show the receipts and expenditure of the Managers of School and Asylum Districts, and of the Aldershot Joint Lock Hospital Committee,* excluding the amounts received and expended on account of Loans. The information contained in these Tables is not given separately in the body of the Return, as the expenditure of the Managers is provided for out of the Poor Rates levied in the contributory unions and parishes, so far as it is not met by the grants from the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs made to Guardians in aid of the salaries of the officers of the Managers, the grant in respect of the maintenance of in-door paupers in the Metropolis, a payment made by Her Majesty's Treasury to the Aldershot Joint Lock Hospital Committee, and other receipts. These receipts and expenditure have been accounted for as far as practicable in the Poor Rate Returns of the several unions and parishes under the appropriate headings.

(*See pages* 363 *to* 365.)

The following are the sums which were contributed by the several Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, during the year ended Lady-day 1893 :—

UNIONS AND PARISHES.†	Contributions.	UNIONS AND PARISHES.†	Contributions.
	£		£
Kensington	24,689	Bethnal Green	8,838
Paddington	19,956	Whitechapel	8,108
Fulham	14,331	St. George-in-the-East	3,145
Chelsea	11,741	Stepney	5,554
St. George's	40,478	Mile End Old Town	9,345
Westminster	13,904	Poplar	10,921
St. Marylebone	21,159	St. Saviour's	14,878
Hampstead	8,553	St. Olave's	16,146
St. Pancras	28,485	Lambeth	20,347
Islington	24,990	Wandsworth and Clapham	25,602
Hackney	16,760	Camberwell	15,906
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury	5,714	Greenwich	15,387
Strand	11,086	Lewisham	10,921
Holborn	21,425	Woolwich	8,544
City of London	47,121	TOTAL £	495,898
Shoreditch	11,864		

† The names of the Unions and Parishes are arranged in the same topographical order as in the body of the Return.

The Financial

* This is a Joint Committee of the Guardians of the Farnham and Hartley Wintney Unions combined for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining a Lock Hospital for the treatment of pauper females belonging to either union. An annual sum of 875*l.* is contributed by Her Majesty's Treasury towards the expenses of the maintenance of the hospital.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MANAGERS of SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS (Other than from Loans).			EXPENDITURE. (Not defrayed out of Loans).					
	From Contributory Unions and Parishes.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	In Maintenance.	Loans, Principal repaid.	Loans, Interest.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, Assistants, and Servants, and Superannuation Allowances.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CENTRAL LONDON	39,126	177*	39,303	10,678	7,241‡	2,763	13,682	3,380	37,744
WEST LONDON	21,305	25	21,330	8,520	2,970	1,340	6,021	3,683	22,534
FOREST GATE	14,676	23	14,699	6,713	1,377	458	4,692	2,186	15,426
SOUTH METROPOLITAN	58,180	757	58,937	25,188	5,480	3,217	18,612	8,979	61,476
NORTH SURREY	24,841	62	24,903	9,470	1,468	695	7,493	5,770	24,896
FARNHAM AND HARTLEY WINTNEY	2,593	141	2,734	1,183	217	106	739	831	3,076
READING AND WOKINGHAM	3,825	15†	3,840	1,369	129	86	1,343	630	3,557
SOUTH EAST SHROPSHIRE	1,673	52	1,725	759	—	—	710	432	1,901
WALSALL AND WEST BROMWICH	6,700	101	6,801	2,313	833	352	1,725	1,193	6,416
KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA	19,002	126	19,128	5,427	3,163	2,716	6,522	2,814	20,642
TOTAL £	191,921	1,479	193,400	71,620	22,878	11,733	61,539	29,898	197,668

* Including 56*l.* grant from Science and Art Department.
‡ Excluding 1,557*l.* unexpended balance of loan applied to the repayment of principal.
† Including 5*l.* grant from Science and Art Department.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MANAGERS of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS DISTRICT.

	RECEIPTS (other than from Loans).			EXPENDITURE (not defrayed out of Loans).							
	From Contributory Unions and Parishes.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	In-maintenance.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, Assistants, and Servants, and Superannuation Allowances.	Loans. Principal Repaid.	Loans. Interest.	Legal Expenses.	Furniture and Property, Building and Repairs.	Other Expenses.*	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
IMBECILE ASYLUMS				79,715	37,188	—	—	—	22,947	5,113	144,963
TRAINING SHIP				10,818	5,252	—	—	—	3,404	727	20,201
FEVER AND SMALL-POX HOSPITALS				78,776	78,400	—	—	—	127,353	10,575	295,104
AMBULANCE STATIONS	495,898	149	496,047	—	8,379	—	—	—	2,332	4,155	14,866
RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE AND WHARVES				—	2,817	—	—	—	1,272	1,936	6,025
GENERAL EXPENSES				—	6,665	43,796	36,624	655	—	14,417†	102,157
TOTAL £	495,898	149	496,047	169,309	138,701	43,796	36,624	655	157,308	36,923	583,316

* "Other Expenses" include expenditure on rents, rates, taxes, and insurance, stationery, postage, and office expenses, travelling and committee expenses, &c.
† Including 4,667*l.* paid to other Local Authorities on account of Notification of Infectious Diseases.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MANAGERS of SICK ASYLUM DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS (other than from Loans).			EXPENDITURE (not defrayed out of Loans).					
	From Contributory Unions and Parishes.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	In-maintenance.	Loans. Principal Repaid.	Loans. Interest.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, Assistants, and Servants, and Superannuation Allowances.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CENTRAL LONDON	12,134	276	12,410	4,162	733	417	4,313	2,723	12,348
POPLAR AND STEPNEY	24,000	106	24,106	11,206	2,128	836	7,000	3,167	24,337
TOTAL £	36,134	382	36,516	15,368	2,861	1,253	11,313	5,890	36,685

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the ALDERSHOT JOINT LOCK HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
From Contributory Unions.	Contribution by Her Majesty's Treasury.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	In-Maintenance.	Salaries.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
—	875	5	880	289	447	130	866

The Financial Statements received from the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District for the years 1888–89, 1889–90, 1890–91, 1891–92, and 1892–93, distinguish the expenditure of the Managers on their Asylums, Hospitals, &c. The expenditure for the five years was as follows :—

	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–9 .	1892–93.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imbecile Asylums -	123,707	130,906	131,785	142,539	144,963
Training Ship - -	18,508	18,983	18,662	19,217	20,201
Fever and Small-pox Hospitals - -	91,380	98,146	128,763	133,941	295,104
Ambulance Stations -	8,546	11,546	7,218	7,432	14,866
River Ambulance Service and Wharves - -	4,226	3,908	3,780	4,270	6,025
General Expenses - -	90,176	94,330	96,954	97,952	102,157
Total - £	336,543	357,819	387,162	405,351	583,316

It will be observed that there was a very large increase in 1892–93, as compared with the preceding years in the expenditure in respect of the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals and Ambulance Stations.

The General Expenses consist chiefly of sums in respect of principal and interest on account of the Loans raised by the Managers.

The moneys raised by means of Loans for Poor Law purposes during the year 1892–93 amounted to 543,100*l.* Of this sum 460,675*l.* was borrowed by Boards of Guardians; 46,825*l.* by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District; 28,000*l.* by the Managers of the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District; and 7,600 by the Managers of the Central London and West London School Districts.

The expenditure by Boards of Guardians out of Loans during the year amounted to 365,383*l.*, which was principally for the erection or extension of Workhouse Buildings and Infirmaries, and the acquisition of land for these purposes. The following statement shows the amounts expended out of Loans during the year by the Managers of Asylum and School Districts :—

	£
Metropolitan Asylums Board - - -	29,360
Managers of School Districts :	
Central London - - -	3,161*
West London - - -	2,334
South Metropolitan - - -	2,707†
Managers of Sick Asylum Districts :	
Poplar and Stepney - - -	1,055

* Excluding 1,557*l.* unexpended balance of loan applied to the repayment of principal.

† Expended in anticipation of a loan.

The aggregate amount of the outstanding Loans of Poor Law Authorities at Lady-day 1893 was 7,182,997*l.*, made up of the following sums owing by the under-mentioned authorities :—

	Metropolitan.	Extra-Metropolitan.	Total.
	£	£	£
Boards of Guardians - -	2,495,808	3,343,985	5,839,793
Metropolitan Asylums Board -	990,114	—	990,114
Managers of School Districts -	270,540	11,170	281,710
Managers of Sick Asylum Districts -	53,679	—	53,679
Churchwardens and Overseers -	15,350	2,351	17,701
Total - - £	3,825,491	3,357,506	7,182,997

The following were the purposes for which the outstanding Loans of the Metropolitan Asylums Board had been raised, and the amounts outstanding in respect of each purpose :—

	£
Imbecile Asylums - - -	435,484
Training Ship - - - -	7,111
Fever and Small-pox Hospitals -	507,970
River Ambulance Service and Wharves -	35,749
Ambulance Stations - -	3,800
Total - - -	£ 990,114

The following Table shows, as regards each Division of the country, the amount of the Loans raised by the Guardians during the year; the amount of Loans raised by the Guardians which was outstanding at the end of the year; the Rateable Value at the beginning of the year of the property liable to contribute to the Poor Rate; and the amount of the outstanding Loans per £ of such Rateable Value :—

Divisions.	Loans raised by the Guardians during the Year.	Loans of the Guardians outstanding on the 25th March 1893.	Rateable Value of the Property liable to contribute to the Poor Rate.	Amount of outstanding Loans per £ of Rateable Value.
	£	£	£	*s. d.*
I. Metropolis -	203,290	2,495,808	33,370,826	1 5·9
II. South Eastern -	16,460	483,634	16,235,152	– 7·1
III. South Midland -	1,800	183,407	10,397,402	– 4·2
IV. Eastern - -	13,540	160,417	7,296,251	– 5·3
V. South Western -	2,725	45,693	9,995,341	– 1·1
VI. West Midland -	47,340	560,711	15,630,259	– 8·6
VII. North Midland -	43,325	209,837	9,572,702	– 5·3
VIII. North Western -	96,100	846,992	22,921,040	– 8·9
IX. York - - -	21,945	383,080	14,730,583	– 6·2
X. Northern - -	8,975	289,473	9,185,080	– 7·6
XI. Welsh - - -	5,175	180,741	8,388,277	– 5·2
Total of England and Wales -	460,675	5,839,793	157,722,913	– 8·9

It will be seen from the foregoing Table that the proportion which the debt owing by Boards of Guardians bears to the Rateable Value, varies very considerably in the different Poor Law Divisions. Outside the Metropolis the amount of the outstanding loans per £ of Rateable Value ranged from rather more than 1*d.* in the South Western Division, where it was lowest, to nearly 9*d.* in the North Western Division, where it was highest. In the Metropolis the debt amounted to 1*s.* 5·9*d.* per £ of Rateable Value, which was nearly double the highest proportion outside the Metropolis. If to the Loans of Boards of Guardians, those of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and of the Managers of the School Districts and the Sick Asylum Districts in the Metropolis, amounting in the aggregate to 1,314,333*l.*, are added, it will be found that the total debt of the Metropolitan Poor Law Authorities amounted to 2*s.* 3·4*d.* per £ of Rateable Value. The above figures represent the proportion which the outstanding loans bear to the Rateable Value, and not the Rate in the £ of the Rates required for payment of the principal and interest on the loans. The annual charge for the provision of the repayment of principal and the interest due on the debt of Poor Law Authorities, in respect of loans for purposes connected with relief in 1892–93 amounted to 640,280*l.* which represented a Rate of less than 1*d.* in the £ on the Total Rateable Value of England and Wales.

The following tables contain a classified summary of the Returns of Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure, and a statement of the Loan transactions of the Boards of Guardians in the several Union-Counties during the year referred to:—

(*For tables see pages* 370 *to* 383.)

No. 94 (*continued*).—Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure in each Union-County during the Year ended Lady-day 1893.

POOR RATE.—RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE in each

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS (OTHER THAN FROM LOANS).				
		In Aid of Poor Rates.			
	From Poor Rates.	From County and Borough Councils.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	In-Maintenance.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
I. THE METROPOLIS.	£	£	£	£	£
London - -	4,534,290*	451,022†	368,954‡	5,354,266	818,635§
Deduct Receipts from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund - - - - - - - -			241,144	241,144	—
			127,810	5,113,122	
II. SOUTH EASTERN.					
Surrey - - - -	358,869	28,937	15,302	403,108	38,772
Kent - - - - -	548,034	68,137	15,516	631,687	68,985
Sussex - - - -	291,329	44,931	12,465	348,725	38,397
Southampton - - -	331,588	47,523	12,324	391,435	48,761
Berks - - - -	105,671	23,005	5,196	133,872	20,539
Total - - -	1,635,491	212,533	60,803	1,908,827	215,454
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.					
Middlesex - - - -	348,586	34,587	10,389	393,562	30,064
Hertford - - - -	108,304	26,460	4,098	138,862	15,454
Buckingham - - -	70,672	9,545	2,668	82,885	8,110
Oxford - - - -	96,599	16,751	2,778	116,128	11,829
Northampton - - -	161,858	18,624	5,313	185,795	11,916
Huntingdon - - -	30,838	4,562	958	36,358	3,137
Bedford - - -	94,791	13,285	3,245	111,321	8,389
Cambridge - - - -	109,582	14,382	3,532	127,496	10,866
Total - - -	1,021,230	138,196	32,981	1,192,407	99,765

* Col. 1.—Including 39,933*l.* Government contributions in lieu of rates.

† Col. 2.—Including 12,985*l.* in respect of teachers in Poor Law Schools; 585*l.* registrars of births and deaths; 73,054*l.* lunatics; and 36,732*l.* and 327,666*l.*, payments to Boards of Guardians under Section 43 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Local Government Act, 1888, on account of the remuneration of medical officers and the costs of drugs and medical appliances, and of the maintenance of in-door paupers, respectively.

UNION-COUNTY during the Year ended LADY-DAY 1893.

EXPENDITURE (NOT DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS).						
I.—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.						
Out-Relief. 6.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. 7.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. 8.	Salaries, Remuneration, Rations, and Superannuation Allowances of Officers, Assistants, and Servants. 9.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. 10.	Total Relief to the Poor. 11.	DIVISION and UNION-COUNTIES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	I. THE METROPOLIS.
181,770	294,286	343,755‖	572,195	759,055¶	2,969,696	London.
—	—	—	—	241,144	241,144	
				517,911	2,728,552	
						II. SOUTH EASTERN.
39,738	25,986	11,121	30,056	19,768	165,441	Surrey.
53,548	45,294	11,212	43,661	30,163	252,863	Kent.
59,146	28,084	9,965	40,375	19,504	195,471	Sussex.
67,517	36,984	9,994	36,580	18,876	218,712	Southampton.
14,791	13,368	2,229	16,499	12,118	79,544	Berks.
234,740	149,716	44,521	167,171	100,429	912,031	Total.
						III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
35,251	28,483	13,714	25,783	20,843	154,138	Middlesex.
28,503	12,227	493	13,619	6,627	76,923	Hertford.
22,998	7,897	—	8,862	4,182	52,049	Buckingham.
24,361	9,923	808	11,149	5,237	63,307	Oxford.
37,169	11,840	595	11,164	5,943	78,627	Northampton.
4,704	2,466	88	3,096	1,125	14,616	Huntingdon.
18,562	8,153	114	7,890	4,095	47,203	Bedford.
25,404	12,025	763	10,168	4,441	63,667	Cambridge.
196,952	93,014	16,575	91,731	52,493	550,530	Total.

‡ Col. 3.—Including 33,697*l.* recovered from relatives or property of paupers; 24,149*l.* from sales of stone, wood, oakum, pigs, farm and garden produce, &c.; 10,183*l.* from rents, and 25*l.* from sales of other property; 5,223*l.* dividends on investments; 979*l.* penalties, fines, and fees; 32,071*l.* from other local authorities; 56*l.* Treasury subventions, and 21,427*l.* from other sources; but excluding 915*l.* sales of investments; and 25,370*l.* received in respect of paupers chargeable to other unions, including paupers under orders of removal.

§ Col. 5.—Including 48,161*l.*, the cost of maintenance of fever, small-pox, and diphtheria patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

‖ Col. 8.—Including 201,601*l.*, principal repaid, and 142,154*l.* interest.

¶ Col. 10.—Including 244,901*l.* paid to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURE (not defrayed							
	II.—Expended for Purposes unconnected with							
	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Contributions by the Overseers—						Payments on Account of the Registration of Births, &c. Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, and Outlay for Register Offices.
		To Highway Boards, or to Rural Sanitary Authorities, in respect of Highways.	To Burial Boards.	To Rural Sanitary Authorities.		To School Boards.	For School Attendance Committee Expenses.	
				For General expenses when paid out of the Poor Rate, and not out of a separate Rate (exclusive of Expenses included in Col. 19).	For Special Expenses, when paid out of the Poor Rate, and not out of a separate Rate.			
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
I. THE METROPOLIS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
London	2,288,015	—	10,053	—	—	715	—	12,936
Deduct Receipts from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.								
Surrey	132,741	49,004	3,795	13,114	345	22,576	2,021	1,679
Kent	196,580	92,102	5,085	11,420	878	35,832	2,250	2,549
Sussex	82,578	15,273	1,565	3,420	467	24,110	1,396	1,818
Southampton	90,223	28,399	3,452	4,618	306	31,866	952	2,259
Berks	25,518	13,465	484	1,963	545	2,678	730	1,003
Total	527,640	198,243	14,381	34,535	2,541	117,062	7,349	9,308
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.								
Middlesex	126,437	2,376	4,458	1,943	398	64,551	1,884	1,737
Hertford	36,109	2,446	1,126	3,240	1,055	9,012	704	753
Buckingham	11,521	181	853	1,316	66	6,899	711	662
Oxford	21,372	17,143	287	1,332	312	2,940	668	689
Northampton	51,406	27,102	1,569	2,114	539	12,403	1,098	1,068
Huntingdon	7,607	7,653	583	427	69	1,580	211	204
Bedford	34,611	10,190	730	1,654	83	11,147	521	556
Cambridge	47,569	94	709	1,328	320	9,553	327	735
Total	336,632	67,185	10,315	13,354	2,842	118,085	6,124	6,404

for the Year ended Lady-day 1893—*continued.*

OUT OF LOANS).									
Relief to the Poor.				III.—Expenditure not shown in previous Columns.			IV.		
Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary, Municipal, and County Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	School Fees for Non-Pauper Children, under 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79. s. 10.	Other Expenses unconnected with Relief to the Poor, exclusive of Expenses included in Columns 24, 25, and 26.	Cost of Legal Proceedings (Parochial and Union).	Payments under Union Assessment Committee Acts, and other Assessment Expenses.	Salaries, Poundage, and Superannuation Allowances of Parochial Officers, and any other Expenditure not included in previous Columns.	TOTAL.	Medical Relief.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	I. THE METROPOLIS.
12,066	29,145	2	110,238*	8,163	26,977†	118,505	5,586,511	80,371	London.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241,144	—	
							5,345,367		
									II. SOUTH EASTERN.
1,585	4,212	3	1,092	1,047	1,861	22,057	422,573	8,209	Surrey.
2,265	5,781	35	846	1,719	2,765	19,909	632,879	10,635	Kent.
1,718	2,511	21	507	646	2,450	13,333	347,284	10,455	Sussex.
1,948	4,359	—	445	754	1,340	14,815	404,448	10,916	Southampton.
867	1,536	—	205	160	702	6,519	135,919	4,729	Berks.
8,383	18,399	59	3,095	4,326	9,118	76,633	1,943,103	44,944	Total.
									III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
1,698	4,853	37	548	1,574	3,659	16,041	386,332	5,231	Middlesex.
689	1,611	2	195	272	702	5,664	140,503	4,186	Hertford.
602	1,228	—	143	106	471	3,590	80,398	3,366	Buckingham.
588	1,364	—	224	236	397	3,855	114,714	4,070	Oxford.
612	2,900	3	352	272	1,236	5,876	187,177	3,620	Northampton.
168	749	—	164	15	120	1,679	35,845	876	Huntingdon.
339	1,147	—	270	125	544	4,075	113,195	2,572	Bedford.
734	2,111	11	298	329	573	4,680	133,038	3,013	Cambridge.
5,430	15,963	53	2,194	2,929	7,702	45,460	1,191,202	26,934	Total.

* Col. 23.—Including 45,163*l.* paid under precept to Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses and 48,957*l.* to Library Commissioners; 959*l.* principal repaid, and 533*l.* interest in respect of loans raised for vestry offices; and 14,626*l.* other payments.

† Col. 25.—Payments under Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS (other than from Loans).				
		In Aid of Poor Rates.			
	From Poor Rates.	From County and Borough Councils.	Other Receipts.	Total.	In Maintenance.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
IV. EASTERN.	£	£	£	£	£
Essex	503,543	48,042	12,450	564,035	41,844
Suffolk	152,068	33,869	5,850	191,787	19,649
Norfolk	274,081	39,123	7,743	320,947	28,775
Total	929,692	121,034	26,043	1,076,769	90,268
V. SOUTH WESTERN.					
Wilts	149,361	25,072	4,601	179,034	15,046
Dorset	101,482	18,640	1,909	122,031	8,278
Devon	318,298	40,775	12,469	371,542	26,052
Cornwall	156,531	18,056	3,855	178,442	9,781
Somerset	279,145	35,902	8,074	323,121	23,167
Total	1,004,817	138,445	30,908	1,174,170	82,324
VI. WEST MIDLAND.					
Gloucester	286,570	35,451	10,500	332,521	34,119
Hereford	90,257	11,903	2,365	104,525	6,173
Salop	121,282	20,153	3,481	144,916	14,008
Stafford	381,825	60,069	16,796	458,690	57,050
Worcester	185,120	28,232	8,891	222,243	21,762
Warwick	401,101	51,353	16,697	469,151	48,542
Total	1,466,155	207,161	58,730	1,732,046	181,654
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.					
Leicester	158,045	22,567	6,269	186,881	19,063
Rutland	13,779	1,749	540	16,068	1,519
Lincoln	238,357	32,658	9,062	280,077	19,623
Nottingham	153,284	30,093	7,426	190,803	20,434
Derby	170,417	18,540	6,696	195,653	17,080
Total	733,883	105,607	29,993	869,482	77,719

for the Year ended Lady-day 1893—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE (NOT DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS).						DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
I.—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.						
Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries, Remuneration, Rations, and Superannuation Allowances of Officers, Assistants, and Servants.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	IV. EASTERN.
79,763	31,771	11,114	36,353	23,157	224,002	Essex.
38,574	18,468	897	20,177	9,250	107,015	Suffolk.
72,828	25,649	329	28,218	10,910	166,709	Norfolk.
191,165	75,888	12,340	84,748	43,317	497,726	Total.
						V. SOUTH WESTERN.
34,200	14,993	1,751	17,924	6,062	89,976	Wilts.
30,535	10,496	402	12,163	3,191	65,065	Dorset.
103,304	33,359	594	26,532	9,662	199,503	Devon.
42,228	17,518	406	9,572	3,844	83,349	Cornwall.
73,334	27,139	1,110	26,054	14,259	165,063	Somerset.
283,601	103,505	4,263	92,245	37,018	602,956	Total.
						VI. WEST MIDLAND.
61,250	27,941	2,610	24,675	15,011	165,606	Gloucester.
15,705	9,499	1,149	7,305	2,655	42,486	Hereford.
9,679	12,308	3,053	12,988	6,347	58,383	Salop.
93,032	38,798	13,251	34,044	23,036	258,211	Stafford.
34,564	21,104	6,063	17,074	12,984	113,551	Worcester.
35,864	41,766	20,129	44,183	23,723	214,207	Warwick.
249,094	151,416	46,255	140,269	83,756	852,444	Total.
						VII. NTH. MIDLAND.
35,695	22,542	3,159	23,526	10,551	104,536	Leicester.
2,808	1,193	—	1,168	714	7,492	Rutland.
80,299	18,278	3,172	18,688	9,417	149,477	Lincoln.
42,036	21,023	4,226	14,301	10,583	112,603	Nottingham
37,586	15,678	4,881	12,722	7,763	95,710	Derby.
198,514	78,714	15,438	60,405	39,028	469,818	Total.

Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURE (NOT DEFRAYED							
	II.—Expended for Purposes unconnected with							
	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Contributions by the Overseers—						Payments on Account of the Registration of Births, &c., viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, and Outlay for Register Offices.
		To Highway Boards, or to Rural Sanitary Authorities, in respect of Highways.	To Burial Boards.	To Rural Sanitary Authorities.		To School Boards.	For School Attendance Committee Expenses.	
				For General Expenses when paid out of the Poor Rate, and not out of a separate Rate (exclusive of Expenses included in Col. 18.)	For Special Expenses, when paid out of the Poor Rate, and not out of a separate Rate.			
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
IV. EASTERN.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Essex	231,716	4,177	2,401	5,937	981	58,520	1,236	2,600
Suffolk	44,693	—	1,629	2,292	126	10,852	1,228	1,336
Norfolk	94,477	—	1,003	2,321	219	17,339	1,558	1,763
Total	370,886	4,177	5,033	10,550	1,326	86,711	4,022	5,699
V. SOUTH WESTERN.								
Wilts	53,386	21,200	2,257	1,516	430	8,834	1,304	1,115
Dorset	32,660	12,382	976	1,472	414	2,963	339	660
Devon	72,751	30,695	1,650	2,551	705	25,979	856	2,145
Cornwall	25,969	29,785	819	1,941	836	19,244	195	1,131
Somerset	61,346	56,578	3,225	6,144	1,497	13,923	1,202	1,667
Total	246,112	150,640	8,927	13,624	3,882	70,943	3,896	6,718
VI. WEST MIDLAND.								
Gloucester	108,117	24,637	1,172	2,284	754	15,632	915	1,828
Hereford	26,693	20,258	240	857	—	4,142	569	425
Salop	46,372	19,560	1,052	1,667	302	5,779	986	939
Stafford	128,280	56	556	3,055	583	42,645	1,583	3,781
Worcester	58,136	9,963	2,280	2,681	230	9,564	616	1,341
Warwick	213,737	4,768	1,518	4,613	310	10,007	854	2,585
Total	581,335	79,232	6,818	15,157	2,169	87,769	5,523	10,889
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.								
Leicester	26,606	28,002	1,770	2,229	846	6,172	837	1,283
Rutland	5,037	1,523	79	472	32	269	95	78
Lincoln	78,463	2,675	3,290	3,575	796	13,626	1,292	1,681
Nottingham	42,795	8,673	1,203	2,382	258	12,066	669	1,635
Derby	63,197	4,231	2,771	1,891	256	24,860	1,010	1,476
Total	216,098	45,104	9,113	10,547	2,188	56,993	3,903	6,153

for the Year ended Lady-day 1893—*continued*.

OUT OF LOANS).

Relief to the Poor.				III.—Expenditure not shown in previous Columns.			IV.		
Vaccination Fees and Expenses. 20.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary, Municipal, and County Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. 21.	School Fees for Non-Pauper Children, under 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79, s. 10. 22.	Other Expenses unconnected with Relief to the Poor, exclusive of Expenses included in Columns 24, 25, and 26. 23.	Costs of Legal Proceedings (Parochial and Union). 24.	Payments under Union Assessment Committee Acts, and other Assessment Expenses. 25.	Salaries, Poundage, and Superannuation Allowances of Parochial Officers, and other Expenditure not included in previous Columns. 26.	TOTAL. 27.	Medical Relief. 28.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	IV. EASTERN.
2,245	4,972	2	379	2,020	3,446	20,566	565,200	10,828	Essex.
1,292	2,154	2	650	364	1,978	6,423	182,034	6,847	Suffolk.
1,499	4,674	1	421	364	1,971	9,097	303,416	8,071	Norfolk.
5,036	11,800	5	1,450	2,748	7,395	36,086	1,050,650	25,746	Total.
									V. SOUTH WESTERN.
871	1,293	2	437	291	562	6,084	189,558	5,819	Wilts.
576	1,462	—	60	102	291	4,673	124,095	4,455	Dorset.
1,725	3,705	3	708	848	1,076	12,777	357,677	9,291	Devon.
852	1,914	—	236	243	301	6,216	173,031	3,131	Cornwall.
1,538	2,971	4	276	703	1,702	13,806	331,645	8,953	Somerset.
5,562	11,345	9	1,717	2,187	3,932	43,556	1,176,006	31,649	Total.
									VI. WEST MIDLAND.
1,217	4,083	4	344	1,373	955	13,277	342,198	6,581	Gloucester.
437	1,168	—	105	119	328	4,583	102,310	2,742	Hereford.
842	2,346	2	273	419	945	6,852	146,709	3,728	Salop.
3,003	6,370	20	1,091	718	2,692	17,938	470,582	8,052	Stafford.
1,285	3,095	—	231	553	1,875	9,291	214,672	5,122	Worcester.
2,248	5,075	1	1,069	1,629	1,075	15,987	479,683	9,324	Warwick.
9,032	22,137	27	3,113	4,811	7,770	67,928	1,756,154	35,549	Total.
									VII. NORTH MIDLAND.
555	2,501	—	456	258	1,034	9,567	186,652	3,674	Leicester.
80	335	—	3	33	108	427	16,063	377	Rutland.
1,586	4,291	4	432	979	1,547	7,827	271,539	5,888	Lincoln.
1,464	4,062	2	393	625	1,523	7,692	198,045	4,044	Nottingham.
1,575	3,183	17	493	328	895	6,137	208,030	3,208	Derby.
5,260	14,372	23	1,777	2,223	5,107	31,650	880,329	17,191	Total.

Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS (other than from Loans).				
		In Aid of Poor Rates.			
	From Poor Rates.	From County and Borough Councils.	Other Receipts.	Total.	In-Maintenance.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.	£	£	£	£	£
Chester	324,845	33,843	11,642	370,330	31,980
Lancaster	1,715,651	217,555	73,433	2,006,639	238,405
Total	2,040,496	251,398	85,075	2,376,969	270,385
IX. YORK.					
West Riding	1,178,317	97,496	47,160	1,322,973	91,729
East Riding	172,855	20,293	6,239	199,387	20,227
North Riding	183,125	19,844	4,938	207,907	18,368
Total	1,534,297	137,633	58,337	1,730,267	130,324
X. NORTHERN.					
Durham	345,365	44,369	14,166	403,900	42,343
Northumberland	201,518	23,876	9,258	234,652	18,858
Cumberland	119,773	11,615	3,949	135,337	10,101
Westmorland	20,155	4,143	2,172	26,470	2,913
Total	686,811	84,003	29,545	800,359	74,215
XI. WELSH.					
Monmouth	125,952	10,975	2,590	139,517	14,742
South Wales	584,941	53,194	14,491	652,626	34,512
North Wales	233,352	24,879	5,568	263,799	15,763
Total	944,245	89,048	22,649	1,055,942	65,017
Total of England and Wales	16,531,406*	1,936,080†	562,874‡	19,030,360	2,105,760
Deduct Receipts from other Local Authorities			59,239	59,239	
			503,635	18,971,121	

* Col. 1.—Including 99,255*l.* Government contributions in lieu of rates.

† Col. 2.—Including 34,004*l.* in respect of teachers in Poor Law Schools; 1,326*l.* school fees for workhouse children attending Public Elementary Schools outside workhouses; 9,892*l.* registrars of births and deaths; 523,175*l.* lunatics; 1,003,285*l.* costs of officers of Union, &c. under section 26 of the Local Government Act, 1888; and 36,732*l.* and 327,366*l.* payments to Metropolitan Boards of Guardians under section 43 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Local Government Act, 1888, on account of the remuneration of medical officers and the costs of drugs and medical appliances, and of the maintenance of in-door paupers respectively.

‡ Col. 3.—Including 241,904*l.* recovered from relatives or property of paupers; 136,391*l.* from sales of stone, wood, oakum, pigs, farm and garden produce, &c.; 38,633*l.* from rents; and 5,770*l.*

for the Year ended Lady-day 1893—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE (NOT DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS).						
I.—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.						
Out-Relief	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries, Remuneration, Retions, and Superannuation Allowances of Officers, Assistants, and Servants.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	VIII. NTH. WESTERN.
46,709	24,859	6,308	21,866	15,933	147,655	Chester.
151,625	172,164	68,469	139,444	97,036	867,143	Lancaster.
198,334	197,023	74,777	161,310	112,969	1,014,798	Total.
						IX. YORK.
148,773	84,029	35,413	62,932	56,276	479,152	West Riding.
39,038	17,700	1,829	12,801	12,193	103,788	East Riding.
49,256	15,091	3,796	13,444	7,525	107,480	North Riding.
237,067	116,820	41,038	89,177	75,994	690,420	Total.
						X. NORTHERN.
73,204	36,376	15,515	26,559	23,974	217,971	Durham.
31,793	22,101	7,706	16,036	10,466	106,960	Northumberland.
21,786	10,119	2,119	7,675	6,566	58,366	Cumberland.
4,469	2,546	388	2,843	1,430	14,589	Westmorland.
131,252	71,142	25,728	53,113	42,436	397,886	Total.
						XI. WELSH.
35,793	11,311	2,388	8,856	7,311	80,401	Monmouth.
139,865	36,230	11,933	29,188	21,645	273,373	South Wales.
92,466	14,011	1,269	16,098	6,972	146,579	North Wales.
268,124	61,552	15,590	54,142	35,928	500,353	Total.
2,370,613	1,393,076	640,280§	1,586,506	1,141,279‖	9,217,514	TOTAL of England and Wales.
		£9,217,514				

from sales of other property; 14,616*l*. dividends on investments; 7,496*l*. penalties, fines, and fees; 1,006*l*. from separate rates in respect of expenses of School Attendance Committees appointed by Boards of Guardians; 59,289*l*. from other Local Authorities; 936*l*. Treasury Subventions; and 56,883*l*. from other sources, but excluding 241,144*l*. received from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund; 8,892*l*. sales of investments; and 102,602*l*. received in respect of paupers chargeable to other unions, including paupers under orders of removal.

§ Col. 8.—Including 368,050*l*. principal repaid, and 272,230*l*. interest.

‖ Col. 10.—Including 244,901*l*. paid to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund by the richer unions, and excluding 241,144*l*. received from the Fund by the poorer unions.

Poor Rate Receipts and Expenditure

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURE (NOT DEFRAYED							
	II.—Expended for Purposes unconnected with							
	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Contributions by the Overseers—						Payments on Account of the Registration of Births, &c. Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, and Outlay for Register Offices.
		To Highway Boards, or to Rural Sanitary Authorities, in respect of Highways.	To Burial Boards.	To Rural Sanitary Authorities.		To School Boards.	For School Attendance Committee Expenses.	
				For General Expenses when paid out of the Poor Rate, and not out of a separate Rate (such sum or Rates included in Col. 13.)	For Special Expenses, when paid out of the Poor Rate and not out of a separate Rate.			
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chester	140,596	40,380	2,673	4,943	1,373	6,672	2,167	2,300
Lancaster	918,401	38,260	15,620	13,010	674	58,547	6,876	12,387
Total	1,058,997	78,640	18,293	17,953	2,047	65,219	9,043	14,687
IX. YORK.								
West Riding	610,501	25,198	11,821	12,182	2,442	95,699	2,935	9,892
East Riding	75,752	5,773	1,145	1,692	327	4,853	488	1,660
North Riding	33,336	27,918	3,917	1,792	274	14,605	858	1,323
Total	719,589	58,889	16,883	15,666	3,043	115,157	4,281	12,875
X. NORTHERN.								
Durham	86,340	36,705	8,616	5,520	1,180	37,866	1,982	3,429
Northumberland	69,675	15,757	2,963	1,734	614	15,457	719	1,647
Cumberland	21,456	11,512	2,438	1,815	809	24,072	812	887
Westmorland	7,961	—	214	761	83	1,459	218	229
Total	185,432	63,974	14,231	9,830	2,686	78,854	3,731	6,192
XI. WELSH.								
Monmouth	23,428	9,951	286	749	101	26,448	291	1,025
South Wales	138,729	55,112	2,659	6,070	985	120,663	1,065	3,932
North Wales	47,084	16,657	797	3,280	1,533	28,241	942	1,601
Total	209,241	81,720	3,742	10,099	2,619	175,352	2,298	6,558
TOTAL of England and Wales	6,739,977	827,804	117,789	151,315	25,343	972,860	* 50,170	98,419
		£9,398,024						
		£19,411,897						

* Col. 18.—Including 5,427*l.* for precepts of School Attendance Committees appointed by Urban Sanitary Authorities.

for the Year ended Lady-day 1893—*continued*.

OUT OF LOANS).

Relief to the Poor.				III.—Expenditure not shown in previous Columns.			IV.		
Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary, Municipal, and County Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	School Fees for Non-Pauper Children, under 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79. s. 10.	Other Expenses unconnected with Relief to the Poor, exclusive of Expenses included in Columns 24, 25, and 26.	Costs of Legal Proceedings (Parochial and Union).	Payments under Union Assessment Committee Acts, and other Assessment Expenses.	Salaries, Poundage, and Superannuation Allowances of Parochial Officers, and any other Expenditure not included in previous Columns.	TOTAL.	Medical Relief.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	VIII. NTH. WESTERN.
2,044	4,415	131	375	844	2,823	16,169	375,560	5,461	Chester.
9,684	25,864	924	2,218	5,399	14,219	76,879	2,066,105	32,949	Lancaster.
11.728	30,279	1,055	2,593	6,243	17,042	93 048	2,441,665	38,410	Total.
									IX. YORK.
5,722	14,688	104	2,165	3,114	8,475	46,345	1,330,435	14,975	West Riding.
1,053	2,086	12	108	194	1,135	8,386	208,452	3,005	East Riding.
1,056	2,093	2	199	123	789	7,092	202,857	4,313	North Riding.
7,831	18,867	118	2,472	3,431	10,399	61,823	1,741,744	22,293	Total.
									X. NORTHERN.
3,282	5,724	110	1,031	278	2,338	17,930	430,302	5,722	Durham.
1,565	2,701	78	179	651	606	11,104	232,410	3.309	Northumberland.
847	1,503	7	162	38	392	4,968	130,084	1,887	Cumberland.
216	398	-	12	15	101	1,303	27,559	772	Westmorland.
5,910	10,326	195	1,384	982	3,437	35,305	820,355	11,690	Total.
									XI. WELSH.
1,161	2,386	-	146	323	457	6,658	153,811	2,006	Monmouth.
4,673	7,761	-	809	1,277	3,793	23,327	644,228	8,165	South Wales.
1,637	5,194	11	316	520	1,319	11,769	267,480	5,582	North Wales.
7,471	15,341	11	1,271	2,120	5,569	41,754	1,065,519	15,753	Total.
83,709	197,974	1,557	† 131.304	40,163	‡ 104,448	651,748	19,412,094	350,530	TOTAL of England and Wales.
Deduct Payments to other Local Authorities			197	—	—	—	197		
			131,107	—	—	—	19,411,897		
				£796,359					

† Col. 23.—Including 45,882*l*., 48,957*l*., and 179*l*. paid under precept to Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses, Library Commissioners, and Conservators of Commons respectively; 197*l*. paid to other Local Authorities; 1,631*l*. principal repaid, and 655*l*. interest in respect of loans raised for vestry offices; 581*l*. principal repaid, and 55*l*. interest in respect of loans raised under the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, 1863; 240*l*. for commons and open spaces; and 32,927*l*., other payments.

‡ Col. 25.—Including 571*l*. principal repaid, and 81*l*. interest in respect of loans raised under the Union Assessment Committee Acts; and 26,977*l*. paid under Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Loans received during the Year.	Expended out of Loans during the Year.	Loans outstanding at the end of the Year.
I. THE METROPOLIS.	£	£	£
London	203,290	145,261	2,495,808
II. SOUTH EASTERN.			
Surrey	—	—	119,560
Kent	6,430	7,751	127,597
Sussex	780	906	102,655
Southampton	2,750	3,529	104,288
Berks	6,500	7,634	29,534
Total	16,460	19,820	483,634
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.			
Middlesex	—	—	160,338
Hertford	—	—	2,499
Buckingham	—	—	—
Oxford	600	2,750	8,485
Northampton	—	—	3,247
Huntingdon	—	—	1,023
Bedford	1,200	972	2,271
Cambridge	—	—	5,544
Total	1,800	3,722	183,407
IV. EASTERN.			
Essex	10,240	15,869	140,932
Suffolk	—	—	13,559
Norfolk	3,300	2,956	5,926
Total	13,540	18,825	160,417
V. SOUTH WESTERN.			
Wilts	1,000	937	20,571
Dorset	600	454	4,813
Devon	1,125	674	6,182
Cornwall	—	—	3,042
Somerset	—	—	11,085
Total	2,725	2,065	45,693
VI. WEST MIDLAND.			
Gloucester	—	—	31,636
Hereford	—	—	11,801
Salop	—	468	26,547

for the Year ended LADY-DAY 1893.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Loans received during the Year.	Expended out of Loans during the Year.	Loans outstanding at the end of the Year.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*	£	£	£
Stafford	31,640	17,350	173,359
Worcester	15,700	10,835	82,238
Warwick	—	1,251	235,130
Total	47,340	29,904	560,711
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.			
Leicester	3,150	2,040	44,611
Rutland	—	—	—
Lincoln	30,724	13,600	58,488
Nottingham	650	91	42,423
Derby	8,801	5,853	64,315
Total	43,325	21,584	209,837
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.			
Chester	3,500	2,020	64,331
Lancaster	92,600	70,322	782,661
Total	96,100	72,342	846,992
IX. YORK.			
West Riding	18,145	30,703	335,833
East Riding	3,800	2,623	13,771
North Riding	—	—	53,476
Total	21,945	33,326	383,080
X. NORTHERN.			
Durham	6,000	4,287	179,216
Northumberland	—	1,076	82,086
Cumberland	2,975	2,853	24,263
Westmorland	—	—	3,908
Total	8,975	8,216	289,473
XI. WELSH.			
Monmouth	675	953	25,583
South Wales	4,500	9,365	143,810
North Wales	—	—	11,348
Total	5,175	10,318	180,741
TOTAL of England and Wales	460,675	365,383	5,839,793*

* It is to be borne in mind that this statement refers only to the loan transactions of Boards of Guardians. Particulars as to the loans raised by other Poor Law Authorities, and the amount of such loans outstanding at Lady-day 1893, will be found on pages 366 and 367.

No. 95.—EXPENDITURE for the RELIEF of the POOR in the UNION-COUNTIES

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Population 1891.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day		DIFFERENCE between 1893 and 1892.		DIFFERENCE per CENT.	
		1892.	1893.				
		£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS.							
1. London	4,211,743	2,473,514	2,728,552	255,038	—	10·3	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.							
1*a*. Surrey	572,092	164,855	165,441	586	—	0·4	—
2. Kent	806,297	242,872	252,863	9,991	—	4·1	—
3. Sussex	554,542	200,038	195,471	—	4,567	—	2·3
4. Southampton	666,248	222,663	218,712	—	3,951	—	1·8
5. Berks	268,287	80,755	79,544	—	1,211	—	1·5
Total	2,867,466	911,183	912,031	848	—	0·1	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.							
6. Middlesex	574,999	153,018	154,138	1,120	—	0·7	—
7. Hertford	215,179	77,650	76,923	—	727	—	0·9
8. Buckingham	164,442	53,593	52,049	—	1,544	—	2·9
9. Oxford	188,220	65,108	63,307	—	1,801	—	2·8
10. Northampton	308,072	79,734	78,627	—	1,107	—	1·4
11. Huntingdon	50,289	14,431	14,616	185	—	1·3	—
12. Bedford	165,999	47,836	47,203	—	633	—	1·3
13. Cambridge	196,269	65,635	63,667	—	1,968	—	3·0
Total	1,863,469	557,005	550,530	—	6,475	—	1·2
IV. EASTERN.							
14. Essex	761,191	210,602	224,002	13,400	—	6·4	—
15. Suffolk	353,758	109,608	107,015	—	2,593	—	2·4
16. Norfolk	460,362	168,537	166,709	—	1,828	—	1·1
Total	1,575,311	488,747	497,726	8,979	—	1·8	—
V. SOUTH WESTERN.							
17. Wilts	255,119	92,626	89,976	—	2,650	—	2·9
18. Dorset	188,995	65,049	65,065	16	—	0·0	—
19. Devon	636,163	196,277	199,503	3,226	—	1·6	—
20. Cornwall	318,583	83,142	83,349	207	—	0·2	—
21. Somerset	510,063	161,634	165,063	3,429	—	2·1	—
Total	1,908,923	598,728	602,956	4,228	—	0·7	—
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.							
22. Gloucester	548,886	167,765	165,606	—	2,159	—	1·3
23. Hereford	113,346	42,603	42,486	—	117	—	0·3
24. Salop	254,765	59,164	58,383	—	781	—	1·3

of England and Wales for the Years ended Lady-day 1893 and 1892.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Population 1891.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day		DIFFERENCE between 1893 and 1892.		DIFFERENCE per CENT.	
		1892.	1893.				
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*		£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
25. Stafford	1,103,452	256,152	258,211	2,059	—	0·8	—
26. Worcester	422,530	114,273	113,551	—	722	—	0·6
27. Warwick	801,738	204,856	214,207	9,351	—	4·6	—
Total	3,244,717	844,813	852,444	7,631	—	0·9	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.							
28. Leicester	379,286	99,616	104,536	4,920	—	4·9	—
29. Rutland	22,123	7,521	7,492	—	29	—	0·4
30. Lincoln	467,281	160,166	149,477	—	10,689	—	6·7
31. Nottingham	505,311	107,393	112,603	5,210	—	4·9	—
32. Derby	432,414	93,087	95,710	2,623	—	2·8	—
Total	1,806,415	467,783	469,818	2,035	—	0·4	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.							
33. Chester	707,978	146,184	147,655	1,471	—	1·0	—
34. Lancaster	3,957,906	837,230	867,143	29,913	—	3·6	—
Total	4,665,884	983,414	1,014,798	31,384	—	3·2	—
IX. YORK.							
35. West Riding	2,464,415	468,000	479,152	11,152	—	2·4	—
36. East Riding	400,085	98,509	103,788	5,279	—	5·4	—
37. North Riding	354,382	92,411	107,480	15,069	—	16·3	—
Total	3,218,882	658,920	690,420	31,500	—	4·8	—
X. NORTHERN.							
38. Durham	1,024,369	201,307	217,971	16,664	—	8·3	—
39. Northumberland	506,015	105,375	106,960	1,585	—	1·5	—
40. Cumberland	266,549	58,614	58,366	—	248	—	0·4
41. Westmorland	66,215	14,337	14,589	252	—	1·8	—
Total	1,863,148	379,633	397,886	18,253	—	4·8	—
XI. WELSH.							
42. Monmouth	275,242	76,383	80,401	4,018	—	5·3	—
43. South Wales	1,049,997	260,069	273,373	13,304	—	5·1	—
44. North Wales	451,013	147,486	146,579	—	907	—	0·6
Total	1,776,252	483,938	500,353	16,415	—	3·4	—
TOTAL of England and Wales	29,002,210	8,847,678	9,217,514	369,836	—	4·2	—

No. 96.—STATEMENT of the SUMS RECEIVED FROM POOR RATES and in AID OF POOR purposes, during the Years ended at LADY-DAY 1843 TO 1882 inclusive; also

Years ended Lady-day.	RECEIPTS. From Poor Rates. (1.)	RECEIPTS. Receipts in aid of Poor Rates. (2.)	RECEIPTS. Total Receipts. (3.)	EXPENDITURE. I.—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith. (4.)	EXPENDITURE. II.—Expended for Purposes unconnected with: Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate. (5.)	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards or to Rural Sanitary Authorities for Highways. (6.)	Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. (7.)	Payments on Account of the Registration of Births, &c. Act. (8.)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1843	7,085,595	219,066	7,304,601	5,208,027	1,295,616	..	..	53,896
1844	6,847,205	219,592	7,066,797	4,976,093	1,356,457	..	..	56,094
1845	6,791,006	218,508	7,009,511	5,039,703	1,279,962	..	57,988	57,388
1846	6,800,623	187,043	6,988,666	4,954,204	1,297,505	..	52,240	54,821
1847	6,964,825	152,527	7,117,352	5,298,787	1,334,770	..	51,565	59,328
1848	7,817,430	158,664	7,976,094	6,180,764	1,391,376	..	58,265	56,982
1849	7,674,146	199,751	7,873,897	5,792,963	1,381,132	..	62,776	57,200
1850	7,270,493	230,002	7,500,495	5,395,022	1,321,035	..	65,120	58,637
1851	6,778,914	181,408	6,960,322	4,962,704	1,392,509	..	61,259	56,676
1852	6,552,298	318,070	6,870,368	4,897,685	1,344,798	..	60,325	58,960
1853	6,522,412	282,971	6,805,383	4,939,064	1,406,173	..	55,376	60,810
1854	6,973,220	278,061	7,251,281	5,282,853	1,481,881	..	56,514	60,339
1855	7,864,149	310,805	8,174,954	5,890,041	1,598,401	..	58,342	65,119
1856	8,201,348	295,110	8,496,458	6,004,244	1,577,359	..	61,006	63,873
1857	8,139,003	301,987	8,440,990	5,898,756	1,776,944	..	59,396	63,850
1858	8,188,880	303,240	8,492,120	5,878,542	1,916,273	..	50,043	64,978
1859	8,108,222	326,566	8,434,788	5,558,689	1,915,255	..	46,059	66,441
1860	7,715,948	317,578	8,033,526	5,454,964	1,936,549	..	42,083	67,917
1861	7,921,619	330,549	8,252,168	5,778,943	1,925,210	..	43,566	66,992
1862	8,511,161	327,829	8,838,990	6,077,525	2,026,916	..	45,162	67,633
1863	9,174,976	337,679	9,512,655	6,527,036	2,075,468	..	43,273	69,130
1864	9,448,319	426,250	9,874,569	6,423,381	2,163,290	..	41,609	72,946
1865	9,392,191	376,951	9,769,142	6,264,966	2,133,290	550,976	47,830	74,861
1866	9,573,772	384,478	9,958,250	6,439,517	2,209,184	578,494	40,868	75,563
1867	10,303,665	388,523	10,692,188	6,959,840	2,511,511	595,699	38,132	74,239
1868	11,054,513	418,330	11,472,843	7,498,059	2,456,578	614,893	36,281	73,826
1869	11,363,656	412,497	11,776,153	7,673,100	2,564,735	658,469	42,823	76,735
1870	11,573,608	470,404	12,044,012	7,644,307	2,587,896	652,591	43,873	76,098
1871	11,610,920	510,520	12,121,440	7,886,724	2,708,840	648,846	37,244	78,323
1872	12,100,490	508,448	12,608,938	8,007,403	2,798,344	658,489	34,743	79,350
1873	12,190,600	467,343	12,657,943	7,692,169	3,041,808	704,483	*	80,429
1874	12,342,251	461,511	12,803,762	7,664,957	3,310,416	777,141	*	80,558
1875	12,483,133	†711,313	13,194,446	7,488,481	3,252,656	800,682	*	83,173
1876	12,092,087	†813,308	12,905,395	7,335,858	3,228,770	822,053	*	92,678
1877	12,049,046	†899,128	12,948,174	7,400,034	3,334,020	887,550	*	93,244
1878	12,585,677	†904,035	13,489,712	7,688,650	3,457,952	971,241	*	92,744
1879	12,913,797	†957,321	13,871,118	7,829,819	3,232,226	998,142	*	94,160
1880	13,033,655	†967,857	14,001,512	8,015,010	3,410,327	990,915	*	92,881
1881	13,302,088	†1,038,504	14,340,592	8,102,136	3,588,308	892,223	*	92,674
1882	13,947,681	†970,592	14,918,273	8,232,472	3,809,992	898,126	*	91,585

* Col. (7.)—These expenses are included in Col. (13).

† Col. (2) 1875.—Inclusive of 350,355*l.*
† Col. (2) 1876.—Inclusive of 496,741*l.*
† Col. (2) 1877.—Inclusive of 560 477*l.*
† Col. (2) 1878.—Inclusive of 547,351*l.*
† Col. (2) 1879.—Inclusive of 574,807*l.*
† Col. (2) 1880.—Inclusive of 555,560*l.*
† Col. (2) 1881.—Inclusive of 617,631*l.*
† Col. (2) 1882.—Inclusive of 537,196*l.*

} Treasury Subventions, and Payments in respect of Government Property.

RATES; and of the EXPENDITURE therefrom for RELIEF TO THE POOR, and for other showing the Expenditure for Medical Relief only, during the same Years.

EXPENDITURE.										
Relief to the Poor.		III.—Expenditure not shown in previous columns.				Difference per Cent. between each Year in the Amount of Relief to the Poor.		Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.		Expended for Medical Relief only (included in Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor).	Years ended Lady-day.
Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration, and Cost of Jury Lists.	Costs of Legal Proceedings (Parochial and Union).	Payments under the Parochial Assessment's Act, for Surveys, Valuations, &c., and the Union Assessment Committee Acts, and Loans repaid under the same.	All other Purposes.	Total Expenditure.						
(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)		(16.)		(17.)	
£	£	£	£	£	£	Increase.	Decrease	s.	d.	£	
16,425	..	84,730	30,420	346,007	7,035,121	6·0	—	54	4	160,726	1843
16,980	..	105,304	30,083	359,166	6,990,117	—	4·5	51	5	166,257	1844
25,905	20,153	95,397	22,877	258,029	6,857,402	1·3	—	49	2	174,330	1845
27,447	21,556	83,298	21,162	234,352	6,746,585	—	1·7	53	3	175,190	1846
18,115	25,041	76,385	17,289	213,377	7,094,657	7·0	—	59	0	179,526	1847
21,965	24,329	73,439	14,115	226,250	8,047,485	16·6	—	64	6	197,954	1848
29,375	28,564	70,252	15,282	273,074	7,710,617	—	6·3	49	1	211,181	1849
23,642	28,773	77,582	14,196	376,204	7,360,221	—	6·9	42	7	227,171	1850
25,248	28,257	68,545	14,409	309,800	6,919,407	—	8·0	39	11	209,993	1851
25,895	30,533	62,830	12,500	325,820	6,819,346	—	1·3	39	4	212,050	1852
27,576	30,994	52,818	12,433	269,545	6,854,788	0·8	—	42	0	215,054	1853
45,729	31,622	46,569	13,440	299,983	7,317,930	7·0	—	61	7	230,777	1854
54,727	31,418	51,503	10,997	328,838	8,089,387	11·5	—	70	0	231,682	1855
44,503	31,247	53,544	12,740	363,496	8,212,012	1·9	—	75	4	231,872	1856
41,256	32,767	59,164	13,785	393,294	8,339,212	—	1·8	65	3	231,623	1857
40,761	32,466	60,473	16,484	389,638	8,449,658	—	0·3	53	10	230,597	1858
46,472	32,301	65,088	15,922	403,228	8,149,455	—	5·4	42	9	233,124	1859
46,006	34,226	61,139	16,705	416,315	8,075,904	—	1·9	44	9	236,339	1860
47,730	34,910	59,509	15,043	423,309	8,395,212	5·9	—	55	10	238,233	1861
42,520	35,976	56,783	14,687	438,475	8,806,074	5·2	—	56	7	242,200	1862
45,662	36,586	49,793	19,345	458,779	9,325,072	7·4	—	52	1	248,286	1863
62,653	37,509	43,290	42,864	792,938	9,680,480	—	1·6	43	2	253,204	1864
58,524	38,974	47,065	63,438	518,234	9,792,158	—	2·5	39	8	259,833	1865
55,818	37,715	42,153	58,035	451,773	9,989,120	2·8	—	43	6	264,052	1866
44,815	39,637	26,999	54,522	559,779	10,905,173	8·8	—	53	7½	272,225	1867
50,987	39,199	28,832	49,734	532,204	11,380,593	7·7	—	67	6½	272,341	1868
64,378	71,213	24,526	47,119	550,901	11,773,999	2·3	—	57	8½	282,115	1869
63,573	69,467	27,002	46,827	525,979	11,737,613	—	0·4	46	2½	282,313	1870
73,175	70,373	18,079	53,998	517,139	12,092,741	3·2	—	49	8½	290,249	1871
112,942	75,598	26,196	54,906	533,307	12,381,278	1·5	—	57	1	290,418	1872
100,557	81,175	24,068	52,408	§649,469	12,426,566	—	3·9	57	3	288,796	1873
79,111	83,648	25,582	55,682	§773,912	12,851,007	—	0·4	60	3	286,343	1874
81,579	85,047	25,429	60,178	§816,983	12,694,208	—	2·3	50	11	295,096	1875
82,088	85,205	27,162	85,820	§877,308	12,636,942	—	2·0	45	5	291,351	1876
88,402	87,374	34,805	96,265	§976,543	12,998,237	0·9	—	48	2	286,930	1877
92,275	89,868	34,135	66,654	§1,121,778	13,615,297	3·9	—	56	8	298,827	1878
87,754	91,623	36,301	59,421	§1,263,738	13,693,184	1·8	—	43	7	303,886	1879
86,879	96,315	27,787	56,030	§1,315,938	14,092,102	2·4	—	45	4⅓	308,486	1880
87,745	98,281	29,644	79,516	§1,419,735	14,390,262	1·1	—	43	7	310,456	1881
97,196	100,914	28,352	94,860	§1,511,242	14,864,739	1·6	—	46	2	315,482	1882

§ Col. (13.)—In the years ended Lady-day 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882 respectively, the following payments were made to the Rural Sanitary Authorities and are included in this column, namely, 23,540*l*., 137,054*l*., 131,251*l*., 107,293*l*., 113,728*l*., 117,298*l*., 119,252*l*., 109,459*l*., 127,794*l*., and 126,057*l*.; also the Contributions by the Overseers to the School Boards during the same years of the several sums of 62,791*l*., 99,314*l*., 160,700*l*., 233,526*l*., 339,590*l*., 429,139*l*., 514,281*l*., 571,526*l*., 619,141*l*., and 607,296*l*.

‖ Col. (17.)—Inclusive of the disbursements for Medical Relief made by the Managers of Pauper District Schools, Sick Asylum Districts, and the Metropolitan Asylum District, not included in this column previous to 1875.

No. 97.—STATEMENT of the SUMS RECEIVED FROM POOR RATES and in aid of POOR RATES; and of the EXPENDITURE therefrom for RELIEF TO THE POOR, and for other purposes, during the Years ended at LADY-DAY 1883 TO 1893; also showing the Expenditure for Medical Relief only during the same years.

Years ended Lady-day.	RECEIPTS OTHER THAN FROM LOANS. From Poor Rates. (1.)	Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates. (2.)	Total Receipts. (3.)	EXPENDITURE NOT DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS. I.—Expended for Relief to the Poor and Purposes connected therewith. (4.)	II.—Expended for Purposes unconnected with Relief to the Poor. Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate. (5.)	Contributions by Overseers to Highway Boards or to Rural Sanitary Authorities for Highways. (6.)	Contributions by Overseers to Burial Boards. (7.)	Contributions by Overseers to Rural Sanitary Authorities. (8.)	Contributions by Overseers to School Boards or for School Attendance Committee Expenses. (9.)	Payments on account of Registration Act (Births, Deaths, and Marriages). (10.)	Vaccination Fees and Expenses. (11.)	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary Registration and Cost of Jury Lists. (12.)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883	14,091,519	†1,146,592	15,238,111	8,353,392	3,846,534	866,742	110,766	133,540	741,265	92,861	91,883	102,310
1884	14,282,915	†1,103,732	15,386,647	8,402,553	4,101,421	832,024	113,526	116,727	767,496	93,905	91,938	106,072
1885	14,501,844	†1,050,824	15,552,668	8,491,600	4,301,590	842,975	114,841	135,410	793,938	95,547	94,618	106,176
1886	14,711,580	†1,070,693	15,782,273	8,296,230	4,409,522	824,198	110,538	136,527	804,719	92,980	93,475	164,980
1887	14,688,278	†1,128,717	15,816,995	8,176,768	4,516,960	814,050	114,950	139,455	789,313	94,057	92,116	164,058
1888	14,707,290	†1,132,481	15,839,771	8,440,821	4,522,249	806,349	114,247	131,931	801,636	94,914	90,487	164,756
1889	14,771,132	‡†1,315,554	16,086,686	8,366,477	4,532,846	832,190	112,990	143,770	822,147	92,025	91,254	186,880
1890	*15,820,594	‡†1,968,616	17,789,210	8,434,345	6,238,420	738,101	113,004	156,202	838,395	92,682	85,606	193,821
1891	15,563,794	†2,794,284	18,358,078	8,643,318	6,171,171	720,246	121,191	165,026	896,904	94,693	84,295	200,506
1892	15,642,020	†2,445,797	18,087,817	8,847,678	6,301,786	757,196	118,936	169,675	973,640	100,916	83,146	199,938
1893	16,531,406	†2,439,715	18,971,121	9,217,514	6,739,977	827,804	117,789	176,058	1,023,030	98,419	83,709	197,974

(*continued*)

Years ended Lady-day.	EXPENDITURE NOT DEFRAYED OUT OF LOANS—(*continued*). II.—*cont.* Other Expenses unconnected with Relief to the Poor. (13.)	III.—Expenditure not shown in previous Columns. Costs of Legal Proceedings (Parochial and Union). (14.)	Payments under Union Assessment Committee Acts. (15.)	Salaries, Poundage, and Superannuation Allowances of Parochial Officers, and any other Expenditure not included in previous Columns. (16.)	Total Expenditure. (17.)	Difference per Cent. between each Year in the Amount of Relief to the Poor. (18.) Inc.	Dec.	Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter. (19.) s.	d.	Expended for Medical Relief only (included in the Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor). (20.)	Receipts from Loans. (21.)	Expenditure out of Loans. (22.)
	£	£	£	£	£	Inc.	Dec.	s.	d.	£	£	£
1883	105,026	30,492	74,603	507,865	15,059,179	1·5	—	43	0	317,233	464,886	390,639
1884	60,965	41,912	76,824	521,428	15,356,791	0·6	—	40	8	318,030	468,047	507,981
1885	75,583	42,600	90,474	546,514	15,731,866	1·0	—	34	5	320,784	489,474	553,837
1886	68,306	44,482	98,167	546,590	15,690,714	—	2·3	32	0	323,021	607,963	557,217
1887	83,848	43,097	98,808	561,813	15,689,293	—	1·4	32	1	328,754	472,000	385,763
1888	92,516	45,293	82,612	578,150	15,965,961	3·2	—	31	8	336,109	335,973	295,501
1889	86,444	42,664	73,617	586,822	15,970,126	—	0·9	31	8½	335,803	380,720	322,997
1890	100,878	54,800	72,681	616,689	17,735,714	0·8	—	29	9	326,657	385,285	432,418
1891	127,309	44,035	101,768	614,753	17,985,275	2·5	—	32	8	331,391	365,131	330,103
1892	127,801	43,852	98,674	631,222	18,454,460	2·5	—	37	2	339,248	328,787	323,457
1893	132,664	40,163	104,443	651,748	19,411,897	5·2	—	28	4	350,530	543,100	404,000

* For an explanation of the causes which have led to the poor rates received in 1889-90 being so largely in excess of those received in the preceding year, *see* page 511 of the Twentieth Annual Report of the Local Government Board.

† Including 647,508*l.* in 1883, 671,054*l.* in 1884, 624,471*l.* in 1885, 652,849*l.* in 1886, 680,493*l.* in 1887, 661,045*l.* in 1888, 670,207*l.* in 1889, 24,240*l.* in 1890, 875*l.* in 1891, 896*l.* in 1892, and 936*l.* in 1893, from Treasury Subventions.

‡ Including 170,085*l.* in 1889, and 420,514*l.* in 1890, in respect of the temporary grant to Boards of Guardians under Section 121 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

No. 98.

STATEMENT of the PRINCIPAL ITEMS of EXPENDITURE on RELIEF to the POOR; for the 37 YEARS ended at LADY-DAY 1893.

Years ended at Lady-day.	AMOUNT EXPENDED IN RELIEF OF THE POOR.							
	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Workhouse and other Loans repaid and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total.	Adjusted Total, after allowing for Sums received from or paid to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857	1,088,558	3,152,278	377,659	217,196	637,629	425,437	5,898,757	..
1858	1,067,803	3,117,274	397,826	202,605	638,441	454,593	5,878,542	..
1859	954,509	2,923,199	413,357	194,579	638,206	434,839	5,558,689	..
1860	912,360	2,862,753	419,565	182,224	644,799	433,263	5,454,964	..
1861	1,033,689	3,012,251	443,892	188,441	660,370	440,300	5,778,943	..
1862	1,133,286	3,155,820	482,425	183,477	668,447	454,466	6,077,921	..
1863	1,127,142	3,574,136	501,368	176,165	679,480	468,745	6,527,036	..
1864	1,095,814	3,466,392	524,166	177,247	696,098	463,664	6,423,381	..
1865	1,111,478	3,258,813	535,115	175,242	706,529	477,789	6,264,966	..
1866	1,188,784	3,196,685	566,482	180,746	730,704*	576,116	6,439,517	..
1867	1,375,627	3,358,351	607,292	186,317	747,650	684,603	6,959,840	..
1868	1,517,496	3,620,284	656,792	207,998	770,539	724,951	7,498,060	..
1869	1,546,580	3,677,379	710,941	204,601	805,136	717,967	7,662,604	7,673,100
1870	1,502,807	3,633,051	722,613	252,215	818,183	723,972	7,652,841	7,644,307
1871	1,524,695	3,663,970	746,113	291,284	838,268	810,013	7,874,343	7,886,724
1872	1,515,790	3,583,571	742,483	278,566	871,402	945,867	7,937,679	8,007,403
1873	1,549,403	3,279,122	780,927	272,698	893,218	914,957	7,690,325	7,692,169
1874	1,649,333	3,110,896	830,454	271,808	909,231	891,815	7,663,537	7,664,957
1875	1,577,596	2,958,670	859,073	267,337	929,723	896,196	7,488,595	7,488,481
1876	1,534,224	2,760,804	883,267	275,067	942,581	940,878	7,336,821	7,335,858
1877	1,613,757	2,616,465	911,426	285,086	972,217	1,001,746	7,400,697	7,400,034
1878	1,727,340	2,621,786	957,119	287,934	997,308	1,119,638	7,711,125	7,688,650
1879	1,720,947	2,641,558	986,050	296,533	1,023,197	1,153,308	7,821,593	7,829,819
1880	1,757,749	2,710,778	994,204	319,426	1,053,218	1,181,511	8,016,886	8,015,010
1881	1,838,641	2,660,022	1,033,780	338,419	1,069,188	1,135,286	8,075,336	8,102,136
1882	1,831,595	2,626,375	1,059,460	351,203	1,087,641	1,296,523	8,252,797	8,232,472
1883	1,869,505	2,589,937	1,098,322	430,185	1,117,705	1,303,416	8,409,070	8,353,292
1884	1,992,502†	2,517,693	1,143,146	483,929†	1,297,871†	915,142†	8,350,283	8,402,550
1885	1,921,587	2,469,846	1,188,012	501,932	1,356,943	1,263,937‡	8,702,257	8,491,600§
1886	1,837,624	2,490,025	1,175,072	541,494	1,332,017	1,155,263‡	8,531,495	8,296,230§
1887	1,778,367	2,528,250	1,159,750	566,716	1,313,425	1,049,756‡	8,396,264	8,176,768§
1888	1,855,304	2,537,686	1,167,765	585,660	1,342,079	1,160,351‡	8,648,845	8,440,821§
1889	1,862,799	2,503,838	1,184,766	582,489	1,360,065	1,085,185‡	8,579,142	8,366,477§
1890	1,899,648	2,453,860	1,221,719	605,327	1,394,687	1,084,469‡	8,659,710	8,434,345§
1891	1,951,486	2,400,089	1,284,656	620,761	1,452,810	1,167,094‡	8,876,896	8,643,313§
1892	2,044,062	2,374,380	1,331,733	644,709	1,496,340	1,194,009‡	9,085,233	8,847,678§
1893	2,105,760	2,370,613	1,393,076	640,280	1,566,506	1,382,423‡	9,458,658	9,217,514§

* Superannuation allowances are included in this column in 1866 and subsequent years.

† In 1884 for the first time the contributions made by the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes to the Metropolitan Asylums Board were distributed as far as practicable among these columns according as they were paid in respect of Maintenance, Loans, and Salaries, &c. of Officers. In previous years they had, as a general rule, been entered wholly in the Column headed "Other expenses of or immediately connected with Relief."

‡ Including 218,671*l.* in 1885, 233,815*l.* in 1886, 189,591*l.* in 1887, 239,594*l.* in 1888, 218,323*l.* in 1889, 226,292*l.* in 1890, 251,998*l.* in 1891, 221,476*l.* in 1892, and 244,901*l.* in 1893, paid to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund by the richer Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis.

§ This is the total expenditure, after deducting 210,657*l.* in 1885, 235,265*l.* in 1886, 219,496*l.* in 1887, 208,024*l.* in 1888, 212,665*l.* in 1889, 225,365*l.* in 1890, 233,578*l.* in 1891, 237,555*l.* in 1892, and 241,144*l.* in 1893, received from the Fund by the poorer Unions and Parishes, which sums have been deducted in order to avoid a double reckoning as expenditure.

No. 99.

Poor Rates; Total Amount of Rates Raised and Amount Raised for Expenses of Poor Law Authorities; Rate in the Pound, of both Items; Expenditure for Relief of the Poor and Rate per Head on estimated Population; and the Average Price of Wheat for the Years ended at Lady-Day 1844 to 1893 inclusive.

Years ended at Lady-Day.	Estimated Population.	Amount of Poor Rates received.	Amount raised for Expenses of Poor Law Authorities.	Rate in the £ on Rateable Value of: Poor Rates received.	Rate in the £ on Rateable Value of: Amount raised for Expenses of Poor Law Authorities.	Amount expended for Relief of the Poor.	Rate per Head of Expenditure for Relief of the Poor on estimated Population.	Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.
1844	16,332,228	6,847,205	—	—	—	4,976,093	6 1	51 5
1845	16,535,174	6,791,006	—	—	—	5,039,703	6 1½	49 2
1846	16,739,136	6,800,623	—	—	—	4,954,204	5 11	53 3
1847	16,944,092	6,964,825	—	2 0·8	—	5,298,787	6 3	59 0
1848	17,150,018	7,817,430	—	—	—	6,180,764	7 2½	64 6
1849	17,356,882	7,674,146	—	—	—	5,792,963	6 8	49 1
1850	17,564,656	7,270,493	—	2 1·8	—	5,395,022	6 1½	42 7
1851	17,773,324	6,778,914	—	—	—	4,962,704	5 7	39 11
1852	17,982,849	6,552,298	—	—	—	4,897,685	5 5½	39 4
1853	18,193,206	6,522,412	—	—	—	4,939,064	5 5½	42 0
1854	18,404,368	6,973,220	—	—	—	5,282,853	5 9	61 7
1855	18,616,310	7,864,149	—	—	—	5,890,041	6 4	70 0
1856	18,829,000	8,201,348	—	2 3·4	—	6,004,244	6 4½	75 4
1857	19,042,412	8,139,003	—	—	—	5,898,756	6 2½	65 3
1858	19,256,516	8,188,880	—	—	—	5,878,542	6 1½	53 10
1859	19,471,291	8,108,223	—	—	—	5,558,689	5 8½	42 9
1860	19,686,701	7,715,948	—	—	—	5,454,904	5 6½	44 9
1861	19,902,713	7,921,619	—	—	—	5,778,943	5 9½	55 10
1862	20,119,314	8,511,161	—	—	—	6,077,525	6 0½	56 7
1863	20,371,013	9,174,976	—	—	—	6,527,036	6 5	52 1
1864	20,625,855	9,448,319	—	—	—	6,423,381	6 2½	43 2
1865	20,883,889	9,392,191	—	—	—	6,264,966	6 0	39 8
1866	21,145,151	9,573,772	6,786,094	2 0·5	1 5·4	6,439,517	6 1	43 6
1867	21,409,684	10,303,665	—	—	—	6,959,840	6 6	53 7½
1868	21,677,525	11,054,513	7,983,042	2 2·4	1 7·1	7,498,059	6 11	67 6½
1869	21,948,713	11,363,656	—	—	—	7,673,100	7 0	58 3
1870	22,223,299	11,573,608	8,333,121	2 2·6	1 7·2	7,644,307	6 10½	46 2½
1871	22,501,316	11,610,920	8,353,234	2 1·9	1 6·4	7,886,724	7 0	49 8½
1872	22,788,594	12,100,496	8,643,657	2 2·5	1 7·0	8,007,403	7 0½	57 1
1873	23,096,495	12,190,600	8,357,978	2 2·0	1 5·8	7,692,169	6 8	57 2
1874	23,408,556	12,342,251	8,017,426	2 2·4	1 5·1	7,664,957	6 6½	60 3
1875	23,724,834	12,483,133	8,137,778	2 1·9	1 4·9	7,488,481	6 3½	50 11
1876	24,045,385	12,093,087	7,701,445	2 0·4	1 3·5	7,335,858	6 1½	45 5
1877	24,370,267	12,049,046	7,374,158	1 11·2	1 2·2	7,400,034	6 1	48 2
1878	24,699,539	12,585,677	7,610,047	1 11·6	1 2·3	7,688,650	6 2½	56 8
1879	25,033,259	12,913,797	8,049,896	1 11·7	1 2·8	7,829,819	6 3	43 7
1880	25,371,489	13,033,655	7,951,328	1 11·4	1 2·3	8,015,010	6 3½	45 4½
1881	25,714,288	13,302,088	8,074,622	1 11·5	1 2·3	8,102,136	6 3½	43 7
1882	26,046,112	13,947,681	8,342,168	2 0·0	1 2·4	8,232,472	6 3½	46 2
1883	26,334,776	14,091,519	8,429,015	1 11·9	1 2·3	8,353,292	6 4½	43 0
1884	26,626,639	14,282,915	8,389,989	1 11·9	1 2·0	8,402,553	6 3½	40 8
1885	26,921,737	14,501,844	8,350,354	1 11·9	1 1·8	8,491,600	6 3½	34 5
1886	27,220,105	14,711,580	8,457,530	2 0·0	1 1·8	8,296,230	6 1½	32 0
1887	27,521,780	14,688,278	8,341,982	1 11·7	1 1·4	8,176,768	5 11½	32 1
1888	27,826,798	14,707,290	8,355,122	1 11·6	1 1·4	8,440,821	6 0½	31 8
1889	28,135,197	14,771,132	8,354,554	1 11·7	1 1·4	8,366,477	5 11½	31 8½
1890	28,447,014	15,830,594*	7,749,192	2 1·8	1 0·4	8,434,345	5 11½	29 9
1891	28,762,287	15,563,794	7,472,460	2 0·6	0 11·8	8,643,318	6 0	32 8
1892	29,081,047	15,642,020	7,288,765	2 0·1	0 11·2	8,847,678	6 1	37 2
1893	29,403,346	16,531,406	7,595,873	2 1·2	0 11·6	9,217,514	6 3½	28 4

* For an explanation of the causes which have led to the poor rates received in 1889–90 being so largely in excess of those received in the preceding year, *see* page 511 of the Twentieth Annual Report of the Local Government Board.

No. 100.

Returns of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief.

Half-year ended Lady-Day 1893.

The half-yearly returns of in-maintenance and out-door relief show separately, with regard to in-maintenance, the amount expended on (1) the maintenance of paupers relieved in workhouses and other establishments under the control of the guardians; and (2) the maintenance of paupers in institutions not under the control of the guardians. Both items of expenditure are classed together, in the comparative tables, under the head of in-maintenance. As regards out-door relief, details are given as to the following items of expenditure: (1) Relief in money, other than separate payments for school fees; (2) "Further relief" for school fees; (3) Relief in kind; and (4) Relief to children boarded out.

The expenditure on "in-maintenance" comprises all the expenses incurred in and about the maintenance, treatment, and relief of the paupers in workhouses and other poor law institutions under the control of boards of guardians or the managers of asylum and school districts, exclusive of repairs and furniture, and the salaries, remuneration, and rations of the officers and servants, but inclusive of charges for apprentice fees, outfits, burials, and the necessary expenses incurred in warming, cleansing, and lighting the workhouses or institutions above referred to, and otherwise keeping them fit for daily use. It also includes, for the purposes of these returns, the expenses of the maintenance of paupers in institutions not under the control of the guardians or managers.

The expenditure on "out-door relief" comprises the charges for all relief, whether afforded in money or in kind, school fees, schooling and other expenses incurred with respect to paupers relieved out of the workhouses or other institutions above referred to, exclusive of the salaries of officers, the charges for relief stations, and the expenditure on the maintenance of lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses.

The amounts expended on "in-maintenance" and "out-door relief" in the 648 unions and parishes under separate boards of guardians in England and Wales, during the half-year ended at Lady-day 1893, were as follows:—

In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
£ 1,136,118	£ 1,162,215	£ 2,298,333

The expenditure during the half-year on in-maintenance and out-door relief in each division of England and Wales is shown in the following table, together with the cost per head of each kind of relief on the estimated population in the middle of the year 1892. The divisions have been arranged according to the aggregate cost of the in-maintenance and out-door relief:—

Divisions.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1892.*	Expenditure during Half-Year ended Lady-day 1893.					
		In-Maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Aggregate of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.	
		Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
The Metropolis	4,263,294	433,071	2 –½	90,730	– 5	523,801	2 5½
South Western	1,914,181	44,415	– 5½	139,125	1 5½	183,540	1 11
Wales	1,802,632	35,643	– 4½	132,018	1 5½	167,661	1 10½
Eastern	1,606,684	48,441	– 7½	94,622	1 2	143,063	1 9½
South Eastern	2,918,717	118,385	– 9½	114,985	– 9½	233,370	1 7½
South Midland	1,899,773	55,375	– 7	96,533	1 –½	151,908	1 7½
North Midland	1,828,259	42,593	– 5½	97,291	1 –½	139,884	1 6½
West Midland	3,272,151	99,285	– 7½	122,649	– 9	221,934	1 4½
York	3,261,696	69,916	– 5	110,883	– 8½	180,799	1 1½
Northern	1,895,278	39,541	– 5	63,380	– 8	102,921	1 1
North Western	4,740,681	149,453	– 7½	99,999	– 5	249,452	1 –½
Total for England and Wales	29,403,346	1,136,118	– 9½	1,162,215	– 9½	2,298,333	1 6½

The following statement shows the estimated population in the middle of the year 1892 of each union-county, and the cost per head on that population of the expenditure on in-maintenance and out-door relief, and the aggregate of both kinds of relief. The union-counties have been arranged on the same principle as the divisions.

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1892.*	Expenditure during Half-Year ended Lady-day 1893.					
		In-Maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Aggregate of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.	
		Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
London	4,263,294	433,071	2 0½	90,730	– 5	523,801	2 5½
North Wales	449,089	8,411	– 4½	44,908	2 —	53,319	2 4½
Norfolk	461,507	15,279	– 8	35,099	1 6½	50,378	2 2½
Lincoln	467,332	10,678	– 5½	38,952	1 8	49,630	2 1½
Dorset	189,356	4,496	– 5½	14,943	1 7	19,439	2 –½
Herts	216,763	8,495	– 9½	13,893	1 3½	22,388	2 –½
Devon	639,553	13,872	– 5½	50,983	1 7	64,855	2 –½
Rutland	21,977	819	– 9	1,379	1 3	2,198	2 –
Hereford	112,634	3,245	– 7	7,655	1 4½	10,900	1 11½
Oxford	188,952	6,342	– 8	11,818	1 3	18,160	1 11
Somerset	512,262	13,003	– 6½	35,823	1 4½	48,826	1 11
Wilts	255,827	7,970	– 7½	16,559	1 3½	24,529	1 11
Buckingham	165,385	4,462	– 6½	11,293	1 4½	15,755	1 10½
Monmouth	280,614	8,067	– 6½	18,308	1 3½	26,375	1 10½
Cambridge	196,789	5,876	– 7½	12,123	1 2½	17,999	1 10
Sussex	562,574	21,544	– 9½	29,311	1 0½	50,855	1 9½
Gloucester	551,756	18,127	– 7½	30,427	1 1½	48,554	1 9

* The estimated population in the middle of 1892 of the Divisions and the Union-Counties has been furnished by the Registrar-General.

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1892.*	Expenditure during Half-Year ended Lady-day 1893.					
		In-Maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Aggregate of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.	
		Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Southampton	678,534	26,178	– 9¼	32,692	– 11½	58,870	1 8¼
South Wales	1,072,929	19,165	– 4¼	68,802	1 3½	87,967	1 7¾
Bedford	167,504	4,630	– 6½	9,016	1 1	13,646	1 7¾
Cornwall	317,183	5,074	– 3¾	20,817	1 3¾	25,891	1 7½
Essex	790,087	23,260	– 7	40,793	1 –¼	64,053	1 7¼
Huntingdon	49,827	1,760	– 8½	2,287	– 11	4,047	1 7¾
Suffolk	355,090	9,902	– 6¾	18,730	1 –¼	28,632	1 7¼
Northampton	312,282	6,417	– 5	18,177	1 2	24,594	1 7
York, North Riding	356,909	9,751	– 6¼	18,211	1 –¼	27,962	1 6¾
Kent	819,293	37,159	– 10¾	26,388	– 7¾	63,547	1 6¼
York, East Riding	404,920	10,739	– 6¼	19,514	– 11¼	30,253	1 6
Leicester	386,315	10,752	– 6¾	17,900	– 11	28,652	1 5¾
Surrey	587,275	22,123	– 9	19,529	– 8	41,652	1 5
Berks	271,041	11,381	– 10	7,065	– 6¼	18,446	1 4¼
Stafford	1,115,990	30,212	– 6¼	45,249	– 9¾	75,461	1 4¼
Worcester	427,722	11,937	– 6¾	17,132	– 9¾	29,069	1 4¼
Derby	438,518	9,351	– 5	18,241	– 10	27,592	1 3
Nottingham	514,117	10,993	– 5	20,819	– 9¾	31,812	1 ¾
Westmorland	66,423	1,650	– 6	2,275	– 8¼	3,925	1 2¼
Cumberland	268,558	5,411	– 4¾	10,265	– 9¼	15,676	1 2
Middlesex	602,271	17,393	– 7	17,926	– 7	35,319	1 2
Chester	719,449	17,540	– 6	22,753	– 7¾	40,293	1 1½
Warwick	811,119	28,295	– 8¼	17,377	– 5¼	45,672	1 1¾
Durham	1,044,406	22,083	– 5	34,309	– 8	56,392	1 1
Lancaster	4,021,232	131,913	– 8	77,246	– 4¾	209,159	1 –¾
Northumberland	515,891	10,397	– 4¾	16,531	– 7¾	26,928	1 –¾
Salop	252,930	7,469	– 7¼	4,809	– 4¾	12,278	– 11¾
York, West Riding	2,499,867	49,426	– 4¾	73,158	– 7	122,584	– 11¾

* *See* note * at foot of page 392.

The expenditure on "in-maintenance" comprised the following items:—

	£
In-maintenance in workhouses and other establishments under the control of the guardians or managers	1,085,253
Maintenance of paupers in institutions not under the control of the guardians or managers	50,865

Of the latter amount 31,952*l.* was expended on pauper children in schools certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43; and the remainder, namely, 18,913*l.*, on paupers in hospitals, institutions for the blind or deaf and dumb under 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106. s. 21, asylums for idiots and schools for deaf and dumb or blind, not certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, and other similar institutions. The expenditure on in-maintenance in establishments under the control of guardians includes the sum of 44,200*l.* for patients in the asylums for imbeciles and idiots provided by the managers of the Metropolitan

Asylum District. The expenditure by guardians in respect of the maintenance of patients in the small-pox and fever asylums of the managers (which amounted to 28,251*l.* during the half-year) has not, however, been included in this return, because section 80 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, enacts that the admission of a person suffering from infectious disease into any hospital provided by the managers, or the maintenance of any such person therein, shall not be considered to be parochial relief. The expenditure referred to includes expenses incurred for the maintenance of patients suffering from diphtheria, who may be now admitted to the asylums under the provision of section 80 (1) of the Act referred to.

It is to be borne in mind that the cost of maintenance of lunatic paupers in county and borough asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses is not included in these returns.

The several items of expenditure on account of out-door relief during the half-year were as follows:—

	£
In money, other than payments for school fees	1,031,251
Further relief for school fees	834
In kind	105,068
For children boarded out	25,062
	£1,162,215

It will be observed that a very small amount is now included in the expenditure on out-door relief in respect of "further relief for school fees." This is due to the Elementary Education Act, 1891, the result of which has been to reduce the amount given by way of further relief for school fees, to 834*l.* during the half-year as compared with 3,853*l.* so expended in the corresponding half-year of 1892, and 13,765*l.* in the corresponding half-year of 1891. In 15 out of the 45 union-counties no expenditure whatever was incurred on this account.

The expenditure on relief to children boarded out comprised 13,694*l.* in respect of children boarded out within the union, and 11,368*l.* in respect of children boarded out beyond the union to which they were chargeable. This expenditure was incurred by 320 boards of guardians.

The following summary shows the comparative cost of in-maintenance and out-door relief during the half-years ended at Lady-day 1892 and 1893, in the several union-counties of England and Wales.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the COST of IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF during the Half Years ended at LADY-DAY 1892 and 1893 respectively.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1892 (a).	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Year ended at Lady-day 1892. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Half Year ended at Lady-day 1893. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1893 & 1892. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
I. THE METROPOLIS.*												
1. London	30	4,263,294	390,953	88,396	479,349	433,071	90,730	523,801	44,452	—	9·3	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.												
1a. Surrey	11	587,275	22,264	19,387	41,651	22,123	19,529	41,652	1	—	0·0	—
2. Kent	26	819,295	37,916	27,321	65,237	37,159	26,388	63,547	—	1,690	—	2·6
3. Sussex	23	562,574	22,897	30,793	53,690	21,544	29,311	50,855	—	2,835	—	5·3
4. Southampton	26	678,534	25,999	33,847	59,846	26,178	32,692	58,870	—	976	—	1·6
5. Berks	12	271,041	11,119	7,743	18,862	11,381	7,065	18,446	—	416	—	2·2
Total	98	2,918,717	120,195	119,091	239,286	118,385	114,985	233,370	—	5,916	—	2·5
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.												
6. Middlesex	6	602,271	17,035	17,634	34,669	17,393	17,926	35,319	650	—	1·9	—
7. Hertford	12	216,763	8,081	14,631	22,712	8,495	13,893	22,388	—	324	—	1·4
8. Buckingham	7	165,385	4,418	11,242	15,660	4,462	11,293	15,755	95	—	0·6	—
9. Oxford	9	188,052	6,657	12,746	19,403	6,342	11,818	18,160	—	1,243	—	6·4
10. Northampton	13	312,283	6,550	18,237	24,787	6,417	18,177	24,594	—	193	—	0·8
11. Huntingdon	3	49,827	1,569	2,373	3,942	1,760	2,287	4,047	105	—	2·7	—
12. Bedford	6	167,504	4,701	9,466	14,167	4,630	9,016	13,646	—	521	—	3·7
13. Cambridge	9	196,789	6,010	13,456	19,466	5,876	12,123	17,999	—	1,467	—	7·5
Total	64	1,899,773	55,021	99,785	154,806	55,375	96,533	151,908	—	2,898	—	1·9
IV. EASTERN.												
14. Essex	16	790,087	23,087	38,141	61,228	23,260	40,793	64,053	2,825	—	4·6	—
15. Suffolk	17	355,090	9,953	20,433	30,386	9,902	18,730	28,632	—	1,754	—	5·8
16. Norfolk	22	461,507	15,680	38,132	53,812	15,279	35,099	50,378	—	3,434	—	6·4
Total	55	1,606,684	48,720	96,706	145,426	48,441	94,622	143,063	—	2,363	—	1·6
V. SOUTH WESTERN.												
17. Wilts	17	255,827	8,407	17,870	26,277	7,970	16,559	24,529	—	1,748	—	6·7
18. Dorset	13	189,356	4,446	15,280	19,726	4,496	14,943	19,439	—	287	—	1·5
19. Devon	20	639,553	14,297	50,467	64,764	13,872	50,983	64,855	91	—	0·1	—
20. Cornwall	13	317,183	5,088	20,605	25,693	5,074	20,817	25,891	198	—	0·8	—
21. Somerset	17	512,262	12,823	36,822	49,645	13,003	35,823	48,826	—	819	—	1·6
Total	79	1,914,181	45,061	141,044	186,105	44,415	139,125	183,540	—	2,565	—	1·4
VI. WEST MIDLAND.												
22. Gloucester	17	551,756	19,177	30,995	50,172	18,127	30,427	48,554	—	1,618	—	3·2
23. Hereford	8	112,634	3,134	7,736	10,870	3,245	7,655	10,900	30	—	0·3	—
24. Salop	15	252,330	7,752	4,862	12,614	7,469	4,809	12,278	—	336	—	2·7

* The Metropolis contains all the County of London, except the hamlet of Penge.
(a) See note (*) on page 392.

IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended at Lady-Day 1892 and 1893 respectively—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1892.	Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief.						Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1893 & 1892.		Difference per Cent.	
			Half Year ended at Lady-day 1892.			Half Year ended at Lady-day 1893.						
			In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.				
VI. WEST MIDLAND —*continued.*			£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
25. Stafford	17	1,115,990	30,207	44,767	74,974	30,212	45,249	75,461	487	—	0·6	—
26. Worcester	11	427,722	11,668	17,292	28,960	11,937	17,132	29,069	109	—	0·4	—
27. Warwick	14	811,119	28,302	18,251	46,553	28,295	17,377	45,672	—	881	—	1·9
Total	82	3,272,151	100,240	123,903	224,143	99,285	122,649	221,934	—	2,209	—	1·0
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.												
28. Leicester	11	386,315	9,994	16,848	26,842	10,752	17,900	28,652	1,810	—	6·7	—
29. Rutland	2	21,977	790	1,495	2,285	819	1,379	2,198	—	87	—	3·8
30. Lincoln	15	467,332	11,142	38,654	49,796	10,678	38,952	49,630	—	166	—	0·3
31. Nottingham	8	514,117	10,415	20,194	30,609	10,993	20,819	31,812	1,203	—	3·9	—
32. Derby	9	438,518	9,038	17,449	26,487	9,351	18,241	27,592	1,105	—	4·2	—
Total	45	1,828,259	41,379	94,640	136,019	42,593	97,291	139,884	3,865	—	2·8	—
VIII. NTH. WESTERN.												
33. Chester	12	719,449	16,652	22,472	39,124	17,540	22,753	40,293	1,169	—	3·0	—
34. Lancaster	30	4,021,232	132,231	74,086	206,317	131,913	77,246	209,159	2,842	—	1·4	—
Total	42	4,740,681	148,883	96,558	245,441	149,453	99,999	249,452	4,011	—	1·6	—
IX. YORK.												
35. West Riding	35	2,499,867	47,035	72,994	120,029	49,426	73,158	122,584	2,555	—	2·1	—
36. East Riding	10	404,920	10,495	18,706	29,201	10,739	19,514	30,253	1,052	—	3·6	—
37. North Riding	17	356,909	9,554	17,038	26,592	9,751	18,211	27,961	1,370	—	5·2	—
Total	62	3,261,696	67,084	108,738	175,822	69,916	110,883	180,799	4,977	—	2·8	—
X. NORTHERN.												
38. Durham	15	1,044,406	22,062	30,821	52,883	22,083	34,309	56,392	3,509	—	6·6	—
39. Northumberland	12	515,891	10,786	14,402	25,188	10,397	16,531	26,928	1,740	—	6·9	—
40. Cumberland	9	268,558	5,337	11,713	17,050	5,411	10,265	15,676	—	1,374	—	8·1
41. Westmorland	3	66,423	1,514	2,024	3,538	1,650	2,275	3,925	387	—	10·9	—
Total	39	1,895,278	39,699	58,960	98,659	39,541	63,380	102,921	4,262	—	4·3	—
XI. WELSH.												
42. Monmouth	6	230,614	7,307	16,366	23,673	8,067	18,308	26,375	2,702	—	11·4	—
43. South Wales	27	1,072,929	18,734	66,838	85,572	19,165	68,802	87,967	2,395	—	2·8	—
44. North Wales	19	449,089	8,570	45,566	54,136	8,411	44,908	53,319	—	817	—	1·5
Total	52	1,802,632	34,611	128,770	163,381	35,643	132,018	167,661	4,280	—	2·6	—
TOTAL OF UNIONS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES	648	29,403,346	1,091,846	1,156,591	2,248,437	1,186,118	1,162,215	2,298,333	49,896	—	2·2	—

No. 101.

Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.

Half-year ended Michaelmas 1893.

The half-yearly returns of in-maintenance and out-door relief show separately, with regard to in-maintenance, the amount expended on (1) the maintenance of paupers relieved in workhouses and other establishments under the control of the guardians; and (2) the maintenance of paupers in institutions not under the control of the guardians. Both items of expenditure are classed together, in the comparative tables, under the head of in-maintenance. As regards out-door relief, details are given as to the following items of expenditure:—(1) Relief in money, other than separate payments for school fees; (2) "Further relief" for school fees; (3) Relief in kind; and (4) Relief to children boarded out.

The expenditure on "In-maintenance," comprises all the expenses incurred in and about the maintenance, treatment, and relief of the paupers in workhouses and other poor law institutions under the control of boards of guardians or the managers of asylum and school districts, exclusive of repairs and furniture, and the salaries, remuneration, and rations of the officers and servants, but inclusive of charges for apprentice fees, outfits, burials, and the necessary expenses incurred in warming, cleansing, and lighting the workhouses or institutions above referred to, and otherwise keeping them fit for daily use. It also includes, for the purposes of these returns, the expenses of the maintenance of paupers in institutions not under the control of the guardians or managers.

The expenditure on "Out-door relief," comprises the charges for all relief, whether afforded in money or in kind, school fees, schooling and other expenses incurred with respect to paupers relieved out of the workhouses or other institutions above referred to, exclusive of the salaries of officers, the charges for relief stations, and the expenditure on the maintenance of lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses.

The amounts expended on "In-maintenance" and "Out-door relief" in the 648 unions and parishes under separate boards of guardians in England and Wales during the half-year ended at Michaelmas 1893 were as follows:—

In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
£	£	£
1,050,505	1,219,123	2,269,628

The expenditure during the half-year on in-maintenance and out-door relief in each Division of England and Wales, is shown in the following Table, together with the cost per head of each kind of relief on the estimated population in the middle of the year 1893. The Divisions have been arranged according to the aggregate cost of the in-maintenance and out-door relief:—

Divisions.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.*	Expenditure during Half-year ended Michaelmas 1893.					
		In-Maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Aggregate of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief.	
		Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
The Metropolis	4,306,411	394,705	1 10	95,512	– 5½	490,217	2 3½
South Western	1,918,286	42,677	– 5½	145,888	1 6½	188,565	1 11½
Wales	1,824,475	33,036	– 4½	138,194	1 5½	171,224	1 10½
Eastern	1,632,257	46,464	– 6¾	97,616	1 2½	144,080	1 9½
South Midland	1,928,876	49,821	– 6¼	100,884	1 0½	150,705	1 6¾
North Midland	1,846,580	39,033	– 5¼	104,299	1 1½	143,332	1 6¾
South Eastern	2,960,416	109,121	– 8¾	118,847	– 9¾	227,968	1 6½
West Midland	3,294,357	93,693	– 6¾	128,282	– 9¾	221,915	1 4½
York	3,296,659	65,221	– 4¾	116,079	– 8½	181,300	1 1½
Northern	1,921,461	37,841	– 4¾	68,835	– 8½	106,676	1 1½
North Western	4,801,328	138,899	– 7	104,747	– 5¼	243,646	1 0¾
Total for England and Wales	29,731,106	1,050,505	– 8½	1,219,123	– 9¾	2,269,628	1 6¼

The following statement shows the estimated population in the middle of the year 1893 of each union-county, and the cost per head on that population of the expenditure on in-maintenance and out-door relief, and the aggregate of both kinds of relief. The union-counties have been arranged on the same principle as the Divisions.

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.*	Expenditure during Half-year ended Michaelmas 1893.					
		In-Maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Aggregate of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief.	
		Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
North Wales	447,413	7,973	– 4¼	46,681	2 1	54,654	2 5¼
London	4,306,411	394,705	1 10	95,512	– 5½	490,217	2 3½
Lincoln	467,507	9,635	– 5	41,755	1 9½	51,390	2 2½
Norfolk	462,328	14,221	– 7½	35,857	1 6½	50,078	2 2
Devon	642,263	13,485	– 5	53,414	1 8	66,899	2 1
Dorset	189,686	4,107	– 5½	15,474	1 7½	19,581	2 –½
Hertford	218,068	7,337	– 8	14,486	1 4	21,823	2 –
Somerset	514,001	12,576	– 6	38,076	1 5½	50,652	1 11¾
Rutland	21,853	711	– 7¾	1,405	1 3½	2,116	1 11½
Oxford	189,516	5,871	– 7½	12,306	1 3½	18,177	1 11
Wilts	256,372	7,463	– 7	17,233	1 4	24,696	1 11
Hereford	111,937	3,069	– 6½	7,686	1 4½	10,749	1 11
Monmouth	285,298	7,096	– 6	19,817	1 4½	26,913	1 10¾
Buckingham	166,367	3,897	– 5½	11,871	1 5½	15,768	1 10¾

* The estimated population in the middle of 1893 of the Divisions and the Union-Counties has been furnished by the Registrar-General.

Union-Counties.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1893.*	Expenditure during Half-year ended Michaelmas 1893.					
		In-Maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Aggregate of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief.	
		Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.	Amount.	Cost per Head on Population.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Cambridge	197,196	5,356	– 6¼	12,926	1 3¾	18,282	1 10¼
Sussex	569,094	21,237	– 9	30,873	1 1	52,110	1 10
Gloucester	554,009	17,450	– 7¼	31,273	1 1¼	48,723	1 9
Cornwall	315,958	5,046	– 3¾	21,691	1 4¾	26,737	1 8¼
Southampton	688,534	24,194	– 8¼	33,386	– 11¼	57,580	1 8
South Wales	1,091,764	17,961	– 4	71,696	1 3¾	89,657	1 7¾
Suffolk	356,215	9,655	– 6¼	19,534	1 1¼	29,189	1 7¾
Bedford	168,716	4,165	– 6	9,297	1 1¾	13,462	1 7¾
Northampton	315,528	6,127	– 4¾	19,133	1 2¼	25,260	1 7¾
Essex	813,714	22,588	– 6¼	42,225	1 –¾	64,813	1 7
York, North Riding	358,877	8,969	– 6	19,093	1 –¾	28,062	1 6¾
Huntingdon	49,441	1,460	– 7	2,375	– 11¼	3,835	1 6¼
Kent	829,854	33,538	– 9¾	27,006	– 7¾	60,544	1 5¾
Leicester	392,173	9,484	– 5¾	18,991	– 11¾	28,475	1 5¼
York, East Riding	409,098	9,067	– 5¼	20,041	– 11¾	29,108	1 5
Worcester	431,950	11,301	– 6¼	18,132	– 10	29,433	1 4¼
Stafford	1,126,387	28,578	– 6	48,068	– 10¼	76,646	1 4¼
Surrey	599,718	19,932	– 8	20,303	– 8	40,235	1 4
Nottingham	521,582	10,611	– 4¾	22,665	– 10¼	33,276	1 3¼
Derby	443,465	8,592	– 4¾	19,483	– 10¼	28,075	1 3¼
Berks	273,216	10,220	– 9	7,279	– 6¼	17,499	1 3¼
Cumberland	270,168	5,048	– 4¼	10,773	– 9¼	15,821	1 2
Durham	1,060,924	21,244	– 4¾	39,216	– 9	60,460	1 1¾
Chester	728,791	16,188	– 5¼	23,971	– 8	40,159	1 1¼
Warwick	818,652	26,265	– 7¾	18,150	– 5¼	44,415	1 1
Westmorland	66,587	1,560	– 5¼	2,061	– 7¼	3,621	1 1
Middlesex	624,034	15,608	– 6	18,490	– 7	34,098	1 1
Northumberland	523,782	9,989	– 4¼	16,785	– 7¾	26,774	1 –¼
Lancaster	4,072,537	122,711	– 7¼	80,776	– 4¾	203,487	1 –
York, West Riding	2,528,684	47,185	– 4¼	76,945	– 7¼	124,130	– 11¾
Salop	251,422	7,030	– 6¾	4,919	– 4¾	11,949	– 11¾

* *See* note * at the foot of page 398.

The expenditure on "In-maintenance" comprised the following items :—

	£
In-maintenance in workhouses and other establishments under the control of the guardians or managers	994,610
Maintenance of paupers in institutions not under the control of the guardians or managers	55,895

Of the latter amount 31,542*l.* was expended on pauper children in schools certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43 ; and the remainder, namely, 24,353*l.*, on paupers in hospitals, institutions for the blind or deaf and dumb under 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106. s. 21, asylums for idiots, and schools for deaf and dumb or blind, not certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, and other similar institutions. The expenditure on in-maintenance in establishments under the control of guardians

includes the sum of 42,235*l.* for patients in the Asylums for Imbeciles and Idiots provided by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District. The expenditure by guardians in respect of the maintenance of patients in the small-pox and fever asylums of the managers (which amounted to 24,615*l.* during the half-year) has not, however, been included in this return because section 7 of the Diseases Prevention (Metropolis) Act, 1883, enacts that the admission of a person suffering from infectious disease into any hospital provided by the managers, or the maintenance of any such person therein, shall not be considered to be parochial relief. The expenditure referred to includes expenses incurred for the maintenance of patients suffering from diphtheria who may be now admitted to the asylums, under the provisions of section 3 (1) of the Poor Law Act, 1889.

It is to be borne in mind that the cost of maintenance of lunatic paupers in county and borough asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses is not included in these returns.

The several items of expenditure on account of out-door relief during the half-year were as follows:—

	£
In money, other than payments for school fees	1,092,304
Further relief for school fees	737
In kind	99,734
For children boarded out	26,348
	£1,219,123

It will be observed that a very small amount is now included in the expenditure on out-door relief in respect of "further Relief for School Fees." This is due to the Elementary Education Act, 1891, the result of which has been to reduce the amount given by way of further relief for school fees, to 737*l.* during the half year as compared with 888*l.* so expended in the corresponding half-year of 1892, and 14,914*l.* in the corresponding half-year of 1891. In 21 out of the 45 union-counties no expenditure whatever was incurred on this account.

The expenditure on relief to children boarded out comprised 14,808*l.* in respect of children boarded out within the union, and 11,540*l.* in respect of children boarded out beyond the union to which they were chargeable. This expenditure was incurred by 319 boards of guardians.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the COST of IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half-Years ended at MICHAELMAS 1892 and 1893 respectively.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in Middle of 1893.*	Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief. Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1892. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1893. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Difference between the Michaelmas Half-Years 1892 & 1893. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
I.—THE METROPOLIS.†			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1. London	30	4,306,411	367,445	89,495	456,940	394,705	95,512	490,217	33,277	—	7·3	—
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.												
1*a*. Surrey	11	599,718	19,770	19,939	39,709	19,932	20,303	40,235	526	—	1·3	—
2. Kent	26	829,854	32,964	27,145	60,109	33,538	27,006	60,544	435	—	0·7	—
3. Sussex	23	569,094	19,290	29,995	49,285	21,237	30,873	52,110	2,825	—	5·7	—
4. Southampton	26	688,534	23,686	33,924	57,610	24,194	33,386	57,580	—	30	—	0·1
5. Berks	12	273,216	9,338	7,531	16,869	10,220	7,279	17,499	630	—	3·7	—
Total	98	2,960,416	105,048	118,534	223,582	109,121	118,847	227,968	4,386	—	2·0	—
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.												
6. Middlesex	6	624,034	15,545	17,753	33,298	15,608	18,490	34,098	800	—	2·4	—
7. Hertford	12	218,068	7,463	14,500	21,963	7,337	14,486	21,823	—	140	—	0·6
8. Buckingham	7	166,377	3,831	11,653	15,484	3,807	11,871	15,768	284	—	1·8	—
9. Oxford	9	189,516	5,588	12,530	18,118	5,871	12,306	18,177	59	—	0·3	—
10. Northampton	12	315,528	5,785	18,991	24,776	6,127	19,133	25,260	484	—	2·0	—
11. Huntingdon	3	49,441	1,433	2,353	3,786	1,460	2,375	3,835	49	—	1·3	—
12. Bedford	6	168,716	4,136	9,611	13,747	4,165	9,297	13,462	—	285	—	2·1
13. Cambridge	9	197,196	5,163	12,998	18,161	5,356	12,926	18,282	121	—	0·7	—
Total	64	1,928,876	48,944	100,389	149,333	49,821	100,884	150,705	1,372	—	0·9	—
IV.—EASTERN.												
14. Essex	16	813,714	19,931	37,928	57,859	22,588	42,225	64,813	6,954	—	12·0	—
15. Suffolk	17	356,215	9,164	19,461	28,625	9,655	19,534	29,189	564	—	2·0	—
16. Norfolk	22	462,328	13,586	36,957	50,543	14,221	35,857	50,078	—	465	—	0·9
Total	55	1,632,257	42,681	94,346	137,027	46,464	97,616	144,080	7,053	—	5·1	—
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.												
17. Wilts	17	256,372	7,343	17,475	24,818	7,463	17,233	24,696	—	122	—	0·5
18. Dorset	12	189,686	4,030	15,410	19,440	4,107	15,474	19,581	141	—	0·7	—
19. Devon	20	642,263	13,403	51,459	64,862	13,485	53,414	66,899	2,037	—	3·1	—
20. Cornwall	13	315,958	4,998	21,127	26,125	5,046	21,691	26,737	612	—	2·3	—
21. Somerset	17	514,001	11,722	37,470	49,192	12,576	38,076	50,652	1,460	—	3·0	—
Total	79	1,918,280	41,496	142,941	184,437	42,677	145,888	188,565	4,128	—	2·2	—
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.												
22. Gloucester	17	554,009	17,698	30,454	48,152	17,450	31,273	48,723	571	—	1·2	—
23. Hereford	8	111,937	3,026	7,981	11,007	3,069	7,680	10,749	—	258	—	2·3
24. Salop	15	251,422	6,780	4,935	11,715	7,030	4,919	11,949	234	—	2·0	—

* *See* note (*) on page 398.
† The Metropolis contains all the county of London except the hamlet of Penge.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the COST of IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half-Years ended at MICHAELMAS 1892 and 1893 respectively—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Estimated Population in Middle of 1893.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1892. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1893. In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Difference between the Michaelmas Half-Years 1892 & 1893 Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
VI.—WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
25. Stafford	17	1,126,387	28,185	46,507	74,692	28,578	48,068	76,646	1,954	—	2·6	—
26. Worcester	11	431,950	10,782	17,569	28,351	11,301	18,132	29,433	1,082	—	3·8	—
27. Warwick	14	818,652	26,106	18,113	44,219	26,265	18,150	44,415	196	—	0·4	—
Total	82	3,294,357	92,577	125,559	218,136	93,693	128,222	221,915	3,779	—	1·7	—
VII.—NTH. MIDLAND.												
28. Leicester	11	392,173	8,785	18,314	27,099	9,484	18,991	28,475	1,376	—	5·1	—
29. Rutland	2	21,853	712	1,519	2,231	711	1,405	2,116	—	115	—	5·2
30. Lincoln	15	467,507	9,715	40,088	49,803	9,635	41,755	51,390	1,587	—	3·2	—
31. Nottingham	8	521,582	9,652	20,981	30,633	10,611	22,665	33,276	2,643	—	8·6	—
32. Derby	9	443,465	8,493	18,853	27,346	8,592	19,483	28,075	729	—	2·7	—
Total	45	1,846,580	37,357	99,755	137,112	39,033	104,299	143,332	6,220	—	4·5	—
VIII.—NTH. WESTERN.												
33. Chester	12	728,791	15,280	23,590	38,870	16,188	23,971	40,159	1,289	—	3·3	—
34. Lancaster	30	4,072,537	116,486	74,204	190,690	122,711	80,776	203,487	12,797	—	6·7	—
Total	42	4,801,328	131,766	97,794	229,560	138,899	104,747	243,646	14,086	—	6·1	—
IX.—YORK.												
35. West Riding	35	2,528,684	43,745	73,915	117,660	47,185	76,945	124,130	6,470	—	5·5	—
36. East Riding	10	409,098	9,627	18,913	28,540	9,067	20,041	29,108	568	—	2·0	—
37. North Riding	17	358,877	9,216	29,993	39,209	8,969	19,093	28,062	—	11,147	—	28·4
Total	62	3,296,659	62,588	122,821	185,409	65,221	116,079	181,300	—	4,109	—	2·2
X.—NORTHERN.												
38. Durham	15	1,060,924	21,008	37,709	58,717	21,244	39,216	60,460	1,743	—	3·0	—
39. Northumberland	12	523,782	9,771	15,013	24,784	9,989	16,785	26,774	1,990	—	8·0	—
40. Cumberland	9	270,168	5,016	11,431	16,447	5,048	10,773	15,821	—	626	—	3·8
41. Westmorland	3	66,587	1,431	2,168	3,599	1,560	2,061	3,621	22	—	0·6	—
Total	39	1,921,461	37,226	66,321	103,547	37,841	68,835	106,676	3,129	—	3·0	—
XI.—WELSH.												
42. Monmouth	6	285,293	6,964	17,421	24,385	7,096	19,817	26,913	2,528	—	10·4	—
43. South Wales	27	1,091,764	16,757	69,943	86,700	17,961	71,696	89,657	2,957	—	3·4	—
44. North Wales	19	447,413	7,934	47,070	55,004	7,973	46,681	54,654	—	350	—	0·6
Total	52	1,824,475	31,655	134,434	166,089	33,030	138,194	171,224	5,135	—	3·1	—
TOTAL of Unions for England and Wales	648	29,731,100	998,783	1,192,389	2,191,172	1,050,505	1,219,123	2,269,628	78,456	—	3·6	—

No. 102.

EXPENDITURE for **ERECTION, ENLARGEMENT, &C.** of **WORKHOUSES, SEPARATE WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS, INFIRMARIES, RELIEF OFFICES, &C.,** and **PURCHASE OF SITES** for the same, authorised during the Year 1893.

(*In continuation of Twenty-second Annual Report, page* 345.)

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Abingdon	950	Provision of steam heating apparatus at workhouse.
Alverstoke	1,000	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Amersham	514	Erection of boiler-house; and provision of new cooking and heating apparatus at workhouse.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	701	Erection of detached infectious hospital; and alterations and additions at infectious wards at workhouse.
Ditto	371	Execution of drainage works at workhouse.
Barnet	4,650	Erection of casual wards and additions and alterations at workhouse.
Basford	1,400	Erection of casual wards at workhouse.
Bedwellty	3,100	Alterations at workhouse.
Beverley	900	Purchase of lands and premises adjoining workhouse.
Birkenhead	1,800	Erection of chapel at workhouse.
Birmingham	900	Erection of boiler-house, and provision of boilers at workhouse.
Blackburn	1,750	Reconstruction of heating arrangements at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Bradford (Yorks)	6,100	Erection of casual wards, and tower for hot water tank at workhouse.
Ditto	8,300	Erection of laundry buildings, and external iron staircase at workhouse.
Bridgewater	275	Provision of accommodation for casual paupers at workhouse.
Brighton	900	Erection of external staircases at workhouse.
Ditto	832	Purchase of land and premises.
Ditto	15,000	Erection of board-room and offices.
Cannock	440	Erection of casual wards at workhouse.
Cardiff	542	Purchase of leasehold interests in premises.
Ditto	600	Execution of scheme of sewerage for Ely Schools.
Carlisle	1,375	Purchase of the Harraby Hill Workhouse premises.
Ditto	1,000	Erection of casual wards at Fusehill Workhouse.

Expenditure for erection, enlargement, &c. of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Chapel-en-le-Frith	1,235	Erection of casual wards and other works at workhouse.
Chorlton	20,000	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Christchurch	1,540	Provision of additional laundry accommodation, and of cooking, heating, and laundry apparatus at workhouse.
City of London	12,841	Erection of branch workhouse, casual wards, and other buildings at Thavies Inn and Robin Hood Court.
Croydon	123	Erection of board room and offices; additional expenditure.
Dewsbury	1,100	Purchase of land at Dewsbury Moor.
Ditto	2,378	Erection of infirmary; additional expenditure.
Ditto	772	Execution of works of heating, drainage, and water supply at workhouse.
Ditto	3,000	Erection of cottage homes on land adjoining workhouse.
Dover	2,500	Provision of additional infirmary, accommodation and other alterations at workhouse.
East Grinstead	700	Erection of casual wards on land adjoining workhouse.
East Preston	750	Purchase of land; erection of relief and vaccination station.
East Stonehouse	1,375	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Ecclesall Bierlow	2,000	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Edmonton	33,200	Alterations and additions at Edmonton workhouse; provision of fittings, fixtures, and furniture.
Elham	250	Execution of drainage works at cottage homes at Cheriton.
Ditto	770	Purchase of land.
Fulham	1,137	Erection of board room, union offices, and other buildings; additional expenditure.
Ditto	2,100	Erection of water tower at workhouse.
Gainsborough	271	Provision of additional means of exit; erection of mortuary, &c., at workhouse.
Glossop	900	Purchase of workhouse premises and land adjoining.
Great Yarmouth	15,000	Purchase of workhouse premises.
Guisborough	3,360	Erection of detached infirmary at workhouse.

Expenditure for erection, enlargement, &c. of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Hackney	1,600	Execution of drainage works at Brentwood Schools.
Ditto	750	Purchase and enfranchisement of premises.
Ditto	55	Erection of iron staircases and balconies at old infirmary.
Ditto	5	Purchase of land.
Halstead	700	Purchase of land; erection of boundary wall and fence.
Hastings	1,100	Purchase of No. 11, Wellington Square, Hastings.
Ditto	500	Adaptation of the said premises to purposes of union offices.
Headington	400	Provision of bath rooms and hot water service at workhouse infirmary.
Hemel Hempstead	1,000	Alterations and additions at workhouse for improving laundry and cooking arrangements.
Hollingbourn	18	Reconstruction of drainage at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Honiton	575	Reconstruction of drainage system at workhouse.
Houghton-le-Spring	1,500	Erection of board-room and waiting-rooms at workhouse.
Huddersfield	6,000	Erection of casual wards at Crossland Moor Workhouse; provision of fittings, furniture, and execution of engineering works; erection of boiler-house and provision of boiler; erection of fire-escape staircases.
Hunslet	208	Provision of accommodation for lunatics at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Ditto	300	Provision of fire-escape staircases at workhouse, and warming apparatus at workhouse infirmary.
Isle of Thanet	200	Purchase of land.
Ditto	1,260	Alterations and additions at workhouse, and provision of heating apparatus; additional expenditure.
Keighley	5,500	Alterations and additions at workhouse infirmary.
Kings Norton	900	Execution of works for strengthening water tower, and in connection with well, and provision of machinery and water tanks at cottage homes.
Ditto	500	Erection of cottage homes; additional expenditure.
Ditto	2,600	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Ditto	2,700	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Kingston	5,500	Extension of infirmary for females at workhouse.
Knaresborough	450	Erection at workhouse of casual wards for females.

Expenditure for erection, enlargement, &c. of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Lancaster	1,000	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Leicester	2,740	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Loughborough	500	Provision of boiler-house, chimney shaft, boiler, engine, and other apparatus at workhouse.
Malton	700	Purchase of premises.
Merthyr Tidvil	1,000	Erection of steam laundry at workhouse, and provision of machinery.
Mildenhall	460	Purchase of land.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	720	Alterations and additions in connexion with wash-house and laundry at workhouse.
Newhaven	300	Erection of wash-house and laundry at workhouse.
Newport (Mon.)	450	Purchase of property.
Ditto	300	Alterations at workhouse.
Newport Pagnell	421	Purchase of land.
Northallerton	1,100	Execution of drainage works at workhouse.
Northampton	650	Purchase of premises.
Ditto	150	Adaptation of said premises to purposes of relief offices.
Northwich	800	Execution of drainage works at workhouse; alterations and additions; additional expenditure.
Nottingham	600	Provision at workhouse of temporary buildings for cases of infectious disease.
Orsett	500	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Paddington	4,500	Erection of kitchen, store-rooms, and boiler-house at workhouse.
Petworth	400	Alterations at Wisborough Green Workhouse.
Pontefract	7,200	Erection of infirmary at workhouse.
Poole	830	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Poplar	1,800	Purchase of land and premises.
Ditto	46	Execution of works at workhouse to provide against outbreak of fire; additional expenditure.
Ditto	1,015	Alterations and additions at workhouse laundry; additional expenditure.
Ditto	7,158	Erection of relief offices, dispensary, board-room, and union offices; additional expenditure.
Prescot	1,550	Additions to boy's homes at workhouse.
Ditto	750	Additional casual wards at workhouse.

Expenditure for erection, enlargement, &c. of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Reading - - - -	10	Purchase of rights of way.
Rotherham - - - -	6,500	Reconstruction and enlargement of workhouse.
Ditto - - - -	500	Provision of fittings; additional expenditure.
Saddleworth - - - -	1,000	Erection of casual wards at workhouse.
Saint George-in-the-East - -	64	Redemption of land tax.
Ditto - - - -	1,312	Erection of laundry buildings; additional expenditure.
Ditto - - - -	281	Provision of fittings and machinery; additional expenditure.
Ditto - - - -	547	Provision of bath-room and lavatory accommodation at Plashet School.
Ditto - - - -	536	Construction of external staircases at workhouse.
Ditto - - - -	149	Erection of laundry buildings; provision of fittings and machinery; additional expenditure.
Saint Germans - - -	300	Alterations at workhouse to provide improved accommodation for the sick.
Saint John, Hampstead - -	4,000	Purchase of copyhold and freehold interests in land.
Saint Leonard, Shoreditch -	131	Sinking well and providing pumping machinery at separate workhouse school; additional expenditure.
Saint Luke, Chelsea - -	7,735	Provision, fitting up, &c., of casual wards.
Ditto - - - -	1,000	Provision, fitting up, &c., of casual wards; additional expenditure.
Saint Mary, Islington - -	2,700	Erection of additional story at Cornwallis Road Workhouse.
Ditto - - - -	2,00	Alterations and additions at kitchen and bakehouse of Saint John's Road Workhouse; provision of new cooking apparatus.
Ditto - - - -	19,000	Purchase of premises at Southgate.
Saint Mary, Lambeth - -	390	Alterations and additions at infirmary of Norwood schools; additional expenditure.
Ditto - - - -	121	Alterations and additions at laundry of Norwood schools; additional expenditure.
Ditto - - - -	1,100	Purchase of reversion in fee of certain land.
Ditto - - - -	2,850	Purchase of No. 112, Westminster Bridge Road for dispensary.
Ditto - - - -	448	Improvement of drainage at infirmary; additional expenditure.
Ditto - - - -	511	Provision of lavatories at Prince's Road Workhouse.
Ditto - - - -	1,500	Works of reconstruction at Renfrew Road Workhouse.

Expenditure for erection, enlargement, &c. of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Saint Marylebone	70	Erection of iron staircases and execution of other works at workhouse infirmary and school; additional expenditure.
Saint Olave's	617	Erection of fire-escape staircases at infirmary.
Ditto	290	Erection of dispensary in Abbey Street; additional expenditure.
Ditto	2,400	Provision of additional accommodation at infirmary.
Saint Pancras	4,500	Erection of isolation wards at Leavesden Woodside Schools, and of oak fence to enclose wards.
Ditto	7,000	Erection of building, for accommodation of nursing staff at infirmary.
Saint Saviour's	9,000	Erection of casual wards.
Ditto	665	Execution of works at Christchurch Workhouse; additional expenditure.
Salford	12,000	Purchase of land and buildings in Eccles Old Road.
Sculcoates	166	Purchase of land.
Ditto	1,484	Erection of relief and other offices thereon.
Sheffield	2,750	Erection of boundary walls and construction of roads on Goddard Hall Estate.
Solihull	100	Additions to workhouse for temporary accommodation of lunatics; additional expenditure.
South Shields	4,000	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Ditto	3,000	Erection of infirmary buildings at workhouse.
Ditto	3,000	Alterations and additions at workhouse laundry; provision of fittings and machinery thereat.
South Stoneham	540	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Stepney	8,000	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Steyning	4,500	Erection of infirmary at workhouse.
Stoke-upon-Trent	630	Provision of additional staircases, bath-rooms, and lavatory accommodation at infirmary.
Strood	2,500	Additions and alterations at workhouse.
Thakeham	700	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Thame	200	Execution of works of water supply at workhouse.
Thorne	10	Purchase of land adjoining workhouse.
Ditto	693	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Tiverton	527	Erection of wing at workhouse hospital.
Tonbridge	456	Erection of infirmary pavilions, &c., at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Ditto	157	Alterations and additions at workhouse; additional expenditure.

Expenditure for erection, enlargement, &c. of Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Tonbridge - - - -	30	Purchase of land and erection of wall; additional expenditure.
Ditto - - - -	54	Alterations and additions at workhouse; additional expenditure.
Toxteth Park - - -	6,500	Erection of boiler-house and chimney and wash-house and laundry at workhouse.
Wakefield - - - -	1,000	Alterations and additions at union offices; provision of relief and pay station.
Warwick - - - -	700	Reconstruction of drainage at workhouse and infirmary.
West Derby - - - -	1,216	Alterations and additions at cottage homes at Fazakerley.
Ditto - - - -	8,955	Extension of Mill Road Infirmary; additional expenditure.
Ditto - - - -	3,638	Provision of bedding and furniture at Mill Road Infirmary.
West Ham - - - -	620	Construction and alteration of staircases at the old school block of buildings at workhouse.
Ditto - - - -	3,000	Provision of workhouse of temporary buildings for accommodation of infirmary cases.
Wirrall - - - -	4,000	Erection of hospital at workhouse.
Woolwich - - - -	1,000	Enlargement of married couples' quarters' at workhouse.
York - - - - -	2,500	Execution of drainage and sanitary works at workhouse.
Total - - -	£391,576	

In addition to the above sums which were authorised by order, the expenditure of various sums amounting in the whole to 23,628*l.* was sanctioned by letter during the year, under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113. sec. 8, the largest sum authorised in any one case being the sum of 500*l.*

	£
The amount authorised to be expended in previous years was - -	17,623,473
" amount authorised to be expended in 1893 by order was - -	391,576
" amount authorised to be expended in 1893 by letter was - -	23,628
Total amount authorised to be expended - -	18,038,677

No. 103.

Expenditure for Erection or Enlargement of District Asylums and District Schools authorised during the Year 1893.

(In continuation of Twenty-second Annual Report, page 346.)

District.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	Darenth Asylums:
Metropolitan Asylum District	265	Conversion of an infirmary hut at Gore Farm Hospital into dormitory for nurses.
Ditto ditto	30,507	Provision of additional accommodation at Gore Farm Hospital.
Ditto ditto	305	Enlargement of shoemakers shops.
		Leavesden Asylum:
Ditto ditto	928	Erection of recreation hall; additional expenditure.
Ditto ditto	1,004	Alterations and additions at workshops.
Ditto ditto	450	Enlargement of gas works.
		Eastern Hospital:
Ditto ditto	635	Alterations at mortuary and erection of shed and laundry buildings.
Ditto ditto	1,121	Alterations and additions; additional expenditure.
Ditto ditto	750	Heating arrangements for diphtheria wards.
		Northern Hospital:
Ditto ditto	75	Provision of bath room at steward's house.
Ditto ditto	1,559	Execution of drainage and other works.
Ditto ditto	1,775	Erection of house for medical superintendent.
		North-Eastern Hospital:
Ditto ditto	4,000 (in addition to cost of purchase).	Purchase of premises known as "The Horwoods"; of premises in the Hermitage Road, Tottenham, and of a plot of land in Hermitage Road.
Ditto ditto	2,500 (in addition to cost of purchase).	Purchase of premises known as "Mayfield," Tottenham.
Ditto ditto	6,000	Purchase of land and buildings known as Hanger Green House, Tottenham.
		South-Eastern Hospital:
Ditto ditto	14,200	Provision of accommodation for nursing staff.
Ditto ditto	147	Erection for temporary iron building for drying accommodation in connection with laundries.
		South-Western Hospital:
Ditto ditto	200	Extending existing fire escape staircase.
		Western Hospital:
Ditto ditto	3,459	Additional accommodation for staff and other works; additional expenditure.
Ditto ditto	311	Reconstruction of ambulance station; additional expenditure.
		Fountain Hospital:
Ditto ditto	10,500	Purchase of land at Norfolk Farm Estate, Lower Tooting.
Ditto ditto	1,550	Purchase of further land at Lower Tooting.
Ditto ditto	100	Purchase of land adjoining the Fountain Hospital at Lower Tooting.

EXPENDITURE for ERECTION or ENLARGEMENT of DISTRICT ASYLUMS, &c.—*cont.*

District.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	Park Hospital:
Metropolitan Asylum District -	22,500	Purchase of land at Lewisham known as the Hither Green Lodge and Wilderness House Estates.
		North Wharf:
Ditto ditto -	1,300	Purchase of Nos. 14 and 52, Coldharbour Street, Blackwall.
		South Wharf:
Ditto ditto -	1,737	Erection of shelters for patients.
		Long Reach:
Ditto ditto -	2,483	Erection of buildings and execution of other works.
	110,352	
Central London Sick Asylum District.	540	Alterations at Asylum for precautions against fire.
Central London School District	3,000	Works for heating new ophthalmic buildings at school.
North Surrey School District -	5,500	Erection of receiving wards at Anerley Schools.
South Metropolitan School District.	4,500	Erection of boiler house and provision of steam heating apparatus for school buildings.
Walsall and West Bromwich School District.	1,600	Erection of laundry at school. Provision of machinery.
	14,600	
	125,492	

In addition to the above sums, which were authorised by Order, the expenditure sanctioned by letter amounted to £760, the largest sum in any one case being £450.

	£
The amount authorised to be expended in previous years, was - -	2,838,462
The amount authorised to be expended in 1893 by order, was -	125,492
The amount authorised to be expended in 1893 by letter, was - -	760
Total amount authorised to be expended - - -	2,964,714

No. 104.

STATEMENT showing the **UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF LOANS** authorised to be applied under Section 2 (4) of the Poor Law Act, 1889, during the year 1893.

(*In continuation of Twenty-second Annual Report, page* 347.)

Name of Union or Separate Parish.	Unexpended Balances of Loans.	Purposes to which the several Balances mentioned in Column 2 have been authorised to be applied.
1.	2.	3.
	£ s. d.	
Altrincham	200 0 0	Towards cost of alterations and additions at casual wards.
Cheltenham	10 13 1	Towards reduction of principal of loan.
Fulham	30 8 0	Towards cost of erection of board room, offices, &c.
Hastings	1,100 0 0	Purchase of premises.
Ditto	500 0 0	Adaptation of premises as union offices.
Poplar	89 18 10	Towards cost of alterations and additions at workhouse laundry.
Ditto	45 16 11	Do. do.
Saint George-in-the-East	148 13 0	In payment of cost of laundry buildings, fittings, and machinery.
Ditto	27 18 7	Towards redemption of land tax.
Saint Marylebone	47 15 8	Towards cost of sanitary works at workhouse.
Selby	66 0 0	In payment of costs of fire-escape staircases, and other works at workhouse.
Stoke-upon-Trent	380 15 6	Towards cost of provision of fire-escape staircases, bath-rooms, and lavatory accommodation at infirmary.
Strand	70 10 0	Towards cost of erection of boundary wall.
Tonbridge	30 8 7	Towards cost of purchase of land and erection of boundary wall.
Ditto	54 0 10	Towards cost of alterations and additions at workhouse.
Ulverston	250 0 0	Towards cost of alterations at workhouse kitchen.
West Derby	628 15 11	Towards cost of alterations and additions to cottage homes.
Total	3,681 14 11	

No. 105.

EMIGRATION.

STATEMENT showing the **AMOUNTS AUTHORISED** by the Local Government Board **TO BE EXPENDED** by Boards of Guardians out of the **POOR RATE** in assisting Poor Persons to **EMIGRATE** during the Ten Years ended 1893.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.
		£		£		£		£		£
Australia (including Tasmania).	100	575	68	301	92	325	81	199	27	59
Canada* - - -	381	3,303	118	889	279	1,900	611	4,949	766	6,939
New Zealand - - -	7	24	12	65	–	–	7	5	1	3
South Africa - - -	–	–	3	20	–	–	6	30	2	15
Other Places† - - -	6	35	7	84	6	16	7	70	13	10
Total - - -	494	3,937	208	1,359	377	2,241	712	5,253	809	7,026

(*continued*)

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.	Number of Emigrants.	Authorised Expenditure.
		£		£		£		£		£
Australia (including Tasmania).	37	147	17	47	3	34	14	25	2	20
Canada* - - - -	518	5,096	417	4,353	335	3,677	360	3,952	386	4,440
New Zealand - - -	1	18	3	21	–	–	1	5	10	76
South Africa - - -	–	–	–	–	1	14	–	–	–	–
Other Places† - - -	2	5	10	41	–	–	6	53	–	–
Total - - -	558	5,266	447	4,462	339	3,725	381	4,035	398	4,536

* Canada.—The Statement includes the following expenditure authorised for the emigration of children under the conditions specified in the Board's memoranda of April 1883, April 1887, and April 1888; viz.:—

	£	
1884 - -	3,053	in respect of 301 children.
1885 - -	744	" 75 "
1886 - -	1,606	" 164 "
1887 - -	4,193	" 411 "
1888 - -	6,415	" 596 "
1889 - -	4,792	" 428 "
1890 - -	4,191	" 375 "
1891 - -	3,450	" 296 "
1892 - -	3,825	" 322 "
1893 - -	4,339	" 360 "

† A large proportion of the expenditure for emigration to "Other Places" was incurred in returning Foreigners to their native country. The United States of America are not included. Any expenditure which was in times past authorised in respect of emigration to the United States was limited to the cost of conveyance to the port of embarkation, but, even to this limited extent, the poor rates are not now charged with expenditure connected with emigration to that country.

APPENDIX G.

Education of Pauper Children. Employment of Children sent from Metropolitan Pauper Schools.

No. 106.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER of CHILDREN attending the SCHOOLS in WORKHOUSES, and the SEPARATE POOR LAW SCHOOLS other than DISTRICT SCHOOLS, in England and Wales, during the Year ended at Lady-day, 1893.

DIVISIONS, UNION-COUNTIES, AND UNIONS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I. THE METROPOLIS.			
LONDON.			
[a] Bethnal Green	214	154	368
[b] Camberwell	..	..	..
[c] Chelsea	..	..	..
[d] Fulham	..	..	..
[d] George's, St.	..	..	..
[e] George, St., East	130	110	240
[f] Giles, St. and St. George, Bloomsbury.	..	..	..
[b] Greenwich	..	..	..
[g] Hackney	321	254	575
[h] Hampstead	..	..	..
[i] Holborn	265	180	445
†Islington	216	181	397
[c] Kensington	..	..	..
[j] Lambeth	569	432	1,001
[k] Lewisham	..	..	..
[l] London, City of	..	..	..
[m] Marylebone, St.	191	122	313
†Mile End Old Town	143	100	243
[b] Olaves, St.	..	..	..
[d] Paddington	..	..	..
[n] Pancras, St.	373	294	667
[o] Poplar	..	..	..
I. THE METROPOLIS —*cont.*			
LONDON—*cont.*			
[l] Saviour's, St.	..	..	..
[p] Shoreditch	185	153	338
[b] Stepney	..	..	..
Strand	138	123	261
[k] Wandsworth and Clapham.	..	..	..
[r] Westminster	68	77	145
[o] Whitechapel	..	..	..
[b] Woolwich	..	..	..
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.			
2. SURREY.			
*Chertsey	..	..	..
[s] Croydon	..	..	..
[t] Dorking	..	..	..
*Epsom	..	..	..
[u] Farnham	..	..	..
*Godstone	..	..	..
*Guildford	..	..	..
*Hambledon	..	..	..
[v] Kingston	..	..	..
*Reigate	..	..	..
[w] Richmond	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached Building.
[a] In separate School at Leytonstone.
[b] In South Metropolitan District School.
[c] In Kensington and Chelsea District School.
[d] In West London District School.
[e] In separate School at Plashet.
[f] In Strand Union separate School at Edmonton.
[g] In separate School at Brentwood.
[h] In Westminster Union separate Schools
[i] In separate School at Mitcham.
[j] In separate Schools at Norwood.
[k] In North Surrey District School.
[l] In Central London District School.
[m] In separate School at Southall.
[n] In separate School at Leavesden.
[o] In Forest Gate District School.
[p] In Cottage Homes School at Hornchurch.
[r] In Westminster separate School at Tooting.
[s] Children at the Brentford Union separate School, or boarded out, or placed in certified schools.
[t] Boys sent to North Surrey District School, girls boarded-out or sent to certified School.
[u] In Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
[v] In Oxford separate School at Cowley.
[w] In the Brentford Union School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
3. KENT.			
*Ashford East	..	..	..
[a] Ashford West	7	2	9
*Bleau	..	..	..
*Bridge	..	..	..
*Bromley	..	..	..
*Canterbury	..	..	..
Cranbrook	4	9	13
*Dartford	..	..	..
Dover	43	44	87
[b] Eastry	..	29	29
*Elham	..	..	..
*Faversham	..	..	..
[c] Gravesend and Milton	..	..	..
*Hollingbourn	..	..	..
*Hoo	..	..	..
†Maidstone	59	58	117
*Malling	..	..	..
Medway	68	86	154
*Milton	..	..	..
*Romney Marsh	..	..	..
Sevenoaks	13	14	27
Sheppey	23	24	47
[d] Strood	27	..	27
*Tenterden	..	..	..
Thanet, Isle of	49	30	79
†Tonbridge	47	57	104
4. SUSSEX.			
*Battle	..	..	..
[c] Brighton	122	101	223
*Chailey	..	..	..
*Chichester	..	..	..
*Cuckfield	..	..	..
*Eastbourne	..	..	..
[a]†East Grinstead	10	7	17

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
4. SUSSEX—*continued.*			
*East Preston	..	..	..
*Hailsham	..	..	..
*Hastings	..	..	..
*Horsham	..	..	..
*Lewes	..	..	..
Midhurst	15	7	22
*Newhaven	..	..	..
*Petworth	..	..	..
*Rye	..	..	..
*Steyning	..	..	..
*Thakeham	..	..	..
*Ticehurst	..	..	..
*Uckfield	..	..	..
*Westbourne	..	..	..
*West Firle	..	..	..
*West Hampnett	..	..	..
5. SOUTHAMPTON.			
*Alresford	..	..	..
[f] Alton	..	..	..
[g] Alverstoke	..	..	..
*Andover	..	..	..
Basingstoke	15	15	30
*Catherington	..	..	..
†Christchurch	19	15	34
Droxford	6	3	9
[g] Fareham	..	..	..
†Fordingbridge	7	5	12
[f] Hartley Wintney	..	..	..
*Havant	..	..	..
*Hursley	..	..	..
*Kingsclere	..	..	..
*Lymington	..	..	..
New Forest	10	10	20
*Petersfield	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached Building.
[a] Elder children sent out to Public Elementary School.
[b] Boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[c] In Maidstone Union School.
[d] Girls sent out to Public Elementary School.
[e] In separate School at Warren Farm.
[f] In Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
[g] In Portsea Island Union separate School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
5. SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*			
†Portsea Island	221	144	365
Ringwood	3	4	7
*Romsey	..	..	..
†Southampton	27	39	66
South Stoneham	24	17	41
Stockbridge	10	8	18
*Whitchurch	..	..	..
Wight, Isle of	9	10	19
[a] Winchester, New	..	..	..
6. BERKS.			
[g] Abingdon	2	4	6
*Bradfield	..	..	..
†Cookham	17	21	38
*Easthampstead	..	..	..
*Faringdon	..	..	..
*Hungerford	..	..	..
Newbury	23	26	49
[b] Reading	..	..	..
*Wallingford	..	..	..
Wantage	12	12	24
[c] Windsor	9	22	31
[b] Wokingham	..	..	..
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.			
1. MIDDLESEX.			
*Barnet	..	..	..
†Brentford	158	116	274
[d] Edmonton	225	177	402
[e] Hendon	32	37	69
Staines	27	20	47
[f] Uxbridge	..	..	..

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*			
7. HERTFORD.			
*Albans St.	..	..	..
*Berkhampstead	..	..	..
*Bishop's Stortford	..	..	..
*Buntingford	..	..	..
*Hatfield	..	..	..
*Hemel Hempstead	..	..	..
*Hertford	..	..	..
*Hitchin	..	..	..
*Royston	..	..	..
*Ware	..	..	..
*Watford	..	..	..
*Welwyn	..	..	..
8. BUCKINGHAM.			
*Amersham	..	..	..
*Aylesbury	..	..	..
*Buckingham	..	..	..
*Eton	..	..	..
*Newport Pagnell	..	..	..
Winslow	2	3	5
[h] Wycombe	20	20	40
9. OXFORD.			
*Banbury	..	..	..
*Bicester	..	..	..
Chipping Norton	14	16	30
[i] Headington	..	..	..
†Henley	12	19	31
[i] Oxford	32	19	51
[k] Thame	..	..	..
*Witney	..	..	..
*Woodstock	..	..	..

*Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
[a] In Portsea Island Union separate School.
[b] In Reading and Wokingham District School.
[c] Elder boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[d] In separate School at Enfield.
[e] In Hendon Union School at Edgware.
[f] In Ipswich Union School and elsewhere.
[g] Elder children sent out to Public Elementary School.
[h] In Wycombe Union separate School at Bledlow.
[i] In Oxford Incorporation separate School at Cowley.
[k] Some in Wycombe Union School, the remainder sent out to Public Elementary Schools.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*			
10. NORTHAMPTON.			
*Brackley	..	..	..
*Brixworth	..	..	..
*Daventry	..	..	..
*Hardingstone	..	..	..
*Kettering	..	..	..
†Northampton	52	35	87
*Oundle	..	..	..
*Peterborough	..	..	..
*Potterspury	..	..	..
*Thrapston	..	..	..
*Towcester	..	..	..
*Wellingborough	..	..	..
11. HUNTINGDON.			
†Huntingdon	11	9	20
*Ives, St.	..	..	..
*Neot's, St.	..	..	..
12. BEDFORD.			
Ampthill	8	13	21
Bedford	36	28	64
*Biggleswade	..	..	..
*Leighton Buzzard	..	..	..
*Luton	..	..	..
*Woburn	..	..	..
13. CAMBRIDGE.			
*Cambridge	..	..	..
*Caxton and Arrington	..	..	..
*Chesterton	13	..	13
*Ely	..	..	..
Linton	17	7	24
*Newmarket	..	..	..
*North Witchford	..	..	..
*Whittlesey	..	..	..
[b]Wisbeach	..	1	18

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES.			
14. ESSEX.			
[f]Billericay	8	12	20
*Braintree	..	..	..
*Chelmsford	..	..	..
Colchester	36	26	62
*Dunmow	..	..	..
*Epping	..	..	..
*Halstead	..	..	..
Lexden and Winstree	8	4	12
Maldon	12	13	25
*Ongar	..	..	..
*Orsett	..	..	..
*Rochford	..	..	..
*Romford	..	..	..
*Saffron Walden	..	..	..
Tendring	19	14	33
†West Ham	111	85	196
15. SUFFOLK.			
Blything	21	13	34
[c]Bosmere and Claydon	..	..	..
[d]Bury St. Edmund's	..	..	..
Cosford	9	5	14
*Hartismere	19	13	32
*Hoxne	..	..	..
[e]Ipswich	116	86	202
*Mildenhall	..	..	..
Mutford and Lothingland	23	18	41
*Plomesgate	..	..	..
*Risbridge	..	..	..
*Samford	..	..	..
*Stow	..	..	..
[c]Sudbury	..	..	..
*Thingoe	..	..	..
[c]Wangford	..	..	..
Woodbridge	10	7	17

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached Building.
[a] Girls sent out to Public Elementary School.
[b] Boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[c] In Ipswich Union separate School.
[d] In Thingoe Union School.
[e] In Hartismere Union separate School at Wortham.
[f] Elder children sent out to Public Elementary School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
16. NORFOLK.			
Aylsham	9	11	20
*Blofield	..	..	..
Depwade	8	6	14
Docking	13	9	22
*Downham	..	..	..
*Erpingham	..	..	..
*Faith's, St.	..	..	..
Flegg, East and West	7	8	15
*Forehoe	..	..	..
*Freebridge Lynn	..	..	..
Guiltcross	6	2	8
*Henstead	..	..	..
*King's Lynn	..	..	..
Loddon and Clavering	18	7	25
Mitford and Launditch	37	22	59
*Norwich	43	..	43
*Swaffham	..	..	..
*Thetford	..	..	..
Smallburgh	10	4	14
*Walsingham	..	..	..
*Wayland	..	..	..
*Yarmouth, Great	..	..	..
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.			
17. WILTS.			
†Alderbury	12	15	27
*Amesbury	..	..	..
*Bradford	..	..	..
*Calne	..	..	..
*Chippenham	..	..	..
*Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	..	..	..
Devizes	12	12	24
*Highworth and Swindon	..	..	..
*Malmesbury	..	..	..
*Marlborough	.	..	..

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
17. WILTS—*cont.*			
Melksham	13	18	31
*Mere	..	..	..
*Pewsey	..	..	..
*Tisbury	..	..	..
*Warminster	..	..	..
[b] Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	..	..	..
*Wilton	..	..	..
18. DORSET.			
*Beaminster	..	..	..
*Blandford	..	..	..
*Bridport	..	..	..
*Cerne	..	..	..
*Dorchester	..	..	..
*Poole	..	..	..
Shaftesbury	12	8	20
*Sherborne	..	..	..
*Sturminster	..	..	..
*Wareham and Purbeck	..	..	..
*Weymouth	..	..	..
Wimborne and Cranborne	4	6	10
19. DEVON.			
*Axminster	..	..	..
Barnstaple	17	16	33
Bideford	13	11	24
Crediton	17	6	23
*East Stonehouse	..	..	..
*Exeter	..	..	..
*Holsworthy	..	..	..
Honiton	8	6	14
*Kingsbridge	..	..	..
Newton Abbot	27	29	56
Okehampton	9	3	12
[c] Plymouth	16	43	59
*Plympton St. Mary	..	..	..
South Molton	10	6	16

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
[a] Some boys in the Union separate School, the remainder of the children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
[b] In Frome Union School.
[c] Elder boys sent out to Public Elementary School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools —*continued.*

Divisions, Union Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
19. DEVON—*cont.*			
Stoke Damerel	33	29	62
*Tavistock	..	..	..
Thomas, St.	20	24	44
Tiverton	10	15	25
*Torrington	..	..	..
Totnes	22	20	42
20. CORNWALL.			
*Austell, St.	..	..	..
Bodmin	15	12	27
*Camelford	..	..	..
*Columb St. Major	..	..	..
*Falmouth	..	..	..
*Germans, St.	..	..	..
Helston	5	7	12
*Launceston	..	..	..
*Liskeard	..	..	..
*Penzance	..	..	..
*Redruth	..	..	..
Stratton	8	9	17
*Truro	6	13	19
21. SOMERSET.			
*Axbridge	..	..	..
Bath	55	40	95
Bedminster	48	49	97
*Bridgewater	..	..	..
*Chard	..	..	..
Clutton	18	20	38
*Dulverton	..	..	..
†Frome	23	18	41
*Keynsham	..	..	..
*Langport	..	..	..
Shepton Mallet	..	..	..
*Taunton	..	..	..
Wellington	16	19	35

Divisions, Union Counties and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
21. SOMERSET—*cont.*			
*Wells	..	..	..
Williton	10	18	28
*Wincanton	..	..	..
*Yeovil	..	..	..
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.			
22. GLOUCESTER.			
†Bristol	71	42	113
*Cheltenham	..	..	..
Chipping Sodbury	11	11	22
Cirencester	11	4	15
†Barton Regis	89	56	145
*Dursley	..	..	..
Gloucester	20	18	38
*Newent	..	..	..
*Northleach	..	..	..
*Stow-on-the-Wold	..	..	..
Stroud	12	8	20
*Tetbury	..	..	..
*Tewkesbury	..	..	..
*Thornbury	..	..	..
*Westbury-on-Severn	..	..	..
*Wheatenhurst	..	..	..
*Winchcomb	..	..	..
23. HEREFORD.			
*Bromyard	..	..	..
*Dore	..	..	..
Hereford	9	16	25
*Kington	..	..	..
Ledbury	15	6	21
*Leominster	..	..	..
*Ross	..	..	..
*Weobley	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building

a Elder children sent out to Public Elementary School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*			
24. SALOP.			
†[a]Atcham	33	..	33
[b]Bridgnorth	..	..	..
Church Stretton	7	8	15
‡[b]Cleobury Mortimer	..	..	..
*Clun	..	..	..
*Drayton	..	..	..
*Ellesmere	..	..	..
*Ludlow	..	..	..
‡[b]Madeley	..	..	..
[b]Newport	..	..	..
*Oswestry	..	..	..
‡[b]Shiffnal	..	..	..
*Wellington	..	..	..
*Wem	..	..	..
*Whitchurch	..	..	..
25. STAFFORD.			
[c]Burton-on-Trent	..	22	22
*Cannock	..	..	..
*Cheadle	..	..	..
Leek	13	20	33
*Lichfield	..	..	..
[d]Newcastle-under-Lyme	31	..	31
[b]Seisdon	..	..	..
*Stafford	..	..	..
†Stoke-upon-Trent	105	77	182
*Stone	..	..	..
*Tamworth	..	..	..
*Uttoxeter	..	..	..
[c]Walsall	..	..	..
[c]West Bromwich	..	..	..
*Wolstanton and Burslem	..	..	..
Wolverhampton	92	58	150

Divisions, Union Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*			
26. WORCESTER.			
*Bromsgrove	..	..	..
*Droitwich	..	..	..
Dudley	35	41	76
*Evesham	..	..	..
*Kidderminster	..	..	..
[f]King's Norton	81	39	120
Martley	7	4	11
*Pershore	..	..	..
*Shipston-on-Stour	..	..	..
Stourbridge	44	39	83
*Tenbury	..	..	..
*Upton-on-Severn	..	..	..
*Worcester	..	..	..
27. WARWICK.			
*Alcester	..	..	..
†Aston	97	96	193
[g]Atherstone	..	..	..
[h]Birmingham	204	154	358
*Coventry	..	..	..
*Foleshill	..	..	..
*Meriden	..	..	..
*Nuneaton	..	..	..
*Rugby	..	..	..
*Solihull	..	..	..
*Southam	..	..	..
*Stratford-on-Avon	..	..	..
*Warwick	..	..	..
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.			
28. LEICESTER.			
*Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	..	..
*Barrow-on-Soar	..	..	..
*Billesdon	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached Building.
‡ Some children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
[a] Girls sent out to Public Elementary School.
[b] In South-east Shropshire District School.
[c] Boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[d] Girls in Stoke-upon-Trent School.
[e] In Walsall and West Bromwich District School.
[f] In King's Norton Cottage Homes School at Harborne.
[g] Some children in Reading and Wokingham District School, some in Chesterfield Union School, the remainder sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
[h] In Birmingham Cottage Homes School at Marston Green.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools —*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*			
28. LEICESTER—*cont.*			
*Blaby	..	..	..
*Hinckley	..	..	..
*Leicester	120	82	202
*Loughborough	..	..	..
*Lutterworth	..	..	..
*Market Bosworth	..	..	..
Market Harborough	12	11	23
*Melton Mowbray	..	..	..
29. RUTLAND.			
*Oakham	..	..	..
*Uppingham	..	..	..
30. LINCOLN.			
Boston	28	36	64
*Bourne	..	..	..
Caistor	35	31	66
Gainsborough	16	25	41
Glanford Brigg	18	11	29
*Grantham	..	..	..
[b] Grimsby	..	..	..
Holbeach	16	10	26
Horncastle	8	10	18
Lincoln	26	43	69
*Louth	..	..	..
*Sleaford	..	..	..
*Spalding	..	..	..
Spilsby	13	21	34
*Stamford	..	..	..
31. NOTTINGHAM.			
[a] Basford	..	45	45
*Bingham	..	..	..
*East Retford	..	..	..
*Mansfield	..	..	..
*Newark	..	..	..
*Nottingham	..	..	..
*Southwell	..	..	..
Worksop	21	5	26

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*			
32. DERBY.			
*Ashbourne	..	..	..
*Bakewell	4	17	21
*Belper	..	..	..
*Chapel-en-le-Frith	..	..	..
†Chesterfield	60	41	101
†Derby	50	64	114
*Glossop	..	..	..
*Hayfield	..	..	..
*Shardlow	..	..	..
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.			
33. CHESTER.			
*Altrincham	..	..	..
†Birkenhead	95	79	174
†Chester	77	51	128
Congleton	9	14	23
*Macclesfield	..	..	..
*Nantwich	..	..	..
*Northwich	..	..	..
Runcorn	22	25	47
[c] Stockport	..	33	33
Tarvin	19	11	30
Wirrall	14	13	27
34. LANCASTER.			
Ashton-under-Lyne	45	27	72
*Barrow-in-Furness	..	..	..
[d] Barton-upon-Irwell	..	..	..
Blackburn	34	31	65
†Bolton	80	54	134
*Burnley	..	..	..
*Bury	..	..	..
*Chorley	..	..	..
Chorlton	98	125	223
*Clitheroe	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
[a] In Leicester Union Cottage Homes School at Countesthorpe.
[b] In the Caistor Union School.
[c] Elder boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[d] In Manchester separate School at Swinton.
* Boys sent out to Public Elementary School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*			
34. LANCASTER—*cont.*			
*Fylde	..	..	..
*Garstang	..	..	..
*Haslingden	..	..	..
*Lancaster	..	..	..
*Leigh	..	..	..
[a] ([1])Liverpool	236	156	392
*Lunesdale	..	..	..
[b] Manchester	418	314	732
Oldham	67	73	140
†Ormskirk	38	32	70
[a] Prescot	..	..	..
Preston	47	62	109
[b] Prestwich	..	..	..
*Rochdale	..	..	..
Salford	152	91	243
*Todmorden	..	..	..
[a] Toxteth Park	..	..	..
*Ulverstone	..	..	..
[c] Warrington	90	80	170
[d] West Derby	293	143	436
*Wigan	..	..	..
IX YORK.			
35. WEST RIDING.			
*Barnsley	..	..	..
*Bramley	..	..	..
*Bradford	..	..	..
[d] Bierley, North	..	..	..
*Dewsbury	..	..	..
*Doncaster	..	..	..
Ecclesall Bierlow	55	35	90
*Goole	..	..	..
*Halifax	..	..	..
*Hemsworth	..	..	..
*Holbeck	..	..	..

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
IX. YORK—*cont.*			
35. WEST RIDING—*cont.*			
*Huddersfield	..	..	..
*Hunslet	..	..	..
*Keighley	..	..	..
*Knaresborough	..	..	..
*Leeds	..	..	..
*Ouseburn, Great	..	..	..
*Pateley Bridge	..	..	..
Penistone	5	11	16
*Pontefract	..	..	..
*Ripon	..	..	..
*Rotherham	..	..	..
*Saddleworth	..	..	..
*Sedbergh	..	..	..
*Selby	..	..	..
*Settle	..	..	..
†Sheffield	62	36	98
*Skipton	..	..	..
*Tadcaster	..	..	..
*Thorne	..	..	..
*Wakefield	..	..	..
*Wetherby	..	..	..
*Wharfedale	..	..	..
*Wortley	..	..	..
36. EAST RIDING.			
*Beverley	..	..	..
*Bridlington	..	..	..
*Driffield	..	..	..
*Howden	..	..	..
Kingston-on-Hull	52	29	81
*Patrington	..	..	..
*Pocklington	..	..	..
†Sculcoates	37	24	61
*Skirlaugh	..	..	..
*York	..	..	..

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
[a] In Liverpool separate School at Kirkdale.
([1]) A few Liverpool children at the Workhouse.
[b] In Manchester separate School at Swinton.
[c] In separate School at Padgate.
[d] In Cottage Homes School at Fazakerley.
[e] Elder children sent out to Public Elementary school.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
IX. YORK—*cont.*			
37. NORTH RIDING.			
*Aysgarth	..	..	..
*Bedale	..	..	..
Easingwold	8	4	12
*Guisborough	..	..	..
*Helmsley	..	..	..
*Kirkby Moorside	..	..	..
*Leyburn	..	..	..
Malton	5	5	10
*Middlesbrough	..	..	..
*Northallerton	..	..	..
*Pickering	..	..	..
*Reeth	..	..	..
*Richmond	..	..	..
*Scarborough	..	..	..
*Stokesley	..	..	..
*Thirsk	..	..	..
Whitby	19	16	35
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.			
38. DURHAM.			
Auckland	14	25	39
*Chester-le-Street	..	..	..
*Darlington	..	..	..
*Durham	..	..	..
*Easington	..	..	..
Gateshead	86	67	153
Hartlepool	52	37	89
*Houghton-le-Spring	..	..	..
*Lanchester	..	..	..
*Sedgefield	..	..	..
†[a] South Shields	17	17	34
†[b] Stockton	..	41	41
*Sunderland	..	..	..
*Teesdale	..	..	..
*Weardale	..	..	..

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES —*cont.*			
39. NORTHUMBERLAND.			
*Alnwick	..	..	..
*Belford	..	..	..
*Bellingham	..	..	..
*Berwick-on-Tweed	..	..	..
*Castle Ward	..	..	..
*Glendale	..	..	..
*Haltwhistle	..	..	..
*Hexham	..	..	..
*Morpeth	..	..	..
†Newcastle-on-Tyne	106	53	159
*Rothbury	..	..	..
†[f] Tynemouth	92	..	92
40. CUMBERLAND.			
*Alston-with-Garrigill	..	..	..
*Bootle	..	..	..
*Brampton	..	..	..
†[d] Carlisle	13	19	32
[c] Cockermouth	52	31	83
*Longtown	..	..	..
*Penrith	..	..	..
[a] Whitehaven	6	16	22
[d] Wigton	17	6	23
41. WESTMORELAND.			
*East Ward	..	..	..
*Kendal	..	..	..
*West Ward	..	..	..
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES.			
42. MONMOUTH.			
*Abergavenny	..	..	..
Bedwellty	19	28	47
*Chepstow	..	..	..
*Monmouth	..	..	..
[e] Newport	122	80	202
Pontypool	19	17	36

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
[a] Elder children sent to Public Elementary School.
[b] Boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[c] In separate School at Flimby.
[d] Elder boys sent out to Public Elementary School.
[e] In separate School at Caerleon.
[f] Girls sent to Public Elementary School.

Average Daily Number of Children attending the Schools in Workhouses and Separate Poor Law Schools—*continued.*

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*			
43. SOUTH WALES.			
(A.) Glamorgan.			
[a] Bridgend and Cowbridge	34	21	55
[b] Cardiff	117	80	197
*Gower	..	..	..
[c] Merthyr Tydfil	55	52	107
*Neath	..	..	..
*Pontardawe	..	..	..
*Pontypridd	..	..	..
*Swansea	..	..	..
(B.) Carmarthen.			
*Carmarthen	..	..	..
*Llanelly	..	..	..
*Llandilo-fawr	..	..	..
*Llandovery	..	..	..
*Newcastle-in-Emlyn	..	..	..
(C.) Pembroke.			
*Haverfordwest	..	..	..
Narberth	9	10	19
Pembroke	7	9	16
(D.) Cardigan.			
*Aberayron	..	..	..
*Aberystwith	..	..	..
*Cardigan	..	..	..
*Lampeter	..	..	..
*Tregaron	..	..	..
(E.) Brecknock.			
*Brecknock	..	..	..
Builth	7	6	13
*Crickhowell	..	..	..
*Hay	..	..	..
(F.) Radnor.			
*Knighton	..	..	..
*Rhayader	..	..	..

Divisions, Union-Counties, and Unions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*			
44. NORTH WALES.			
(A.) Montgomery.			
Forden	16	8	24
*Llanfyllin	..	..	..
*Machynlleth	..	..	..
*Newtown and Llanidloes	..	..	..
(B.) Flint.			
St. Asaph	16	18	34
*Hawarden	..	..	..
Holywell	15	13	28
(C.) Denbigh.			
*Llanrwst	..	..	..
*Ruthin	..	..	..
†Wrexham	16	24	40
(D.) Merioneth.			
*Bala	..	..	..
*Corwen	..	..	..
*Dolgelly	..	..	..
*Festiniog	..	..	..
(E.) Carnarvon.			
*Bangor and Beaumaris	..	..	..
Carnarvon	12	7	19
*Conway	..	..	..
*Pwllheli	..	..	..
(F.) Anglesey.			
*Anglesey	..	..	..
*Holyhead	..	..	..
Total	9,785	7,807	17,592

* Children sent out to Public Elementary Schools.
† Workhouse School in a detached building.
[a] In Bridgend and Cowbridge Union Cottage Homes School.
[b] In Cardiff Union separate School at Ely.
[c] In Merthyr Tydfil Union separate School at Aberdare.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER of CHILDREN attending DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Central London	457	322	779
South Metropolitan	1,378	1,045	2,423
North Surrey	415	293	708
Farnham and Hartley Wintney	73	60	133
South-east Shropshire	74	43	117
Reading and Wokingham	95	73	168
West London	479	328	807
Forest Gate	356	269	625
Walsall and West Bromwich	117	98	215
Kensington and Chelsea	378	259	637
Metropolitan Asylum District (Training Ship "Exmouth.")	478	..	478
TOTAL	4,300	2,790	7,090

SUMMARY.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CHILDREN.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In Workhouse and Separate Poor Law Schools, other than District Schools.	9,785	7,807	17,592
In District Schools	4,300	2,790	7,090
TOTAL	14,085	10,597	24,682

No. 107.

Employments of Children from Pauper Schools.

Table showing the Nature of the Employments in which Children chargeable to Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis were placed, during the Year 1893, after Education in a Pauper School.

	Names of Unions or Parishes. Those not having a separate School being arranged according to School Districts.	Boys.												
		Baker.	Bands, Naval and Military. From the "Exmouth."	Bands, Naval and Military. From other Schools.	Domestic Service.	Hairdresser.	Sent to Working Boys' Homes.	Navy (excluding Naval Bands).†	Mercantile Marine.†	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Other Employments.‡	Total Number of Boys placed out.
Separate Schools.	Bethnal Green	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	1	..	2	19
	St. George-in-the-East	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6
	St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.*	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
	St. John Hampstead*	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	5
	Hackney	6	1	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	7	21
	Holborn	..	2	..	2	..	9	2	1	1	..	2	19
	St. Mary, Islington	..	2	9	..	..	..	2	5	..	3	5	26
	Lambeth	2	1	1	1	2	21	5	4	3	2	1	43
	St. Marylebone	4	5	1[a]	1	..	7	1	7	3	..	1	30
	Mile End Old Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	5
	St. Pancras	1	1	..	..	..	27	3	6	1	2	1	42
	Shoreditch	1	..	5	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	3[b]	17
	Strand	..	..	5	1	..	4[b]	..	..	1	1	2	14
	Westminster	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	8
Central London.	City of London	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	11
	St. Saviour's	..	7	7	..	..	4	6	6	..	1	1	32
South Metropolitan.	Camberwell	5[b]	2	5	5	2	3	2	4	1	2	9[b]	40
	Greenwich	4	3	2	1	3	7	5	6	2	..	4	37
	St. Olave's	7	2	5	3[b]	1	7	3	1	2	5	7	43
	Stepney	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
	Woolwich	..	2	4	2	..	1	4	2	1	..	1	17
North Surrey.	Lewisham	3	3	1	..	..	..	10	9	2	2	3	33
	Wandsworth & Clapham	11	2	5	..	..	4	4	2	5	2	8	43
West London.	Fulham	1	6	7	4	..	3	5	5	..	..	4	40
	St. George's	..	3	..	2	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	20
	Paddington	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	6
Forest Gate.	Poplar	..	4	1	1	..	19	..	7	1	1	4	38
	Whitechapel	..	1	..	1	..	4[b]	2	3	..	..	..	11
Kensington and Chelsea.	Chelsea	1	1	..	1	..	3[c]	..	2	1	3	4[b]	16
	Kensington	2	1	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	4[c]	18
	Total	50	50	77	32	10	155	74	89	28	25	79	669

* No separate Schools; the children are sent to the Strand Union Separate Schools at Edmonton.
† Except where specially noted all these boys were sent from the "Exmouth."
‡ The numbers in this column include 3 clerks, 1 telegraph messenger, and 1 district messenger.
[a] From Roman Catholic Schools.
[b], [c], [d], and * Including 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively from Roman Catholic Schools.

TABLE showing the Nature of the EMPLOYMENTS in which CHILDREN were placed, during the Year 1893, after Education in a PAUPER SCHOOL—*continued*.

	NAMES OF UNIONS OR PARISHES. Those not having a separate School being arranged according to School Districts.	Girls.		Total Number of Girls placed out.	Total (Boys and Girls).	Number of Children who were returned from the School to the Workhouse for whom Employment could not be found; the Cause of return being stated.
		Domestic Service.	Other Occupations.			
Separate Schools.	Bethnal Green	18	..	18	37	1 to the workhouse and 3 to a home; all of weak intellect.
	St. George-in-the-East	7	3	10	16	——
	St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.*	10	..	10	16	——
	St. John Hampstead[a]	..	..	..	5	——
	Hackney	13	1	14	35	1 scorbutic disease; 1 weak intellect.
	Holborn	13	..	12	31	——
	St. Mary, Islington	19[b]	..	19	45	3 being too delicate for service.
	Lambeth	24	..	24	67	1 weak intellect.
	St. Marylebone	13[c]	..	13	43	——
	Mile End Old Town	3	..	3	8	——
	St. Pancras	16	..	16	58	——
	Shoreditch	15	1[a]	16	33	——
	Strand	10	..	10	24	——
	Westminster	12	..	12	20	——
Central London.	City of London	5[c]	..	5	16	——
	St. Saviour's	27[c]	2[a]	29	61	——
South Metropolitan.	Camberwell	29[c]	1	30	70	——
	Greenwich	40	..	40	77	6 mentally or physically unfit; 1 for bad conduct.
	St. Olave's	21[c]	1[f]	22	65	1 weak intellect.
	Stepney	4[b]	..	4	7	——
	Woolwich	18	..	18	35	——
North Surrey.	Lewisham	6	..	6	39	1 "unmanageable."
	Wandsworth & Clapham	35	1	36	79	——
West London.	Fulham	9	..	9	49	——
	St. George's	6	..	6	26	——
	Paddington	1	..	1	7	——
Forest Gate.	Poplar	4	7	21	59	——
	Whitechapel	10[b]	..	10	21	——
Kensington and Chelsea.	Chelsea	9[d]	..	9	25	1 ill-treated; 1 interference by father whilst child was in service.
	Kensington	5	1	6	24	1 a cripple; 3 mentally weak.
	TOTAL	411	18	429	1,098	

[*] No separate Schools: the children are sent to the Strand Union Separate Schools at Edmonton.
[a] From Roman Catholic Schools.
[b] Including 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively from Roman Catholic Schools.
[c] " " "
[d] " " "
[e] " " "
[f] A pupil teacher.

No. 108.

Certified Schools under the 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 43.

I.—Schools certified during the Year 1893.

(*In continuation of Twenty-second Annual Report, page .*)

Description of School.	Where situated.	County.	Date of Certificate.	Yearly Sum which may be paid by Guardians. £ s. d.
St. Swithin's Home for Girls	Melksham	Wilts	5 January 1893	15 0 0
Training Home for Girls	14, West Parade, Earlham Road, Norwich.	Norfolk	6 January 1893	13 0 0
Training School for Girls	Red Cottage, Great Warley.	Essex	9 January 1893	13 0 0
Barclay Home for Blind Girls	24, St. Michael's Place, Brighton.	Sussex	15 March 1893	30 0 0
Upper Grade Training Institution for Domestic Service.	Stockton	Durham	11 April 1893	13 0 0
Servants' Training Home	West Mills, Newbury	Berks	11 April 1893	13 0 0
Eardisley Boys' Home	Eardisley	Hereford	5 May 1893	13 0 0
Dover Orphan Home for Girls	Folkestone Road, Dover.	Kent	22 June 1893	13 0 0
St. Mark's Nursery Cottage Home	Sling Tregarth, Bangor	Anglesey	11 August 1893	13 0 0
St. Joseph's Orphanage for Roman Catholic Boys.	Orpington	Kent	6 Sept. 1893	15 12 0
Training Home for Girls	46, Gratton Road, West Kensington, W.	Middlesex	12 Sept. 1893	15 12 0
St. Margaret's Home for Girls.	Penkridge	Stafford	13 Sept. 1893	13 0 0
Williamson Orphan Home for Boys.	Claverton, Down, Bath	Somerset	15 Sept. 1893	13 0 0
Home for Girls	Chetwynd End, Newport.	Salop	15 Sept. 1893	13 0 0
St. Faith's Home for Girls*	Moulsor	Bucks	23 Sept. 1893	13 0 0
Home for Friendless Girls	20, Holloway Street, Exeter.	Devon	9 October 1893	15 0 0
Home of the Good Shepherd, for Girls.	20, St. Thomas Place, Stockport.	Chester	20 Nov. 1893	13 0 0
Nazareth House, for Roman Catholic Girls.	Lenton	Nottingham	21 Nov. 1893	13 0 0
Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind.	Swansea	Glamorgan	4 Dec. 1893	22 4 0
Diocesan Home for Girls	Portland Place, Leamington.	Warwick	29 Dec. 1893	13 0 0
Painswick Convalescent and Training Home for Girls.	Painswick	Gloucester	30 Dec. 1893	13 0 0

* New Certificate issued to this Home on its management being changed.

II.—Certificates to Schools cancelled during the Year 1893.

Description of School.	Where situated.	County.	Date of Certificate.	When cancelled.
St. Joseph's Home for Roman Catholic Girls.	West Kensington	Middlesex	9 Dec. 1880	13 March 1893.
School for the Maintenance, Education, and Industrial Training of Destitute Girls.	55, Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.	Surrey	5 August 1886	21 August 1893.

APPENDIX H.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

No. 109.

EXPENSES incurred by the GUARDIANS during the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1892, and repayable from the METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.

UNION OR PARISH.	1. Maintenance of Lunatics and Insane Poor.	2. Maintenance of Paupers suffering from Fever or Small-pox.	3. Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	4. Salaries of Officers.	5. Rations of Officers.	6. Compensation for loss of Office, &c.	7. Registration Fees.	8. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	9. Maintenance of Pauper Children.	10. Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts.	11. Maintenance of In-door Paupers.	12. Education of Out-door Pauper Children.	13. Expenses of Ambulances (Poor Law Act, 1879, section 16).	14. Total Amount repayable.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green	4,383	524	259	3,923	1,087	—	193	159	3,305	—	5,263	1	50	19,152
Camberwell	4,357	500	512	5,708	1,615	—	296	307	3,932	697	4,792	16	120	22,852
Chelsea	2,084	212	330	3,376	1,062	32	131	100	2,149	86	3,653	—	80	13,295
Fulham	2,095	469	367	3,382	1,018	—	251	378	3,128	523	2,947	—	112	14,670
George's, St.	2,708	375	346	5,995	1,500	216	144	163	2,526	568	7,110	—	304	21,955
George, St., in-the-East	1,086	224	275	3,654	1,260	—	77	116	1,889	164	3,391	—	22	12,158
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury	1,218	96	79	1,720	342	—	56	51	1,208	588	2,544	—	47	7,949
Greenwich	3,185	814	506	5,530	1,526	12	185	135	4,852	118	5,267	26	97	22,253
Hackney	4,581	542	431	5,013	1,485	—	284	203	3,473	283	4,781	69	135	21,280
Hampstead	724	62	118	965	264	—	65	73	594	156	860	—	78	3,959
Holborn	6,213	715	583	6,495	1,695	41	224	193	3,974	232	9,307	—	122	29,794
Islington	4,522	480	591	4,574	966	—	395	371	3,244	180	6,052	32	197	21,604
Kensington	3,874	386	421	5,527	1,689	—	183	253	3,013	238	4,214	—	233	20,031
Lambeth	7,633	882	1,123	7,360	2,225	—	384	380	5,990	443	6,163	28	177	32,788
Lewisham	1,445	78	215	2,319	394	—	99	146	1,931	253	1,433	—	78	8,391
London, City of	3,445	85	419	7,400	2,131	106	61	42	1,535	232	3,574	—	473	19,503
Marylebone, St.	3,702	524	594	6,415	1,674	205	186	195	3,230	613	7,785	—	176	25,299
Mile End Old Town	3,006	194	213	3,093	854	—	153	124	2,007	345	3,160	—	44	13,193
Olave's, St.	2,550	796	336	4,425	1,522	79	145	149	3,691	326	3,886	75	99	18,679
Paddington	2,428	249	309	3,196	1,023	73	131	150	1,037	110	2,475	—	154	11,335
Pancras, St.	6,965	760	961	7,530	2,397	—	310	371	6,134	104	8,709	—	188	34,429
Poplar	3,479	256	373	4,894	1,141	—	239	250	3,990	—	5,332	—	81	20,035
Saviour's, St.	5,239	788	623	7,051	1,768	62	294	323	6,972	135	9,058	—	126	32,439
Shoreditch	3,818	468	481	4,202	1,054	10	199	218	2,236	250	3,949	—	79	16,964
Stepney	1,195	181	261	2,534	557	—	91	92	971	—	2,647	—	35	8,564
Strand	1,140	48	240	2,991	887	68	43	43	1,744	817	3,610	—	106	11,737
Wandsworth & Clapham	5,060	1,131	698	6,191	1,555	—	364	432	4,836	238	3,839	4	211	24,559
Westminster	1,186	120	152	2,075	578	—	41	45	1,113	—	1,800	—	103	7,213
Whitechapel	2,139	197	372	3,653	1,008	25	154	206	1,284	221	2,949	—	47	12,255
Woolwich	1,609	297	234	3,095	802	—	143	155	2,177	124	2,026	—	56	10,718
TOTALS	97,069	12,453	12,422	134,286	37,079	929	5,526	5,823	88,165	8,044	132,576	251	3,830	538,453

No. 110.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—STATEMENT showing, with respect to each UNION and separate PARISH in the METROPOLIS, the RATEABLE VALUE, AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION ASSESSED, EXPENDITURE REPAYABLE, and NET AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED or RECEIVED in respect of the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1892.

1. UNION, PARISH, OR PLACE.	2. Annual Rateable Value.	3. Amount of Contribution.	4. Expenditure Repayable.	5. Net Amount Contributed to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	6. Net Amount Received from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	426,000	7,011	19,152	—	12,141
Camberwell, St. Giles	1,037,008	17,067	22,852	—	5,785
Chelsea, St. Luke	696,486	11,463	13,295	—	1,832
Fulham	995,964	16,392	14,670	1,722	—
George's, St.	2,547,510	41,928	21,955	19,973	—
George, St., in-the-East	187,079	3,079	12,158	—	9,079
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury.	416,016	6,847	7,949	—	1,102
Greenwich	814,529	13,406	22,253	—	8,847
Hackney	1,160,494	19,100	21,280	—	2,180
Hampstead, St. John	691,962	11,389	3,959	7,430	—
Holborn	1,082,958	17,824	29,794	—	11,970
Islington, St. Mary	1,662,324	27,359	21,604	5,755	—
Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts.	2,020,197	33,249	20,031	13,218	—
Lambeth, St. Mary	1,539,374	25,335	32,788	—	7,453
Lewisham	679,356	11,181	8,391	2,790	—
London, City of	4,126,508	67,915	19,503	48,412	—
Marylebone, St.	1,513,977	24,918	25,299	—	381
Mile End Old Town	377,672	6,216	13,193	—	6,977
Olave's, St.	851,132	14,008	18,079	—	4,071
Paddington	1,323,142	21,776	11,335	10,441	—
Pancras, St.	1,588,249	26,140	34,429	—	8,289
Poplar	700,479	11,529	20,035	—	8,506
Saviour's, St.	1,091,236	17,960	32,439	—	14,479
Shoreditch, St. Leonard	678,955	11,174	16,964	—	5,790
Stepney	295,458	4,863	8,564	—	3,701
Strand	917,177	15,095	11,737	3,358	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	1,842,716	30,328	24,559	5,769	—
Westminster	894,794	14,727	7,213	7,514	—
Whitechapel	407,435	6,706	12,255	—	5,549
Woolwich	423,182	6,965	10,718	—	3,753
Lincoln's Inn	20,861	343	—	343	—
TOTALS	33,010,230	543,293	538,453	126,725	121,885

No. 111.

Expenses incurred by the Guardians during the Half Year ended at **Michaelmas 1892**, and repayable from the **Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.**

Union or Parish.	1. Maintenance of Lunatics and Insane Poor.	2. Maintenance of Paupers suffering from Fever or Small-pox.	3. Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	4. Salaries of Officers.	5. Rations of Officers.	6. Compensation for loss of Office, &c.	7. Registration Fees.	8. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	9. Maintenance of Pauper Children.	10. Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts.	11. Maintenance of In-door Paupers.	12. Education of Out-door Pauper Children.	13. Expenses of Ambulances (Poor Law Act, 1879, section 16).	14. Total Amount Repayable.	15. Excess of Repayment from the County Council over Expenditure for the Half-year.	16. Net Amount Repayable.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green	5,051	630	82	2,722	1,201	—	198	173	2,954	—	5,838	—	81	18,930	—	18,930
Camberwell	5,072	999	11	4,232	1,810	—	318	303	4,250	143	4,873	—	195	22,206	—	22,206
Chelsea	2,574	415	16	2,562	1,126	32	133	212	2,077	85	3,633	—	131	12,996	—	12,996
Fulham	2,771	871	168	2,705	1,106	—	272	364	3,436	303	2,933	—	185	15,112	—	15,112
George's, St.	4,191	854	117	4,775	1,622	216	150	159	2,473	509	6,831	—	495	22,392	—	22,392
George, St., in-the-East	1,409	227	81	2,717	1,258	—	73	124	1,732	187	3,024	—	35	10,867	—	10,867
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury	1,488	128	4	1,458	361	—	47	51	1,248	1,006	2,350	—	78	8,219	—	8,219
Greenwich	3,982	731	174	4,093	1,713	12	224	226	5,069	186	5,227	—	157	21,794	—	21,794
Hackney	6,415	928	91	3,631	1,544	—	283	182	3,212	397	4,858	2	219	21,762	—	21,762
Hampstead	842	194	—	835	311	—	69	67	595	166	798	—	127	4,004	3	4,001
Holborn	5,291	818	78	4,813	1,906	41	188	186	3,947	208	8,901	—	199	29,576	—	29,576
Islington	6,402	759	165	3,557	1,104	—	412	415	2,884	118	6,171	—	320	22,307	—	22,307
Kensington	5,235	669	115	4,513	1,936	—	191	252	2,734	473	4,142	—	379	20,639	—	20,639
Lambeth	11,089	1,349	257	5,923	2,426	—	335	406	5,902	564	6,255	—	288	34,844	—	34,844
Lewisham	1,315	196	111	1,746	435	—	97	155	1,375	274	1,450	1	128	7,783	—	7,783
London, City of	4,906	332	—	5,460	2,232	101	39	46	1,432	229	3,469	—	770	19,016	124	18,892
Marylebone, St.	5,810	809	113	4,820	1,785	85	182	195	3,323	585	7,892	—	286	25,885	—	25,885
Mile End Old Town	3,598	421	95	2,135	907	—	165	97	2,065	563	3,312	—	71	13,429	—	13,429
Olave's, St.	4,766	739	127	3,797	2,027	79	210	274	3,777	233	4,088	—	161	20,278	—	20,278
Paddington	3,224	378	—	2,561	1,097	73	139	180	1,035	119	2,398	—	251	11,455	19	11,436
Pancras, St.	8,867	1,250	100	5,486	2,654	—	328	410	6,018	148	8,728	—	305	34,294	—	34,294
Poplar	4,401	606	38	3,677	1,272	—	251	288	4,280	—	5,423	—	131	20,367	—	20,367
Saviour's, St.	8,097	1,269	242	5,597	1,933	62	285	345	5,882	274	8,927	—	205	33,118	—	33,118
Shoreditch	5,285	845	113	3,245	1,168	10	191	253	2,296	565	4,102	—	129	18,202	—	18,202
Stepney	1,655	346	7	1,943	631	—	84	100	1,082	—	2,647	—	56	8,551	—	8,551
Strand	1,390	94	34	1,976	955	68	33	54	1,517	1,239	3,543	—	172	11,075	—	11,075
Wandsworth & Clapham	6,089	1,543	85	4,567	1,681	—	372	415	4,516	348	3,675	3	344	23,638	—	23,638
Westminster	1,757	131	20	1,391	609	—	35	44	1,145	—	1,911	—	166	7,209	—	7,209
Whitechapel	2,797	616	133	2,856	1,120	25	122	217	1,422	184	3,037	—	76	12,605	—	12,605
Woolwich	2,180	1,003	15	2,366	893	—	130	156	2,226	241	2,132	—	91	11,433	—	11,433
Gray's Inn	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	24
	130,973	20,150	2,592	102159	40,823	804	5,606	6,349	86,404	9,347	132,568	6	6,229	544,010	146	543,864
Deduct excess of Repayment over expenditure for the Half year.	—	—	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	146	—
Totals	130,973	20,150	2,446	102159	40,823	804	5,606	6,349	86,404	9,347	132,568	6	6,229	543,864	—	543,864

No. 112.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.—**Statement** showing, with respect to each **Union** and separate **Parish** in the **Metropolis**, the **Rateable Value**, **Amount of Contribution assessed**, **Expenditure repayable**, and **Net Amounts contributed** or **received** in respect of the Half Year ended at **Michaelmas 1892.**

1. Union, Parish, or Place.	2. Annual Rateable Value.	3. Amount of Contribution.	4. Expenditure Repayable.	5. Net Amount Contributed to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	6. Net Amount Received from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	425,743	6,948	18,930	—	11,982
Camberwell, St. Giles	1,040,453	16,980	22,206	—	5,226
Chelsea, St. Luke	703,240	11,476	12,996	—	1,520
Fulham	1,016,986	16,596	15,112	1,484	—
George's, St.	2,572,439	41,981	22,392	19,589	—
George, St., in-the-East	192,533	3,142	10,867	—	7,725
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury.	418,902	6,836	8,219	—	1,383
Greenwich	823,844	13,445	21,794	—	8,349
Hackney	1,169,644	19,088	21,762	—	2,674
Hampstead, St. John	710,379	11,593	4,001	7,592	—
Holborn	1,095,196	17,873	29,576	—	11,703
Islington, St. Mary	1,683,988	27,482	22,307	5,175	—
Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts.	2,036,292	33,231	20,639	12,592	—
Lambeth, St. Mary	1,550,063	25,296	34,844	—	9,548
Lewisham	686,693	11,206	7,783	3,423	—
London, City of	4,169,899	68,051	18,892	49,159	—
Marylebone, St.	1,519,157	24,792	25,885	—	1,093
Mile End Old Town	376,589	6,146	13,429	—	7,283
Olave's, St.	862,081	14,069	20,278	—	6,209
Paddington	1,328,560	21,681	11,436	10,245	—
Pancras, St.	1,592,227	25,984	34,294	—	8,310
Poplar	702,400	11,463	20,367	—	8,904
Saviour's, St.	1,097,996	17,919	33,118	—	15,199
Shoreditch, St. Leonard	681,748	11,126	18,202	—	7,076
Stepney	297,121	4,849	8,551	—	3,702
Strand	935,762	15,271	11,075	4,196	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	1,873,345	30,572	23,638	6,934	—
Westminster	889,686	14,519	7,209	7,310	—
Whitechapel	409,486	6,682	12,605	—	5,923
Woolwich	423,764	6,915	11,433	—	4,518
Lincoln's Inn	20,707	338	—	338	—
Gray's Inn	—	—	24	—	24
Totals	33,306,923	543,550	543,864	128,037	128,351

Note.—The following additional sums were paid to or by the Receiver, in consequence of alterations in the totals of the Valuation Lists on which contributions in respect of previous half-years were assessed, viz.:—*Paid to Receiver.*—St. Giles, Camberwell, 63*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; Fulham, 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, 74*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; Holborn, 451*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; and St. Mary, Lambeth, 350*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* *Paid by Receiver.*—St. Mary, Islington, 1,250*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; Mile End Old Town, 43*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; St. Pancras, 877*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; Poplar, 224*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; and St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 158*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

No. 113.

EXPENSES incurred by the **GUARDIANS** during the Half Year ended at **LADY-DAY 1893**, and repayable from the **METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.**

UNION OR PARISH.	1. Maintenance of Lunatics and Insane Poor.	2. Maintenance of Paupers suffering from Fever or Small-pox.	3. Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	4. Salaries of Officers.	5. Rations of Officers.	6. Compensation for loss of Office, &c.	7. Registration Fees.	8. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	9. Maintenance of Pauper Children.	10. Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts.	11. Maintenance of In-door Paupers.	12. Education of Out-door Pauper Children.	13. Expenses of Ambulances.	14. Total Amount repayable.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green	3,386	726	374	3,991	1,118	—	192	114	3,070	—	5,464	—	103	18,538
Camberwell	2,512	1,471	521	5,779	1,674	—	313	321	4,821	705	4,871	—	251	23,239
Chelsea	3,302	484	408	3,457	1,099	32	120	125	2,213	88	3,847	—	171	15,346
Fulham	3,780	1,409	463	3,464	1,043	—	250	392	3,689	536	3,049	—	241	18,316
George's, St.	5,296	830	383	5,985	1,544	210	142	147	2,708	536	7,516	—	631	25,928
George, St., in-the-East	594	530	292	3,611	1,257	—	76	112	1,831	156	3,544	—	45	12,048
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury.	785	235	98	1,762	348	—	51	51	1,254	599	2,590	—	101	7,874
Greenwich	1,832	844	689	5,676	1,605	12	235	233	5,297	133	5,361	—	202	22,119
Hackney	8,168	1,603	547	5,199	1,511	—	291	191	3,359	291	4,949	1	231	26,391
Hampstead	1,123	229	136	1,017	267	—	64	66	602	220	764	—	167	4,655
Holborn	10,374	1,190	626	6,506	1,760	41	217	181	4,013	278	9,278	—	258	34,722
Islington	2,616	1,807	711	5,024	1,040	—	374	388	2,984	161	6,168	—	404	21,677
Kensington	6,332	868	499	5,993	1,821	—	164	261	2,843	204	4,452	—	489	23,926
Lambeth	13,424	1,666	814	7,713	2,278	—	383	376	6,218	364	6,326	—	374	39,936
Lewisham	632	304	274	2,521	423	—	98	141	1,902	227	1,434	1	165	8,122
London, City of	5,933	276	473	7,328	2,052	101	59	46	1,515	266	3,504	—	992	22,545
Marylebone, St.	7,199	825	613	6,559	1,663	40	181	183	3,246	604	8,099	—	367	29,579
Mile End Old Town	4,132	549	275	2,978	817	—	153	74	1,589	345	3,303	—	91	14,306
Olave's, St.	5,187	1,032	497	5,491	1,968	79	214	188	4,077	366	4,092	—	206	23,397
Paddington	1,432	700	278	3,382	1,036	73	128	175	987	116	2,395	—	320	11,022
Pancras, St.	10,287	1,557	938	7,566	2,438	—	303	403	5,773	140	8,722	—	385	38,512
Poplar	2,253	1,032	487	5,044	1,189	—	243	252	4,543	—	5,364	—	170	20,882
Saviour's, St.	9,452	1,348	669	7,191	1,802	62	281	324	6,050	278	9,078	—	264	36,799
Shoreditch	2,393	950	565	4,392	1,153	10	183	234	2,279	283	4,101	—	164	16,707
Stepney	894	813	296	2,567	587	—	87	87	1,256	—	2,979	—	72	9,638
Strand	1,980	217	297	3,135	918	68	39	41	1,704	815	3,647	—	222	13,083
Wandsworth and Clapham	3,154	2,410	700	6,427	1,583	—	356	424	4,723	373	3,869	6	446	24,477
Westminster	1,957	184	173	2,081	581	—	38	36	1,294	—	1,935	—	217	8,496
Whitechapel	1,244	878	485	3,717	1,031	25	140	202	1,468	225	3,262	—	99	12,776
Woolwich	2,858	793	286	3,234	829	—	145	155	2,309	129	2,216	—	119	13,073
TOTALS	124,516	27,760	13,867	138,790	38,435	753	5,520	5,923	89,623	8,438	136,479	8	8,017	598,129

No. 114.

STATEMENT showing, with respect to each UNION and separate PARISH in the METROPOLIS, the RATEABLE VALUE, AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION ASSESSED, EXPENDITURE REPAYABLE, and NET AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED or RECEIVED in respect of the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1893.

1. UNION, PARISH, OR PLACE.	2. Annual Rateable Value.	3. Amount of Contribution.	4. Expenditure Repayable.	5. Net Amount Contributed to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	6. Net Amount Received from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	425,743	7,687	18,538	—	10,851
Camberwell, St. Giles	1,040,453	18,786	23,239	—	4,453
Chelsea, St. Luke	703,240	12,697	15,346	—	2,649
Fulham	1,016,986	18,362	18,316	46	—
George's, St.	2,572,439	46,447	25,928	20,519	—
George, St., in-the-East	192,533	3,476	12,048	—	8,572
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury.	418,902	7,563	7,874	—	311
Greenwich	823,844	14,875	22,119	—	7,244
Hackney	1,169,544	21,119	26,391	—	5,272
Hampstead, St. John	710,379	12,826	4,655	8,171	—
Holborn	1,095,196	19,774	34,722	—	14,948
Islington, St. Mary	1,683,988	30,405	21,677	8,728	—
Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts.	2,036,292	36,766	23,926	12,840	—
Lambeth, St. Mary	1,550,063	27,987	39,936	—	11,949
Lewisham	686,693	12,399	8,122	4,277	—
London, City of	4,169,899	75,290	22,545	52,745	—
Marylebone, St.	1,519,157	27,429	29,579	—	2,150
Mile End Old Town	376,589	6,800	14,306	—	7,506
Olave's, St.	836,387	15,101	23,397	—	8,296
Paddingdon	1,328,560	23,988	11,022	12,966	—
Pancras, St.	1,592,227	28,749	38,512	—	9,763
Poplar	702,400	12,682	20,882	—	8,200
Saviour's, St.	1,097,996	19,825	36,799	—	16,974
Shoreditch, St. Leonard-	681,748	12,309	16,707	—	4,398
Stepney	297,121	5,365	9,638	—	4,273
Strand	935,762	16,896	13,083	3,813	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	1,873,345	33,824	24,477	9,347	—
Westminster	889,686	16,064	8,496	7,568	—
Whitechapel	409,486	7,394	12,776	—	5,382
Woolwich	417,030	7,530	13,073	—	5,543
Lincoln's Inn	20,707	374	—	374	—
TOTALS	33,274,495	600,789	598,129	141,394	138,734

NOTE.—The following additional sums were paid by the Receiver in consequence of alterations in the totals of the Valuation Lists on which contributions in respect of previous half-years were assessed, viz.:—St. Olaves, 2,001*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, and Woolwich, 524*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.—Net Amounts received from the Fund by Unions and Parishes in respect of the Ten Years and a half ended at Lady-day 1878, and each of the parochial Years ended at Lady-day from 1879 to 1893.

Names of Unions and Parishes.	Ten Years and a half ended at Lady-day 1878.	Parochial Year ended Lady-day															Totals.
		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green -	181,690	19,256	19,400	20,465	21,669	21,434	22,688	25,193	20,891	20,394	21,821	21,845	25,910	18,893	25,614	22,833	509,996
Camberwell - -	18,492	4,547	4,750	3,843	4,021	3,496	2,989	2,277	3,616	2,538	3,024	3,721	7,788	9,880	10,988	9,679	95,649
Chelsea - -	32,668	6,883	6,901	7,756	8,599	5,453	8,644	10,052	6,695	7,865	6,773	6,789	5,407	4,451	3,752	4,169	132,857
Fulham - -	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134
St. George-in-the-East	95,670	14,282	16,205	15,638	16,408	18,091	18,074	19,946	18,917	18,335	18,444	18,899	19,346	16,869	17,690	16,297	359,111
St. Giles & St. George	37,931	5,300	4,729	5,826	4,795	5,598	4,726	4,759	4,518	4,232	4,522	4,176	3,141	3,226	2,839	1,694	102,012
Greenwich - -	81,072	12,500	10,482	9,332	11,536	12,057	11,290	12,158	10,870	10,647	11,036	10,812	12,984	15,106	17,075	15,593	264,550
Hackney - -	3,813	—	—	—	—	128	898	5,408	2,994	2,747	3,996	4,462	5,421	3,110	5,562	7,946	46,485
Holborn - -	164,482	20,058	23,703	26,381	27,872	30,587	29,366	27,993	27,053	26,586	28,784	26,404	29,602	22,054	25,335	26,651	562,911
Lambeth - - -	43,813	7,320	6,772	8,712	9,262	10,369	10,967	8,162	10,302	10,123	12,912	11,733	20,267	13,441	16,877	21,497	222,529
St. Marylebone -	2,726	—	—	—	3,606	5,984	5,200	5,023	5,753	5,435	5,077	4,411	3,219	1,083	1,514	3,243	52,274
Mile End Old Town -	42,058	5,401	6,236	6,752	7,689	8,256	10,100	12,085	9,573	9,461	10,463	10,562	12,390	10,807	14,060	14,789	190,682
St. Olave's - -	23,467	4,863	6,319	9,230	9,880	10,708	10,854	10,062	11,733	9,350	9,255	9,333	12,817	7,305	9,059	14,505	173,740
St. Pancras - -	67,222	6,912	4,698	2,948	1,110	1,477	8,027	10,922	12,173	11,202	11,680	13,326	14,226	13,678	16,001	18,073	213,675
Poplar - - -	59,058	7,371	7,622	7,905	7,631	8,640	7,700	9,261	9,673	9,024	10,433	12,724	15,414	13,676	17,159	17,104	220,395
St. Saviour's - -	169,659	23,651	23,394	26,495	27,231	27,640	27,294	24,847	23,056	20,211	26,055	27,392	33,216	25,674	29,172	32,173	567,160
Shoreditch - -	103,869	10,172	10,861	11,291	13,931	13,274	12,781	14,225	11,639	11,564	12,686	11,736	15,544	10,121	13,723	11,474	288,891
Stepney - -	66,816	6,961	7,016	7,044	6,326	6,630	6,628	7,508	8,071	7,624	7,607	6,967	7,538	6,522	7,358	7,975	174,591
Strand - -	4,194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,194
Whitechapel -	98,479	12,652	12,772	13,073	13,098	13,384	12,982	13,267	11,308	10,135	10,810	10,632	12,079	9,305	11,620	11,305	276,901
Woolwich - - -	55,024	8,499	8,552	8,680	10,547	10,092	9,518	9,412	8,433	7,595	7,511	7,055	8,697	6,548	7,561	10,061	183,785
Gray's Inn - -	14	20	—	38	—	—	90	27	—	52	25	24	23	—	36	24	373
	1,357,351	176,648	180,412	191,409	205,211	213,298	220,816	232,587	217,268	205,120	222,914	223,003	265,029	211,749	252,995	267,085	4,642,895

Note.—In the above Table the amounts received by Parishes added to or formed into Unions since Michaelmas 1867 have been dealt with as paid to the Unions in which they are now comprised.

* The following additional sums were repaid in consequence of alterations in the totals of the Valuation Lists on which contributions in respect of previous years were assessed, viz., Islington, 1,251*l.*; Mile End, 44*l.*; St. Olave's, 2,001*l.*; St. Pancras, 877*l.*; Poplar, 924*l.*; Shoreditch, 159*l.*; and Woolwich, 524*l.* Total 5,780*l.*

No. 116.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—NET AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED to the FUND by UNIONS, PARISHES, and PLACES in respect of the Ten Years and a half ended at LADY-DAY 1878, and each of the parochial Years ended at LADY-DAY from 1879 TO 1893

NAMES OF UNIONS, PARISHES, AND PLACES.	Ten Years and a half ended at Lady-day 1878.	PAROCHIAL YEAR ENDED LADY-DAY															TOTALS.
		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.†	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Camberwell - -	2,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,189
Fulham - -	13,417	2,306	1,282	2,069	2,571	5,151	6,742	3,625	2,870	2,344	2,343	2,574	3,637	2,267	3,947	1,530	58,675
George's, St. - -	265,491	25,299	31,471	29,691	33,068	33,001	33,901	36,475	33,899	33,162	34,388	34,020	41,270	29,797	43,256	40,106	778,297
Giles, St., & St. George	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	885
Hackney - -	14,455	2,276	2,608	1,243	962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,544
Hampstead - -	55,483	7,632	7,571	7,806	8,520	9,689	9,128	10,738	10,377	10,566	11,833	12,418	15,624	12,647	14,835	15,763	220,630
Holborn - -	2,092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,092
Islington - - -	84,726	10,904	11,358	13,140	13,805	13,086	11,693	9,995	9,681	10,974	11,636	11,976	13,289	12,477	11,104	13,903	263,747
Kensington - -	143,536	18,778	18,150	19,730	20,478	20,502	19,421	21,442	19,280	19,058	19,704	21,247	26,442	22,226	25,842	25,432	461,568
Lewisham - -	67,384	8,598	8,475	8,348	9,373	8,828	9,579	9,843	7,040	7,046	7,321	6,531	7,480	4,523	6,197	7,700	184,266
London, City of -	384,641	61,079	60,278	64,068	69,801	71,968	73,730	81,377	73,943	74,758	82,887	83,223	98,321	81,919	96,535	101,904	1,560,432
Marylebone, St. -	9,860	2,231	1,974	456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,521
Paddington - -	178,571	19,720	19,937	19,573	22,052	21,863	22,152	23,843	20,317	16,614	18,104	19,188	22,309	18,377	20,655	23,211	486,486
Pancras, St. - -	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296
Strand - - -	20,523	5,425	5,075	6,209	7,732	7,417	8,462	9,771	9,521	9,153	8,397	7,616	9,030	5,046	7,826	8,009	135,212
Wandsworth and Clapham.	59,882	7,868	6,816	9,109	11,860	13,444	13,154	16,283	17,158	11,923	13,588	12,148	11,824	11,438	11,363	16,281	244,139
Westminster -	46,149	5,778	5,661	8,347	9,337	8,974	11,041	12,192	10,542	10,902	11,977	12,226	14,885	12,615	14,883	14,878	210,387
Woolwich - -	2,136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,136
The Charterhouse -	1,622	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,622
Gray's Inn -	*3,482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,482
Inner Temple - -	*5,676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,676
Middle Temple -	*3,226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,226
Lincoln's Inn -	5,280	553	553	558	590	598	610	651	599	589	628	668	782	599	686	712	14,656
	1,370,102	178,447	181,209	190,347	210,149	214,521	219,613	236,235	215,227	207,089	222,806	223,835	264,893	213,931	257,129	269,431	4,674,964

Note.—In the above Table the amounts paid by Unions and Parishes added to or formed into Unions since Michaelmas 1867 have been dealt with as paid by the Unions in which they are now comprised.

* These amounts are for the period ended Michaelmas 1876; the subsequent payments being included in the Holborn and City of London Unions.

† The following additional sums were contributed to the Fund in consequence of alterations in the totals of the Valuation Lists on which contributions in respect of previous years were assessed, viz., Camberwell 64*l.*; Fulham 1*l.*; St. Giles and St. George 74*l.*; Holborn 451*l.*; Lambeth 351*l.* Total 941*l.*

No. 117.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE charged upon the **FUND** in respect of the Ten Years and a half ended at **LADY-DAY 1878**, and each of the parochial Years ended at **LADY-DAY** from **1879 TO 1893**.

ITEMS.	PAROCHIAL YEAR ENDED LADY-DAY															TOTALS.
	Ten Years and a half ended at Lady-day 1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
PAUPERS:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Maintenance of—																	
In-door Poor -	1,336,856	200,440	207,682	213,626	217,263	228,390	230,373	234,956	242,487	248,811	265,636	268,333	267,455	263,933	262,277	269,047	4,937,565
Pauper Children -	1,112,705	137,453	134,997	145,864	152,983	161,492	165,105	163,968	155,585	153,866	158,027	159,303	164,411	165,220	170,641	176,027	3,477,647
Insane Poor - -	1,807,843	168,807	167,660	181,762	200,220	214,958	217,317	215,973	201,006	196,972	202,205	194,780	310,966	120,906	254,016	255,480	4,910,880
School Fees for Out-door Pauper Children, under the Education Acts -	5,852	1,717	1,789	1,837	1,921	2,004	1,922	1,709	1,732	1,834	1,826	1,891	1,707	1,692	1,209	14	30,606
Vagrants. — Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts - - -	92,722	10,262	11,309	12,751	12,467	13,297	12,489	13,259	12,678	13,295	16,511	16,996	15,623	17,237	17,394	17,785	306,075
MEDICAL RELIEF:—																	
Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances -	83,753	9,361	9,507	10,528	10,056	9,689	10,726	10,600	10,302	10,395	11,614	11,566	22,538	12,606	14,780	16,313	264,334
PAID OFFICERS:—																	
Salaries - - -	1,264,474	156,121	162,232	165,620	171,907	177,704	181,911	188,277	193,373	200,887	210,170	215,396	254,723	226,810	232,742	240,949	4,243,296
Rations - - -	211,904	37,003	39,136	40,972	43,818	45,774	47,030	49,173	51,311	53,547	69,221	70,948	72,187	74,230	76,276	79,258	1,061,288
Compensation for loss of office - -	26,543	3,689	3,551	3,522	3,473	3,762	3,389	3,294	3,238	3,035	2,858	2,510	2,304	2,066	1,875	1,557	70,666
EXPENSES OF AMBULANCES - -	—	—	—	—	433	2,890	15,586	36,937	13,793	5,759	7,239	8,624	11,502	7,338	7,336	14,246	131,733
MAINTENANCE OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM SMALL-POX OR FEVERS -	86,902	15,322	9,528	15,343	35,511	18,895	16,965	57,311	19,463	7,369	22,242	12,359	15,188	21,482	20,465	47,910	422,255
REGISTRATION FEES	104,376	10,838	10,987	10,980	10,939	11,020	10,989	11,111	10,864	11,049	10,981	10,743	11,193	10,613	11,739	11,126	269,548
VACCINATION FEES AND EXPENSES -	98,084	11,541	11,320	12,196	16,466	12,954	12,891	15,371	13,468	13,079	12,880	12,694	12,549	12,346	12,376	12,272	292,487
TOTAL - - -	6,232,014	762,554	769,648	815,001	877,007	902,829	926,693	1,001,939	929,300	919,898	991,410	986,143	1,162,396	936,479	1,083,126	1,141,993	20,438,430

APPENDIX I.

Poor Law Officers.

No. 118.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of POOR LAW OFFICERS* in the several Unions, Parishes, &c. of England and Wales, and the Number of such Officers who RESIGNED on account of irregularities, or were DISMISSED during the Year ended the 31st December 1893.

No. of Officers.		Office.	Voluntary Resignation to avoid inquiry or dismissal.	Enforced Resignation.	Dismissal.	Total.
664		Clerk	–	1	–	1
255		Assistant Clerk	–	–	1	1
658		Treasurer	–	–	1	1
565	Workhouse, Infirmary, Asylum, or School.	Chaplain	1	1	–	2
817		Medical Officer (including Assistant Medical Officer)	1	3	–	4
42		Dispenser	–	–	–	–
766		Master, Steward, or Superintendent	1	8	1	10
777		Matron	1	–	–	1
263		Schoolmaster	–	3	1	4
413		Schoolmistress	–	1	–	1
618		Porter	1	5	8	14
3,138		Nurse or Attendant on Lunatics	–	11	27	38
617		Industrial Trainer	–	2	3	5
165		Superintendent of Labour	–	–	–	–
†3,582	District.	Medical Officer	–	4	2	6
73		Dispenser	–	–	–	–
1,519		Vaccination Officer	2	3	4	9
1,589		Relieving Officer	3	7	4	14
124		Assistant Relieving Officer	–	–	–	–
1,060		Collector of the Guardians	3	3	2	8
34		Pay Clerk or Out Relief Distributor or Storekeeper	1	–	–	1
163	Parish.	Vestry Clerk	–	–	–	–
2,029		Collector of Poor Rates (appointed under the Board's Orders)	2	6	6	14
‡280		Assistant Overseer	1	7	3	11
1,864		Other Officers and Assistants	–	–	13	13
22,075		Totals during the year 1893	17	65	76	158
21,763		Totals during the year 1892	20	44	73	137

* Excluding all subordinate officers employed by the Guardians or Managers of whose appointments the approval of the Board is not required.

† Owing to several Medical Officers holding more than one appointment, and to a continual change taking place, this number rather represents so many Offices than individual Medical Officers.

‡ This is the total number of Assistant Overseers appointed under Orders of the Board. The number dismissed &c. comprises the Assistant Overseers appointed under 59 Geo. III. c. 12. s. 7.

No. 119.

STATEMENT of the Number of Officers to whom SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES were awarded by Guardians of Unions, &c. during the year 1893.

1 Clerk to Guardians.*	1 Superintendent Nurse.
2 Chaplains.	10 Nurses.
2 In-door Medical Officers.	2 Attendants on Insane.
8 Masters. †	8 District Medical Officers.
9 Matrons.	1 Dispenser (Outdoor).
1 Clerk to Superintendent of School.	1 Superintendent Relieving Officer.
1 Schoolmaster.	18 Relieving Officers.‡
5 Schoolmistresses.	1 Assistant Relieving Officer.
1 Assistant Schoolmistress.	2 Vaccination Officers.
3 Porters.	1 Collector of Poor Rates.
6 Industrial Trainers.	2 Assistant Overseers.

and 25 other Officers.

* Also Superintendent Registrar. The amount awarded as Superannuation includes separate allowances for services as Clerk to School Attendance Committee and Rural Sanitary Authority.

† Of these 1 was also Porter and 1 Assistant Relieving Officer for Vagrants.

‡ Of these 12 were Registrars of Births and Deaths,
3 „ „ „ Marriages,
11 „ Vaccination Officers,
11 „ Collectors of the Guardians.
6 „ School Attendance Officers,
6 „ Inquiry Officers,
and 1 was Inspector of Nuisances.

	£	s.	d.
Total Salaries and Emoluments of 112 Officers, including a sum of 3,107*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, being the estimated value of the board, lodging, &c. of the officers - - - - - -	13,472	13	4
Amount of superannuation allowances granted -	5,470	5	0

APPENDIX J.

Triennial Elections of Boards of Guardians.

No. 120.

UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES in respect of which ORDERS have been issued by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD for the election of MEMBERS of the BOARD of GUARDIANS to serve for THREE YEARS.

Abergavenny.
Altrincham.
*Ashton-under-Lyne.
Aston.
Auckland.
Barnsley.
Barrow-in-Furness.
Barton Regis.
Barton-upon-Irwell.
Bath.
Bedwellty.
*Belper.
Birkenhead.
Blackburn.
*Bolton.
Bradford (Yorks).
Bramley.
Brighton.
Bromsgrove.
Buntingford.
Burnley.
*Bury.
Cardiff.
Carlisle.
Cheltenham.
Chester-le-Street.
Chorlton.
Christchurch.
Conway.
Crickhowell.
Darlington.
*Derby.
Dewsbury.
Dudley.
East Ward.
Falmouth.
Fylde.
Gateshead.
Glossop.
*Goole.
Grimsby.
*Halifax.
Haslingden.
Hastings.
Hayfield.
Holbeach.
Holbeck.
Huddersfield.
Hunslet.
Ipswich.
Keighley.
Kidderminster.
Kings Norton.
Knaresborough.
*Lanchester.
Leeds.
Leicester.
Leigh.
Llandilo Fawr.
Llanelly.
Macclesfield.
Manchester.
Melksham.
Merthyr Tidvil.
Newcastle upon Tyne.
Newport (Monmouth).
Northampton.
*Nottingham.
Nuneaton.
Oldham.
Ormskirk.
*Pontefract.
Pont-y-pool.
Pontypridd.
Poplar.
Prescot.
Preston.
Prestwich.
Runcorn.
Saint Alban's.
Saint George in the East.
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and Saint George, Bloomsbury.
Saint Marylebone.
*Salford.
Sculcoates.
Sheffield.
South Shields.
Stockport.
Stourbridge.
Sunderland.
Swansea.
Todmorden.
*Toxteth Park.
Ulverston.
Wakefield.
Warrington.
Watford.
Weardale.
*West Derby.
Wisbeach.
Worcester.

* In these cases the Orders provided for an annual retirement of one-third, or of nearly one-third of the total number of the elective Guardians. In the remaining cases the whole of the Guardians were to retire every third year.

Formation of a New Union.

No. 121.

Statement of Particulars with regard to the Mutford and Lothingland Union, which was formed by an Order of the Local Government Board dated the 21st February 1893, declared to take effect on and after the 26th March 1893.

	Parishes.	Population in 1891.	Number of Elective Guardians Assigned.
In the Administrative County of East Suffolk.	Ashby	88	— (with Herringfleet).
	Barnby	313	1
	Belton	752	2
	Blundeston	741	2 (with Flixton).
	Bradwell	542	1
	Burgh Castle	469	1
	Carlton Colville	1,826	3
	Corton	577	2 (with Gunton).
	Flixton	97	— (with Blundeston).
	Fritton	297	1
	Gisleham	287	1
	Gunton	59	— (with Corton).
	Herringfleet	137	1 (with Ashby).
	Hopton	304	1
	Kessingland	1,275	3
	Kirtley	4,189	5
	Lound	403	1
	Lowestoft	19,150	18
	Mutford	420	1
	Oulton	1,314	3
	Pakefield	1,010	2
	Rushmere	154	1
	Somerleyton	569	1
	Total	35,023	51

APPENDIX K.

Vaccination.

No. 122.

Summary of Returns from the Unions in England and Wales of the **Number of Persons Vaccinated** and of the **Number Re-vaccinated** at the expense of the **Poor Rates**, during the Year ended 29th September 1893.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of successful primary Vaccinations of Persons			Number of successful Re-vaccinations.	Total Number of Births registered during Year.
		Under One Year of Age.	One Year and upwards.	Total.		
1. The Metropolis.						
London	30	45,109	3,289	48,398	7,359	132,555
2. South Eastern.						
Surrey	11	6,354	624	6,978	1,027	15,076
Kent	26	11,357	668	12,025	1,495	22,487
Sussex	23	6,298	398	6,696	481	18,990
Southampton	26	8,367	418	8,785	1,498	18,288
Berks	12	4,350	307	4,657	852	7,408
Total	98	36,726	2,415	39,141	5,353	77,249
3. South Midland.						
Middlesex	6	6,426	303	6,729	1,037	17,904
Hertford	12	3,202	221	3,423	862	5,834
Buckingham	7	2,603	111	2,714	366	4,678
Oxford	9	2,803	218	3,021	187	5,171
Northampton	12	2,010	107	2,117	217	9,311
Huntingdon	3	965	62	1,027	22	1,308
Bedford	6	1,211	35	1,246	64	4,475
Cambridge	9	3,240	112	3,352	81	5,265
Total	64	22,460	1,169	23,629	2,836	53,946
4. Eastern.						
Essex	16	11,172	485	11,657	746	25,502
Suffolk	17	6,315	280	6,595	144	10,228
Norfolk	22	6,243	374	6,617	366	13,164
Total	55	23,730	1,139	24,869	1,256	48,894
5. South Western.						
Wilts	17	4,151	236	4,387	37	7,123
Dorset	12	2,630	181	2,811	94	4,968
Devon	20	9,072	464	9,536	175	16,946
Cornwall	13	4,231	322	4,553	64	8,597
Somerset	17	6,525	[illegible]	7,130	327	14,479
Total	79	26,609	1,808	28,417	697	52,113

VACCINATION.—Summary of Returns of the Number of Persons Vaccinated and of the Number Re-vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of successful primary Vaccinations of Persons			Number of successful Re-vaccinations.	Total Number of Births registered during Year.
		Under One Year of Age.	One Year and upwards.	Total.		
6. WEST MIDLAND.						
Gloucester	17	4,086	464	4,550	391	15,784
Hereford	8	1,929	201	2,130	155	3,056
Salop	15	4,070	182	4,252	141	6,870
Stafford	17	15,119	640	15,759	665	40,627
Worcester	11	5,487	309	5,796	851	12,955
Warwick	14	9,140	676	9,816	2,284	26,162
Total	82	39,831	2,472	42,303	4,487	105,454
7. NORTH MIDLAND.						
Leicester	11	1,518	136	1,654	215	12,381
Rutland	2	338	8	346	135	538
Lincoln	15	6,559	398	6,957	393	13,409
Nottingham	8	7,285	205	7,490	568	17,356
Derby	9	6,323	228	6,551	839	14,907
Total	45	22,023	975	22,998	2,150	58,591
8. NORTH WESTERN.						
Chester	12	8,901	356	9,257	1,336	22,437
Lancaster	30	43,431	3,454	46,885	11,415	131,372
Total	42	52,332	3,810	56,142	12,751	153,809
9. YORK.						
West Riding	35	25,390	2,654	28,044	4,898	79,032
East Riding	10	5,349	469	5,818	545	12,860
North Riding	17	4,967	305	5,272	679	10,624
Total	62	35,706	3,428	39,134	6,122	102,516
10. NORTHERN.						
Durham	15	15,004	764	15,768	1,932	38,316
Northumberland	12	7,519	288	7,807	336	17,623
Cumberland	9	4,194	367	4,561	900	8,065
Westmorland	3	875	44	919	108	1,769
Total	39	27,592	1,463	29,055	3,276	65,773
11. WELSH.						
Monmouth	6	5,778	243	6,021	107	10,209
South Wales	27	24,019	1,074	25,093	756	38,493
North Wales	19	7,712	539	8,251	407	12,723
Total	52	37,509	1,856	39,365	1,270	61,425
Total of England and Wales	648	369,627	23,824	393,451	47,557	912,325

No. 123.

Number of Persons Vaccinated in England and Wales, at the expense of the Poor Rates, from 1852 to 1893.

Years ended 29th September.	Number of registered Births.	Number of Persons successfully vaccinated at the expense of the Poor Rates.	Rate per Cent. of the Number successfully vaccinated, on the Number of Births.
1852	601,839	397,128	66·0
1853	601,223	366,593	61·0
1854	623,699	677,886	108·7
1855	623,181	448,519	72·0
1856	640,840	422,281	65·9
1857	649,963	411,268	63·3
1858	654,914	455,004	69·5
1859	669,834	445,020	66·4
1860	689,060	485,927	70·5
1861	685,646	425,739	62·1
1862	702,181	437,693	62·3
1863	720,660	646,464	89·7
1864	739,236	529,479	71·6
1865	742,680	578,583	77·9
1866	743,859	454,885	61·0
1867	766,635	490,598	64·0
1868	771,905	513,042	66·5
1869	779,039	524,143	67·3
1870	785,775	472,881	60·0
1871	792,663	693,104	87·4
1872	810,291	669,320	82·6

Note.—Up to the year 1872, inclusive, there was no separation in the public returns of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations. The number of persons successfully vaccinated, therefore, as given in the above Table, includes the successful re-vaccinations performed at the expense of the Poor Rates. In the following Table, the numbers of primary vaccinations are shown separately for the years 1873 to 1893 :—

Years ended 29th September.	Number of registered Births.	Number of successful primary Public Vaccinations, performed at the expense of the Poor Rates.		Rate per Cent. of successful primary Public Vaccinations to Births.		Number of successful Re-vaccinations.
		At all Ages.	Under One Year of Age.	At all Ages.	Under One Year of Age.	
1873	832,255	501,189	469,538	60·2	56·4	—
1874	845,286	493,285	470,256	58·4	55·6	—
1875	853,049	498,952	475,539	58·5	55·7	—
1876	881,518	506,587	486,031	57·5	55·1	—
1877	881,897	529,376	498,577	60·0	56·5	—
1878	892,823	513,575	494,028	57·5	55·3	—
1879	884,995	519,715	500,646	58·7	56·6	—
1880	889,893	513,283	494,942	57·7	55·6	—
1881	874,474	533,005	501,125	61·0	57·3	—
1882	880,026	516,340	495,374	58·1	55·8	—
1883	892,524	511,544	495,056	57·3	55·5	—
1884	896,179	504,335	483,742	56·3	54·0	29,273
1885	899,776	510,719	489,815	56·8	54·4	35,450
1886	906,819	498,039	480,306	54·9	53·0	14,166
1887	885,860	477,393	457,301	53·9	51·6	7,254
1888	880,329	474,857	450,069	53·9	51·1	47,617
1889	885,005	443,637	427,422	50·1	48·3	4,306
1890	883,647	428,769	412,388	48·5	46·7	4,337
1891	898,573	404,351	388,285	45·0	43·2	5,015
1892	901,459	394,740	375,634	43·8	41·7	8,817
1893	912,325	393,451	369,627	43·1	40·5	47,557

No. 124.

Digest of the Vaccination Officers' Returns (made up to the 31st January, 1893) with regard to Children whose Births were registered in the Year 1891.

The following is the twentieth annual return under the Vaccination Act, 1871. Of 914,079 births returned to the Board by the several Vaccination Officers in England and Wales as registered during the year 1891, the number which by the 31st January, 1893, had been registered as successfully vaccinated was 693,117. This number is 75·8 per cent. of the whole. The children whose births were registered during the year, and who were not recorded as successfully vaccinated, numbered 220,962. Of this number 96,351 were registered as having died unvaccinated. Out of the same number, 1,806 had been registered as insusceptible of vaccination; 9 as having contracted small-pox and, therefore, not needing to be vaccinated; 13,823 as having their vaccination postponed by medical certificate; and there remained on the Vaccination Officers' registers 108,973 children born in 1891, who had "removed," were "not to be traced," or were otherwise unaccounted for. If from the 914,079 births returned by these officers deduction of the deaths without vaccination be first made, it appears that of the remaining 817,728 children, there were registered at the time of the return 84·8 per cent. as successfully vaccinated; 0·2 per cent. as either insusceptible of vaccination, or as having had small-pox; and 1·7 per cent. as under medical certificate of postponement; leaving 13·3 per cent. as at that time still unaccounted for as regards vaccination.

The per-centage of children not finally accounted for as regards vaccination (*i.e.*, including cases postponed) was 13·4 of the total births (914,079); and this figure is given in the Summary of Returns, in sequence to the records of former years.

By the latter method of computation, it appears that the proportion of cases not finally accounted for in the metropolitan returns for 1891 was 16·4 per cent.; in the provincial returns, 12·9. Of the registered births of the twenty years 1872–91, the corresponding proportion not finally accounted for in regard to vaccination in each year respectively has been as follows:

	Metropolis.	Rest of England.
1872	8·8	4·5
1873	8·7	4·2
1874	8·8	4·1
1875	9·3	3·8
1876	6·5	4·0
1877	7·1	4·1
1878	7·1	4·3
1879	7·8	4·5
1880	7·0	4·5
1881	5·7	4·3
1882	6·6	4·5
1883	6·5	4·9

	Metropolis.	Rest of England.
1884	6·8	5·3
1885	7·0	5·5
1886	7·8	6·1
1887	9·0	6·7
1888	10·3	8·2
1889	11·6	9·6
1890	13·9	10·9
1891	16·4	12·9

In 1891 the proportion of cases unaccounted for, after deduction of the postponed cases, in the Metropolis and in the rest of England, was 14·7 and 11·4 per cent. respectively.

	Returns, 1891.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Died; unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Children not finally accounted for (including cases postponed) per cent. of births.
ENGLAND & WALES	914,079	693,117	1,806	9	96,351	13,823	108,973	13·4
Ditto (excluding Metropolitan Unions).	779,558	594,678	1,374	8	82,800	11,531	89,167	12·9
Metropolitan Unions	134,521	98,439	432	1	13,551	2,292	19,806	16·4
Counties.								
England:								
Bedford	4,700	2,447	10	..	480	89	1,674	37·5
Berks	7,497	6,249	11	..	649	110	478	7·8
Bucks	4,904	4,220	11	..	427	59	187	5·0
Cambridge	5,483	4,762	3	..	497	82	139	4·0
Chester	21,413	18,065	36	..	2,219	292	801	5·1
Cornwall	8,922	6,610	6	1	953	170	1,182	15·2
Cumberland	8,406	6,784	8	..	821	211	582	9·4
Derby	14,312	10,597	22	..	1,513	151	2,029	15·2
Devon	17,396	14,528	17	1	1,542	300	1,008	7·5
Dorset	5,140	4,146	3	..	363	58	570	12·2
Durham	39,244	30,515	59	..	4,735	681	3,254	10·0
Essex	25,020	19,892	63	..	2,155	548	2,362	11·6
Gloucester	15,858	10,959	32	..	1,606	372	2,889	20·6
Hereford	3,015	2,516	2	..	293	56	148	6·8
Herts	7,121	5,869	11	..	562	80	799	12·3
Huntingdon	1,367	1,212	1	..	109	14	31	3·3
Kent (extra-metropolitan)	22,896	18,791	56	..	2,076	355	1,618	8·6
Lancaster	132,954	99,057	259	..	15,942	1,988	15,708	13·3
Leicester	12,454	2,769	5	..	1,851	55	7,774	62·9
Lincoln	13,125	10,639	16	..	1,334	346	790	8·7
Middlesex (ex.-metropolitan)	16,458	13,038	55	..	1,322	142	1,901	12·4
Monmouth	10,035	8,148	16	..	1,084	206	581	7·8
Norfolk	13,533	9,533	18	..	1,498	146	2,338	18·4
Northampton	9,644	3,468	5	..	1,064	86	5,031	55·1
Northumberland	17,302	13,565	18	..	2,050	527	1,142	9·6
Nottingham	16,682	12,722	26	..	1,912	276	1,746	12·1
Oxford	5,303	4,130	7	..	501	77	588	12·5
Rutland	544	463	1	..	64	2	14	2·9
Salop	6,943	5,995	7	..	591	86	264	5·0
Somerset	14,677	11,084	23	..	1,323	199	2,048	15·3
Southampton	18,501	15,741	28	..	1,470	256	1,006	6·8
Stafford	34,407	26,861	55	1	4,126	415	2,949	9·8
Suffolk	10,487	8,500	11	..	902	167	907	10·2
Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	15,245	12,013	21	..	1,226	313	1,672	13·0
Sussex	14,173	10,913	18	..	1,176	256	1,810	14·6
Warwick	25,699	19,195	61	..	2,814	286	3,363	14·1
Westmorland	1,824	1,618	3	..	150	16	37	2·9
Wilts	7,105	5,832	2	..	571	149	551	9·9
Worcester	19,016	15,875	43	1	1,862	234	1,001	6·5
York, East Riding	12,647	10,331	73	..	1,358	128	757	7·0
York, North Riding	11,166	9,052	16	..	1,173	178	747	8·3
York, West Riding	77,216	54,307	187	4	9,205	626	2,887	17·5
Wales:								
Anglesey	892	779	..	..	71	16	26	4·7
Brecknock	1,594	1,325	1	..	165	30	73	6·5
Cardigan	1,594	1,356	..	..	139	24	75	6·2
Carmarthen	4,208	3,676	1	..	402	73	56	2·1
Carnarvon	3,184	2,642	3	..	291	35	213	7·8
Denbigh	2,803	2,399	2	..	284	59	59	4·2
Flint	2,411	1,987	3	..	220	38	163	8·3
Glamorgan	26,810	22,488	38	..	3,014	358	912	4·7
Merioneth	1,623	1,375	..	..	194	33	21	3·3
Montgomery	1,774	1,521	..	..	164	29	60	5·0
Pembroke	2,347	1,984	1	..	239	54	69	5·2
Radnor	484	345	..	..	48	14	77	18·8

No. 125.

Inspection of Public Vaccination.

List (alphabetically arranged) of 326 Unions inspected during the Year 1893, with reference to the Proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 and 1871, and an Account of the Awards certified by the Board as payable to the respective Public Vaccinators out of County Funds.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of Public Vaccinators recommended for Award.	Range of Awards in each Union. Minimum.	Range of Awards in each Union. Maximum.	Total Sum awarded in each Union.	Medical Inspector.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Abingdon	6	5	3 15 0	12 9 0	31 6 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Alcester	5	5	3 15 0	8 3 0	30 3 0	„ Wilson.
Alderbury	5	2	2 3 0	11 12 0	13 15 0	Mr. Royle.
Alresford	2	2	4 4 0	9 1 0	13 5 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Alverstoke	1	1	..	..	74 4 0	Do.
Amesbury	2	1	..	..	5 11 0	Mr. Royle.
Ampthill	4	4	6 14 0	11 9 0	33 12 0	Dr. Bruce Low.
Andover	5	4	2 9 0	18 4 0	31 8 0	„ Sweeting.
Asaph, St.	5	5	5 12 0	12 8 0	42 17 0	Mr. Royle.
Aston	7	7	6 18 0	84 19 0	217 3 0	Dr. Wilson.
Atcham	7	6	3 7 0	43 12 0	74 12 0	„ Wheaton.
Atherstone	2	2	10 5 0	23 16 0	34 1 0	„ Wilson.
Auckland	9	7	8 3 0	24 18 0	124 7 0	„ Fletcher.
Austell, St.	7	3	4 3 0	26 14 0	47 9 0	„ Horne.
Bala	1	..	..	..	..	Mr. Royle.
Banbury	7	2	4 6 0	5 4 0	9 10 0	Do.
Bangor and Beaumaris	6	4	3 3 0	16 19 0	33 10 0	Do.
Barnet	5	4	3 12 0	14 17 0	36 11 0	Do.
Barton Regis	6	4	9 14 0	39 17 0	76 7 0	Do.
Beaminster	5	3	2 5 0	7 9 0	13 13 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Bedford	8	7	4 12 0	18 2 0	49 16 0	„ Bruce Low.
Bethnal Green	2	2	21 12 0	62 11 0	84 3 0	„ Sweeting.
Beverley	5	4	2 3 0	26 14 0	33 14 0	„ Bruce Low.
Bicester	7	4	1 6 0	14 2 0	20 4 0	Mr. Royle.
Biggleswade	6	5	3 9 0	9 15 0	34 7 0	Dr. Bruce Low.
Birmingham	1	1	..	..	153 16 0	„ Airy.
Blandford	4	2	3 12 0	5 17 0	9 9 0	„ Fletcher.
Blything	8	6	5 8 0	12 3 0	52 12 0	„ Airy.
Bodmin	7	5	4 13 0	7 12 0	30 5 0	„ Horne.
Bolton	9	8	2 19 0	69 10 0	261 16 0	Mr. Evans.
Bosmere and Claydon	3	2	9 18 0	14 16 0	24 14 0	Dr. Airy.
Brackley	4	3	2 2 0	2 19 0	7 16 0	„ Horne.
Bradfield	5	5	5 12 0	10 11 0	41 19 0	„ Sweeting.
Bradford (Wilts)	3	..	..	..	..	Mr. Royle.
Bradford (Yorks)	4	3	24 2 0	41 16 0	99 13 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Bramley	4	3	2 19 0	23 0 0	35 12 0	Do.
Bridgnorth	3	3	3 4 0	19 8 0	29 0 0	Dr. Wheaton.
Bridlington	4	2	1 12 0	5 3 0	6 15 0	„ Bruce Low.
Bristol	1	1	..	..	14 12 0	„ Airy.
Brixworth	5	5	2 12 0	7 9 0	23 0 0	„ Horne.
Bromsgrove	5	4	1 7 0	25 15 0	50 5 0	„ Fletcher.
Bromyard	3	1	..	..	8 4 0	„ Wheaton.
Buntingford	2	2	2 12 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	Mr. Royle.
Burnley	7	2	1 8 0	2 9 0	3 17 0	„ Evans.
Burton-on-Trent	8	5	7 4 0	69 18 0	141 11 0	Do.
Bury St. Edmunds	1	1	..	..	17 14 0	Dr. Airy.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of Public Vaccinators recommended for Award.	Range of Awards in each Union. Minimum. £ s. d.	Range of Awards in each Union. Maximum. £ s. d.	Total Sum awarded in each Union. £ s. d.	Medical Inspector.
Calne	1	1	..	..	12 11 0	Mr. Royle.
Camberwell	5	2	52 4 0	77 5 0	129 9 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Cambridge	1	1	..	..	45 1 0	„ Airy.
Camelford	3	3	6 15 0	12 2 0	18 17 0	„ Horne.
Cannock	3	3	1 0 0	27 6 0	36 12 0	Mr. Evans.
Carnarvon	4	2	4 15 0	22 3 0	26 18 0	„ Royle.
Catherington	1	..	..	..	..	Dr. Sweeting.
Caxton and Arrington	4	3	5 19 0	7 6 0	13 5 0	„ Airy.
Cerne	3	3	1 5 0	8 7 0	17 10 0	„ Fletcher.
Chelsea	2	2	29 6 0	68 13 0	97 19 0	„ Sweeting.
Cheltenham	3	..	..	..	..	Mr. Royle.
Chester-le-Street	4	3	10 9 0	40 12 0	67 7 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Chesterton	7	5	5 11 0	9 0 0	38 10 0	„ Airy.
Chippenham	6	4	3 9 0	18 9 0	46 12 0	Mr. Royle.
Chipping Norton	4	4	7 8 0	18 16 0	43 9 0	Do.
Chipping Sodbury	5	3	1 15 0	15 4 0	21 6 0	Do.
Chorley	5	5	12 15 0	22 8 0	87 4 0	Mr. Evans.
Christchurch	3	1	..	..	9 3 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Church Stretton	4	4	1 4 0	4 5 0	10 8 0	„ Wheaton.
Cirencester	5	5	0 17 0	8 6 0	25 0 0	Mr. Royle.
Cleobury Mortimer	2	2	3 3 0	9 12 0	17 15 0	Dr. Wheaton.
Clitheroe	5	4	3 19 0	13 6 0	27 19 0	Mr. Evans.
Clun	4	3	3 0 0	6 0 0	13 17 0	Dr. Wheaton.
Colchester*	1	1	..	..	53 15 0	„ Copeman.
Columb, St., Major	6	3	3 17 0	7 19 0	17 10 0	„ Horne.
Conway	3	3	11 12 0	15 12 0	40 0 0	Mr. Royle.
Cookham	3	2	1 18 0	16 7 0	18 5 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Corwen	3	3	4 5 0	8 11 0	13 15 0	Mr. Royle.
Cosford	5	4	4 2 0	9 6 0	26 13 0	Dr. Airy.
Coventry	1	1	..	..	1 9 0	Do.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	3	3	4 7 0	9 5 0	22 6 0	Mr. Royle.
Darlington	5	3	3 18 0	56 13 0	65 3 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Daventry	6	5	0 19 0	6 14 0	20 12 0	„ Horne.
Devizes	6	6	1 4 0	14 18 0	39 14 0	Mr. Royle.
Dewsbury	12	8	1 9 0	17 13 0	74 7 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Dolgelley	5	5	2 5 0	9 5 0	22 13 0	Mr. Royle.
Doncaster	7	4	2 3 0	34 6 0	45 5 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Dorchester	6	5	1 3 0	16 1 0	32 8 0	Do.
Dore	3	1	..	..	5 9 0	Dr. Wheaton.
Drayton	5	5	1 18 0	12 1 0	28 13 0	Do.
Driffield	8	7	2 1 0	8 0 0	26 19 0	Dr. Bruce Low.
Droitwich	6	5	1 1 0	10 15 0	36 5 0	„ Fletcher.
Droxford	4	2	6 3 0	6 15 0	12 18 0	„ Sweeting.
Dudley	8	7	12 8 0	40 17 0	205 1 0	„ Fletcher.
Durham	5	4	15 2 0	29 3 0	74 19 0	Do.
Dursley	3	3	2 15 0	5 19 0	14 2 0	Mr. Royle.
Easington	5	3	13 7 0	40 14 0	83 16 0	Dr. Fletcher.
East Hampstead	4	2	5 7 0	7 3 0	12 0 0	„ Sweeting.
Ellesmere	6	3	3 15 0	5 6 0	9 1 0	„ Wheaton.
Ely	5	2	4 14 0	12 17 0	17 11 0	„ Airy.
Evesham	5	5	1 16 0	21 7 0	41 19 0	„ Fletcher.
Exeter	1	1	..	..	26 5 0	„ Airy.
Falmouth	4	2	2 11 0	3 9 0	6 0 0	Dr. Horne.
Fareham	4	4	1 2 0	24 10 0	36 4 0	„ Sweeting.
Faringdon	4	3	3 8 0	8 2 0	18 0 0	Do.
Festiniog	5	3	4 9 0	13 12 0	24 0 0	Mr. Royle.
Foleshill	6	2	6 6 0	15 7 0	21 13 0	Dr. Wilson.
Forden	4	4	5 14 0	9 7 0	28 4 0	„ Horne.
Fordingbridge	2	2	9 16 0	11 3 0	20 13 0	„ Sweeting.
Fylde, The	5	3	4 1 0	10 7 0	20 6 0	Mr Evans.

* Inspected in 1892.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of Public Vaccinators recommended for Award.	Range of Awards in each Union. Minimum.	Range of Awards in each Union. Maximum.	Total Sum awarded in each Union.	Medical Inspector.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Garstang	3	2	5 10 0	7 2 0	12 12 0	Mr. Evans.
Gateshead	5	2	26 17 0	121 8 0	148 5 0	Dr. Fletcher.
George, St., East	1	1	..	..	60 4 0	„ Sweeting.
German's, St.	6	4	3 14 0	11 19 0	34 14 0	„ Horne.
Gloucester	2	1	..	..	1 0 0	Mr. Royle.
Goole	4	3	3 5 0	23 5 0	30 19 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Guisborough	7	2	6 19 0	9 3 0	16 2 0	„ Horne.
Hackney	4	3	14 7 0	27 16 0	69 0 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Hardingstone	3	3	3 1 0	4 19 0	12 12 0	„ Horne.
Hartismere	5	3	5 6 0	8 17 0	21 4 0	„ Airy.
Hartlepool	3	2	30 14 0	43 6 0	74 0 0	„ Fletcher.
Haslingden	6	6	6 8 0	29 18 0	107 16 0	Mr. Evans.
Havant	4	3	3 4 0	8 17 0	17 6 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Hawarden	3	2	7 19 0	9 6 0	17 5 0	Mr. Royle.
Headington	2	2	14 3 0	80 19 0	95 2 0	Do.
Helmsley	2	..	..	..	..	Dr. Horne.
Helston	5	5	7 5 0	11 13 0	47 5 0	Do.
Hemsworth	4	4	2 0 0	15 13 0	39 17 0	Dr. Bruce Low.
Henley	6	3	2 10 0	16 9 0	33 14 0	Mr. Royle.
Hereford	4	4	9 9 0	40 10 0	71 12 0	Dr. Wheaton.
Hertford	5	3	3 14 0	14 17 0	23 4 0	Mr. Royle.
Highworth and Swindon.	4	2	4 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	Do.
Hitchin	5	1	..	..	5 10 0	Do.
Holbech	1	1	..	..	15 5 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Holywell	5	2	15 1 0	18 8 0	33 9 0	Mr. Royle.
Houghton-le-Spring	3	2	9 6 0	13 8 0	22 14 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Howden	4	2	3 6 0	3 6 0	6 12 0	„ Bruce Low.
Hoxne	8	4	1 7 0	6 19 0	13 14 0	„ Airy.
Huddersfield	16	9	5 17 0	31 18 0	98 7 0	„ Fletcher.
Hungerford	5	2	1 11 0	7 10 0	9 1 0	„ Sweeting.
Hunslet	4	4	3 9 0	53 14 0	76 16 0	„ Fletcher.
Huntingdon	5	5	4 15 0	12 14 0	37 11 0	„ Airy.
Ipswich	2	1	..	..	54 14 0	Dr. Airy.
Islington	5	2	57 17 0	68 13 0	126 10 0	„ Sweeting.
Ives, St.	5	3	4 16 0	7 12 0	18 10 0	„ Airy.
Keighley	4	3	0 13 0	3 10 0	5 16 0	Dr. Bruce Low.
Kensington*	2	1	..	..	98 15 0	„ Sweeting.
Kettering	4	2	3 1 0	4 19 0	8 0 0	„ Horne.
Kidderminster	5	3	4 10 0	37 13 0	51 4 0	„ Fletcher.
King's Norton	7	7	1 5 0	83 5 0	188 11 0	Do.
Kington	5	5	1 2 0	8 11 0	23 10 0	„ Wheaton.
Kirkby Moorside	1	1	..	..	8 2 0	„ Horne.
Knaresborough	3	3	2 14 0	16 14 0	36 0 0	„ Low.
Lambeth	5	5	4 11 0	86 19 0	277 14 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Lancaster	4	3	2 11 0	21 17 0	42 6 0	„ Fletcher.
Lanceston	3	6	0 10 0	7 11 0	24 15 0	„ Horne.
Leominster	3	2	9 0 0	10 0 0	19 0 0	„ Wheaton.
Leeds	7	7	0 17 0	73 8 0	152 18 0	„ Airy.
Leigh	3	3	3 16 0	58 11 0	115 15 0	Mr. Evans.
Leighton Buzzard	2	2	1 0 0	22 14 0	23 14 0	„ Royle.
Leominster	3	3	1 12 0	18 19 0	28 17 0	Dr. Wheaton.
Lewisham	5	4	6 9 0	24 14 0	59 5 0	„ Sweeting.
Lichfield	6	3	5 3 0	38 4 0	66 14 0	Mr. Evans.
Linton	3	2	7 16 0	9 5 0	17 1 0	Dr. Airy.
Liskeard	7	3	5 12 0	11 7 0	24 5 0	„ Horne.
Liverpool	3	1	..	..	41 17 0	„ Airy.
Llanfyllin	5	3	5 3 0	7 14 0	18 5 0	„ Horne.

* Inspected in 1892.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of Public Vaccinators recommended for Award.	Range of Awards in each Union. Minimum. £ s. d.	Range of Awards in each Union. Maximum. £ s. d.	Total Sum awarded in each Union. £ s. d.	Medical Inspector.
Llanrwst	3	..	..	..	..	Dr. Horne.
London, City of	2	2	6 18 0	11 1 0	17 19 0	„ Sweeting.
Ludlow	5	4	4 6 0	7 11 0	21 3 0	„ Wheaton.
Luton	5	3	2 0 0	3 8 0	7 8 0	Mr. Royle.
Lymington	4	2	4 14 0	8 3 0	12 17 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Machynlleth	4	2	5 5 0	6 8 0	11 13 0	Dr. Horne.
Madeley	4	3	5 0 0	24 12 0	38 10 0	„ Wheaton.
Malmesbury	4	2	1 11 0	5 11 0	7 2 0	Mr. Royle.
Malton	6	3	2 3 0	5 9 0	11 17 0	Dr. Horne.
Manchester	3	3	16 12 0	36 12 0	82 8 0	„ Airy.
Marlborough	2	1	..	..	5 0 0	Mr. Royle.
Martley	6	3	4 16 0	8 5 0	18 12 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Marylebone	2	2	59 8 0	87 1 0	146 9 0	„ Sweeting.
Melksham	2	2	15 9 0	27 1 0	42 10 0	Mr. Royle.
Mere	2	2	6 10 0	8 19 0	15 9 0	Do.
Meriden	3	3	1 16 0	6 2 0	12 5 0	Dr. Wilson.
Middlesbrough	4	3	8 4 0	61 8 0	93 17 0	„ Horne.
Mildenhall	2	1	..	..	13 16 0	„ Airy.
Mile End Old Town	2	2	36 2 0	57 13 0	94 0 0	„ Sweeting.
Mutford and Lothingland.	3	3	6 16 0	67 17 0	101 7 0	„ Airy.
Neots, St.	6	5	2 3 0	11 18 0	27 6 0	Dr. Airy.
Newbury	3	1	..	..	7 17 0	„ Sweeting.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3	2	1 19 0	28 9 0	30 8 0	Mr. Evans.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	4	27 8 0	65 7 0	161 3 0	Dr. Airy.
Newent	3	3	5 10 0	7 7 0	20 0 0	Mr. Royle.
Newmarket	8	6	6 5 0	25 19 0	65 15 0	Dr. Airy.
Newport (Mon.)	9	1*	..	..	53 4 0	„ Fletcher.
Newport (Salop)	4	4	5 19 0	10 4 0	34 2 0	„ Wheaton.
Newtown and Llanidloes.	4	3	5 2 0	16 7 0	29 16 0	„ Horne.
Northallerton	4	2	2 8 0	3 11 0	5 19 0	Do.
Northampton	4	2	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	Do.
Northleach	4	5	1 6 0	5 18 0	16 16 0	Mr. Royle.
North Witchford	4	3	4 4 0	7 9 0	16 16 0	Dr. Airy.
Nuneaton	2	2	4 6 0	8 10 0	12 16 0	„ Wilson.
Ormskirk	6	6	9 8 0	42 16 0	131 13 0	Mr. T. W. Thompson.
Oswestry	5	5	4 9 0	32 9 0	69 3 0	Dr. Wheaton.
Oundle	4	1	..	..	8 4 0	„ Horne.
Ouseburn, Great	6	2	1 14 0	6 5 0	7 19 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Oxford	1	1	..	..	40 9 0	Mr. Royle.
Pancras, St.	1	1	..	..	..	
Pateley Bridge	3	2	..	..	162 1 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Patrington	5	3	0 7 0	10 3 0	10 10 0	„ Fletcher.
Penzance	5	3	0 14 0	2 9 0	5 3 0	„ Bruce Low.
Pershore	5	3	9 11 0	17 6 0	26 17 0	„ Horne.
Peterborough	7	5	5 12 0	14 12 0	29 3 0	„ Fletcher.
Petersfield	4	3	6 7 0	51 14 0	90 1 0	„ Horne.
Pewsey	5	5	4 12 0	13 4 0	24 14 0	„ Sweeting.
Pickering	3	3	2 16 0	10 18 0	34 3 0	Mr. Royle.
Plomesgate	6	6	2 2 0	7 17 0	9 19 0	Dr. Horne.
Pocklington	6	3	3 6 0	7 6 0	34 3 0	„ Airy.
Pontefract	7	6	3 5 0	5 1 0	10 4 0	„ Bruce Low.
Poole	4	3	2 9 0	35 8 0	97 4 0	„ Sweeting.
Portsea Island	1	1	7 19 0	20 4 0	36 8 0	„ Fletcher
Potterspury	4	3	..	..	172 14 0	„ Sweeting.
Preston	4	4	1 4 0	17 12 0	21 8 0	„ Horne.
Pwllheli	5	4	10 1 0	93 2 0	181 18 0	Mr. Evans.
			4 0 0	9 18 0	28 3 0	„ Royle.

* Specially inspected in 1893.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of Public Vaccinators recommended for Award.	Range of Awards in each Union. Minimum.	Range of Awards in each Union. Maximum.	Total Sum awarded in each Union.	Medical Inspector.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Reading	1	1	..	..	67 18 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Redruth	6	2	12 17 0	19 13 0	32 10 0	„ Horne.
Ringwood	1	1	..	..	20 2 0	„ Sweeting.
Ripon	4	3	2 1 0	17 8 0	22 15 0	„ Bruce Low.
Risbridge	5	3	3 7 0	19 19 0	28 2 0	„ Airy.
Romsey	4	2	3 1 0	22 3 0	25 4 0	„ Sweeting.
Ross	4	2	9 0 0	21 4 0	30 4 0	„ Wheaton.
Royston	6	4	4 8 0	12 4 0	26 9 0	Mr. Royle.
Rugby	8	6	2 8 0	5 17 0	20 11 0	Dr. Wilson.
Ruthin	3	..	..	..	..	„ Horne.
Saddleworth	1	1	..	..	13 8 0	Dr. Bruce Low.
Salford	4	3	8 15 0	31 16 0	65 7 0	„ Airy.
Samford	4	3	4 4 0	12 2 0	25 9 0	Do.
Scarborough	6	3	4 3 0	6 7 0	14 18 0	„ Horne.
Sculcoates	6	4	1 19 0	96 10 0	155 11 0	„ Bruce Low.
Sedburgh	2	2	3 3 0	3 17 0	7 0 0	Do.
Sedgefield	4	3	14 14 0	16 1 0	46 11 0	„ Fletcher.
Seisdon	4	3	5 4 0	9 1 0	21 17 0	Mr. Evans.
Selby	4	4	1 0 0	19 19 0	29 9 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Shaftesbury	3	2	5 2 0	12 6 0	17 8 0	Do.
Sheffield	6	6	11 16 0	37 10 0	167 11 0	„ Airy.
Shifnal	4	3	6 9 0	9 6 0	22 6 0	„ Wheaton.
Shipston-on-Stour	5	5	3 18 0	13 10 0	35 18 0	„ Fletcher.
Skipton	8	3	3 7 0	6 15 0	10 2 0	Do.
Skirlaugh	5	1	..	..	6 1 0	„ Bruce Low.
Solihull	4	4	3 16 0	14 5 0	29 14 0	„ Wilson.
Southam	4	3	2 7 0	7 18 0	15 17 0	Do.
South Shields	5	2	66 6 0	81 5 0	147 11 0	„ Fletcher.
Stafford	4	4	5 4 0	21 5 0	56 13 0	Mr. Evans.
Stockbridge	2	2	9 7 0	10 2 0	19 9 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Stockton	3	2	11 4 0	37 19 0	49 3 0	„ Fletcher.
Stokesley	4	4	3 19 0	7 11 0	24 5 0	„ Horne.
Stoke-upon-Trent	5	5	14 6 0	102 2 0	245 2 0	Mr. Evans.
Stone	4	2	16 8 0	16 14 0	33 2 0	Do.
Stourbridge	7	4	6 16 0	40 6 0	91 14 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Stow	7	5	2 0 0	10 1 0	32 17 0	„ Airy.
Stow-on-the-Wold	2	1	..	..	5 9 0	Mr. Royle.
Stratford-on-Avon	7	5	2 1 0	13 1 0	29 5 0	Dr. Wilson.
Stratton	2	..	..	..	..	„ Horne.
Stroud	6	4	5 13 0	10 5 0	31 8 0	Mr. Royle.
Sturminster	4	2	5 3 0	11 4 0	16 7 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Sudbury	7	6	1 11 0	18 0 0	54 12 0	„ Airy.
Sunderland	5	4	23 4 0	57 17 0	159 7 0	„ Fletcher.
Tadcaster	5	4	0 2 0	15 11 0	34 7 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Tamworth	3	2	27 11 0	28 19 0	56 10 0	Mr. Evans.
Teesdale	5	3	6 3 0	10 13 0	24 1 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Tenbury	2	1	..	..	8 16 0	Do.
Tetbury	2	1	..	..	6 4 0	Mr. Royle.
Tewkesbury	4	..	..	..	..	Do.
Thame	6	6	1 7 0	10 10 0	36 1 0	Do.
Thingoe	8	8	1 7 0	13 2 0	46 14 0	Dr. Airy.
Thirsk	6	6	1 2 0	7 10 0	15 5 0	„ Horne.
Thornbury	4	2	1 12 0	11 7 0	12 19 0	Mr. Royle.
Thorne	5	2	2 3 0	2 6 0	4 9 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Thrapston	5	1	..	..	3 14 0	„ Horne.
Tisbury	3	3	5 5 0	7 19 0	13 4 0	Mr. Royle.
Todmorden	2	2	4 2 0	10 1 0	14 3 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Towcester	4	2	4 16 0	6 1 0	10 17 0	„ Horne.
Toxteth Park	2	2	15 14 0	19 19 0	35 13 0	„ Airy.
Truro	7	4	2 8 0	11 10 0	24 7 0	Dr. Horne.
Upton-on-Severn	6	4	1 4 0	17 14 0	31 11 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Uttoxeter	5	2	5 1 0	5 8 0	10 9 0	Mr. Evans.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of Public Vaccinators recommended for Award.	Range of Awards in each Union. Minimum.	Range of Awards in each Union. Maximum.	Total Sum awarded in each Union.	Medical Inspector.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Wakefield	6	4	7 7 0	51 5 0	110 15 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Wallingford	3	2	11 5 0	13 3 0	24 8 0	„ Sweeting.
Walsall	4	3	21 1 0	37 6 0	80 6 0	Mr. Evans.
Wandsworth and Clapham.	8	4	11 17 0	48 4 0	111 15 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Wangford	2	2	10 10 0	28 13 0	39 3 0	„ Airy.
Wantage	6	6	4 7 0	10 15 0	43 17 0	„ Sweeting.
Ware	8	7	0 6 0	11 6 6	30 4 0	Mr. Royle.
Wareham and Purbeck.	7	2	7 13 0	9 18 0	17 11 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Warminster	5	5	2 19 0	11 5 0	33 19 0	Mr. Royle.
Warrington	3	3	12 8 0	184 16 0	245 19 0	„ Evans.
Warwick	3	3	13 3 0	21 11 0	34 14 0	Dr. Wilson.
Watford	4	3	4 5 0	17 3 0	31 1 0	Mr. Royle.
Weardale	5	4	0 13 0	8 3 0	16 11 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Wellingborough	5	3	0 10 0	1 12 0	2 16 0	„ Horne.
Wellington (Salop.)	3	3	7 0 0	30 9 0	64 16 0	„ Wheaton.
Wem	4	2	6 9 0	6 11 0	13 0 0	Do.
Weobly	3	1	..	..	6 4 0	Do.
West Bromwich	5	4	28 4 0	54 14 0	170 8 0	Mr. Evans.
Westbury-on-Severn	4	4	3 13 0	11 9 0	30 2 0	„ Royle.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	4	4	2 19 0	15 4 0	28 5 0	Do.
West Derby	7	7	11 10 0	65 3 0	194 11 0	Dr. Airy.
Wetherby	6	1	..	..	6 8 0	„ Fletcher.
Weymouth	6	5	3 1 0	14 1 0	41 4 0	Do.
Wharfedale	4	2	6 3 0	16 16 0	22 19 0	Do.
Wheatenhurst	2	2	1 19 0	2 1 0	4 0 0	Mr. Royle.
Whitby	4	2	4 17 0	13 11 0	18 8 0	Dr. Horne.
Whitchurch (Salop)	3	3	1 16 0	12 17 0	23 5 0	„ Wheaton.
Whittlesey	2	1	..	..	2 7 0	„ Airy.
Wigan	10	4	11 1 0	75 7 0	152 2 0	Mr. Evans.
Wilton	4	3	5 10 0	11 3 0	24 10 0	„ Royle.
Wimborne and Cranborne.	4	2	14 1 0	18 12 0	32 13 0	Dr. Fletcher.
Winchcomb	2	2	5 2 0	10 11 0	15 13 0	Mr. Royle.
Windsor	3	1	..	..	30 6 0	Dr Sweeting.
Wisbeach	14	6	2 3 0	16 5 0	39 14 0	„ Airy.
Witney	4	2	14 0 0	19 18 0	33 18 0	Mr. Royle.
Woburn	2	1	..	..	8 9 0	Do.
Wokingham	4	3	3 14 0	7 4 0	16 0 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Wolstanton and Burslem.	3	3	30 5 0	61 12 0	168 18 0	Mr. Evans.
Wolverhampton	5	1	..	..	40 5 0	Do.
Woodbridge	4	4	4 13 0	15 6 0	44 13 0	Dr. Airy.
Woodstock	4	1	..	..	8 15 0	Mr. Royle.
Woolwich	4	2	24 5 0	75 8 0	99 13 0	Dr. Sweeting.
Worcester	1	1	..	..	43 6 0	„ Fletcher.
Wrexham	5	4	6 3 0	48 11 0	69 19 0	„ Horne.
York	6	4	2 17 0	125 16 0	140 19 0	Dr. Bruce Low.
Total	1,429	992	..	..	14,286 8 0	

No. 126.

STATISTICS of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT and EDUCATIONAL VACCINATION STATIONS.

I.—STAFF AT END OF 1893.

N.B.—The Stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccination Stations authorised by the Local Government Board.

Description of Vaccinator.	Name of Vaccinator.	Vaccination Stations.	Days and Hours of Attendance.
Vaccinators supplying lymph for the public service and salaried from the Parliamentary grant.	1. Dr. R. Cory	*Surrey Chapel*	Tues., Thurs.; 2.
	2. Mr. Joseph Loane	*Tottenham Court Chapel.*	Mon., Wednes.; 1.
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary grant, but contributing lymph at a fixed rate of payment.	1. Mr. Ellis S. Guest	*Manchester*	Monday; 2.
	2–6. Dr. Edmund Robinson.	*Birmingham*	Monday; 11. Tuesday; 11. Wednesday; 11. Wednesday; 2. Thursday; 11.
	7. Mr. N. E. Roberts	*Liverpool*	Tuesday; 1.
	8. Mr. E. L. Webb	*Pimlico*	Thursday; 10.
	9. Mr. J. Hawthorn	*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*	Wednesday; 3.
	10. Mr. E. L. Webb	Westminster	Tuesday; 10.
	11–12. Mr. E. C. Greenwood	*Marylebone*	Tuesday; 2. Wednesday; 10.
	13. Mr. J. Loane	*Whitechapel*	Wednesday; 11.
	14. Mr. Frederick Holmes	*Leeds*	Tuesday; 2.30.
	15. Dr. Edward Lynes	Coventry	Tuesday; 12.
	16–17. Dr. Hugh Thomson	*Glasgow*	Monday; 2. Mon., Thurs.; 12.
	18. Mr. J. F. Staines	*Endell Street*	Tuesday; 10.
	19. Mr. W. Skinner	*Sheffield*	Tuesday; 3.
	20. Dr. A. C. Clarke	Salford	Thursday; 2.
	21. Dr. G. A. Miskin	Waterloo	Tuesday; 2.
	22. Dr. J. B. Buist	*Edinburgh*	Thursday; 3.
	23. Dr. R. Cory	*St. Thomas's Hospital.*	Wednes.; 11.30.
	24. Mr. Wm. McLennan	*Glasgow West*	Monday; 1.
	25. Dr. William A. Budd	*Exeter*	Thursday; 3.
Teachers of Vaccination not supplying lymph.	Dr. W. Husband	*Edinburgh*	Wednes., Sat.; 12.
	Mr. H. Lawrence	*Bristol*	Wednesday; 10.
	Mr. V. A. Jaynes	*Horsleydown*	Wednes.; 3.
	Dr. A. N. Montgomery	*Dublin*	Tues., Frid.; 10.
	Dr. R. Cory	*Cambridge*	Friday; 11.

II.—ANIMAL VACCINE STATION.

The Animal Vaccine Station is at 95, Lamb's Conduit Street, where Dr. R. Cory and Mr. T. S. Stott attend for the Vaccination of Children on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 10.30 A.M.

III.—Sources and Amount of Lymph Supply in 1893.

N.B.—The Stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccination Stations authorised by the Local Government Board.

Description of Vaccinator.	Vaccination Stations.	Number of Vaccinations performed at the Stations respectively.		Number of Charges of Lymph supplied from the Stations respectively.	
		Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Charged Ivory Points.	Charged Tubes each estimated as equal to 10 Ivory Points.
Vaccinators salaried from the Parliamentary grant.	1. *Surrey Chapel* -	163	19	1,040	—
	2. *Tottenham Court Chapel.*	319	36	—	141
	Total -	482	55	1,040	141
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary grant, but contributing lymph at a fixed rate of payment.	1. *Manchester* -	924	103	—	145
	2–6. *Birmingham* -	3,817	2,350	—	1,063
	7. *Liverpool* -	490	86	—	118
	8. *Pimlico* - -	358	21	—	5
	9. *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*	536	18	—	141
	10. Westminster -	537	25	—	5
	11–12. *Marylebone*	1,039	347	—	37
	13. *Whitechapel* -	2,038	—	—	624
	14. *Leeds* - -	697	5	—	—
	15. Coventry -	45	9	—	—
	16–17. *Glasgow* -	1,240	38	—	48
	18. *Endell Street* -	204	20	—	105
	19. *Sheffield* - -	649	5	—	—
	20. Salford - -	296	11	—	—
	21. Waterloo -	1,407	1	—	2,103
	22. *Edinburgh* -	425	16	—	—
	23. *St. Thomas's Hospital.*	211	12	—	—
	24. *Glasgow West* -	574	50	—	14
	25. *Exeter** - -	180	10	—	7
	Total -	15,667	3,127	—	4,415
	Grand Total -	16,149	3,182	1,040	4,556

* For seven months only.

III.—Sources and Amount of Lymph—*continued.*

During the year, additional supplies (to the extent of 3,274 charged tubes) were obtained from the following gentlemen :—

Dr. T. N. Orchard, Pendleton.
Mr. J. Bark, Kirkdale.
Dr. F. Cadell, Edinburgh.
Mr. A. Meeson, Toxteth Park.
Dr. R. F. Cook, Gateshead.
Dr. G. A. Miskin, Kennington.
Mr. H. E. Hackett, Gorton.

IV.—Distribution of Human Lymph, 1893.

Number of applications :	
From Medical Practitioners in England and Wales	4,071
„ „ „ Scotland	157
„ the Army	1
„ the Navy and from the Emigration Department	39
„ India and the Colonies	36
„ Diplomatic and other Foreign Services	18
Supplies sent out :—	
Charged ivory points	1,020
„ capillary tubes	6,787

V.—Distribution of Calf-Lymph, 1893.

Number of applications	2,797
Supplies received :—	
Charged ivory points	18,981
„ capillary tubes	76
Supplies sent out :—	
Charged ivory points	16,177
„ capillary tubes	76

APPENDIX L.

Infectious Disease Notification Act.

No. 127.

STATEMENT OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN THE 117 UNDER-MENTIONED URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1893.

APPEN-

Infectious Disease

No.

STATEMENT OF SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the 117 under-

[*The Number in the Second Column*

Registration Divisions.	Reference Number.	TOWNS.	Population (1891).	Small-pox.		Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Croup.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths. (*b*)
I.	—	London - - (The Metropolitan area).	4,232,118	2,813	186	36,901	1,587	13,026	3,196	668	217
II. South-Eastern.	32	Guildford (1) - -	14,316	14	—	65	—	139	19	—	—
	38	Croydon (1) - -	102,695	27	1	633	11	316	87	—	—
	39	Wimbledon - -	25,761	21	—	294	3	37	3	2	1
	46	Chatham - -	31,657	13	—	72	4	34	3	2	2
	46	Gillingham - -	27,809	1	—	41	2	20	7	—	—
	64	Dover - - -	33,300	2	—	45	1	4	2	1	1
	70	Eastbourne - -	34,969	—	—	218	5	54	6	4	1
	78	Hove - - -	26,097	—	—	154	1	16	1	5	3
	89	Gosport and Alverstoke.	25,432	2	—	69	3	37	9	1	1
	93	Bournemouth -	37,781	4	1	313	5	10	2	2	—
	97	Southampton - -	65,325	125	3	97	4	52	6	2	2
	119	Reading (1) - -	60,054	25	—	214	1	18	7	—	—
III. South Midland.	126	Heston and Isleworth	26,273	31	2	190	1	10	1	4	
	127	Willesden (1) - -	61,265	23	1	589	15	221	32	—	—
	129	Edmonton - -	25,381	3	—	244	3	59	11	1	2
	129	Enfield - - -	31,536	2	—	301	3	128	16	4	3
	129	Hornsey - - -	44,205	11	—	366	9	138	16	1	—
	129	Tottenham - -	71,343	58	—	651	50	162	17	18	2
	129	Wood Green - -	25,831	6	—	389	10	54	10	3	3
	150	Oxford - - -	45,742	4	—	261	6	104	32	—	—
	160	Northampton - -	61,012	38	—	209	3	10	5	4	4
	167	Peterborough - -	25,171	—	—	436	10	32	3	—	—
	171	Bedford - - -	28,023	3	1	151	2	16	3	—	—
	179	Cambridge - -	36,983	5	—	141	2	14	4	1	1
IV. Eastern.	186	Leyton - - -	63,056	10	1	541	24	252	38	25	9
	186	Walthamstow - -	46,346	9	—	597	23	142	21	11	7
	186	West Ham (1) - -	204,903	431	55	2,184	83	493	104	—	—
	196	Colchester - -	34,559	—	—	220	9	29	3	7	5
	225	Norwich - - -	100,970	1	—	685	23	134	22	—	—
V. South-Western.	241	Swindon New Town -	27,295	4	1	357	6	21	11	10	7
	272	Exeter - - -	37,404	6	—	769	9	14	4	5	3
	277	Plymouth - -	84,248	1	—	469	21	60	10	10	6
	279	Devonport - -	54,803	5	1	232	11	33	5	5	4
	317	Bath - - -	51,844	15	3	319	9	48	10	—	—

NOTE.—(*a*) In the Towns marked (1) Continued Fever (except Sunderland), Membranous Croup (except in Man- and in those marked (3) Puerperal Fever—are not among the diseases specifically required to be
(*b*) The figures in this column do not include all the deaths which occurred from Membranous Croup, for deaths from those due to Spasmodic Croup, which are not required to be registered. It is believed

DIX L.

Notification Act.

127.

mentioned URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS during the Year 1893.

indicates the Registration District.]

FEVERS.										Cholera.		Erysipelas.	
Typhus.		Enteric or Typhoid.		Continued.		Relapsing.		Puerperal.					
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
23	5	3,663	675	205	24	4	—	397	352	86	133	9,700	424
—	—	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	38	12	—	—	—	—	8	13	—	—	—	—
—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	—	—	79	2
1	1	32	13	1	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	87	1
—	—	9	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	34	2
—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	29	3
—	—	16	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	41	1
—	—	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	1
—	—	93	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	3
—	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	37	—
—	—	107	19	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	109	5
18	6	22	10	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—
—	—	41	2	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	1	62	6
1	—	47	9	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	—	—	—
1	—	37	9	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	84	2
—	—	56	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	53	1
—	—	25	6	1	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	70	4
—	—	146	16	1	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	79	1
—	—	27	5	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	33	2
—	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	62	2
—	—	34	5	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	95	3
—	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	21	1
—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	2
1	1	37	10	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	49	6
—	—	104	17	8	—	1	—	12	8	—	—	184	3
—	—	60	9	4	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	134	8
1	1	359	68	—	—	—	—	10	19	—	—	—	—
—	—	16	3	28	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	125	10
—	—	314	36	2	—	—	—	15	10	1	1	—	—
—	—	16	3	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	16	1
—	—	57	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	2
—	—	56	7	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	174	4
—	—	47	5	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	68	3
—	—	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	2

chester) and Erysipelas (except in Huddersfield, Leicester, and Preston); in those marked (2) Relapsing Fever; notified.

although that disease is considered to be related to Diphtheria, the Registrar General's Returns do not separate the however, that when cases of Membranous Croup prove fatal, they are often registered as from Diphtheria.

Registration Divisions.	Reference Number.	TOWNS.	Population (1891).	Small-pox.		Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Croup.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
VI. West Midland.	320	Bristol	221,578	166	19	1,265	35	111	35	31	18
	321	St. George	36,718	83	5	174	10	10	2	2	—
	327	Gloucester	39,444	3	—	286	3	59	12	3	2
	359	Stafford	20,270	3	—	170	1	1	—	—	—
	362	Burslem	31,999	1	—	415	18	8	—	7	6
	363	Hanley	54,946	7	—	215	9	31	5	14	17
	363	Longton	34,327	31	—	139	5	7	5	4	8
	367	Burton-upon-Trent (1) (3).	46,047	17	—	375	3	58	13	—	—
	371	Wolverhampton	82,862	6	1	604	25	39	5	7	4
	372	Walsall	71,789	778	71	426	17	15	2	4	2
	373	Handsworth (Staffs.)	32,756	42	1	196	2	15	2	1	1
	373	West Bromwich	59,474	26	6	262	16	19	4	7	3
	374	Rowley Regis	30,791	10	1	113	2	13	—	23	13
	379	Worcester	42,908	13	1	273	4	39	9	—	—
	385	Smethwick	36,170	21	—	241	3	12	1	1	1
	386	Birmingham	478,113	979	70	1,614	68	322	43	65	40
	387	Aston Manor	68,639	126	6	214	6	47	3	5	2
	392	Coventry	52,724	30	—	33	—	5	1	4	1
VII. North Midland.	409	Leicester (1) (2)	174,624	281	15	2,308	81	139	20	—	—
	424	Grimsby	51,934	1	1	216	4	120	29	1	4
	431	Nottingham (1) (3)	213,877	68	4	1,511	64	81	15	—	—
	436	Derby (1)	94,146	52	7	501	14	50	6	—	—
VIII. North-Western.	443	Stockport	70,263	30	2	254	10	65	25	14	7
	443	Hyde	30,670	7	1	65	3	62	11	14	13
	444	Macclesfield	36,000	6	—	250	13	5	1	—	—
	452	Birkenhead	99,857	15	1	421	12	77	16	—	4
	452	Wallasey	33,229	1	—	123	2	36	7	3	2
	453	Liverpool	517,980	75	9	3,538	231	210	47	40	16
	455	Bootle	49,217	35	4	332	20	20	3	5	5
	456	Widnes	30,011	14	2	31	1	28	5	40	5
	456	St. Helens (Lancs.)	71,288	40	5	237	6	68	13	11	5
	457	Southport	41,406	11	—	221	7	35	6	1	1
	458	Wigan (1)	55,013	13	—	333	44	16	4	—	—
	459	Warrington (1)	52,743	185	10	364	43	18	13	—	—
	461	Bolton (1)	115,002	44	6	747	34	23	8	—	—
	462	Bury (Lancs.) (1)	57,212	12	1	359	13	34	14	—	—
	462	Heywood (1)	23,185	5	10	225	17	44	9	—	—
	463	Eccles	29,633	10	—	315	9	43	6	—	—
	465	Salford	198,139	168	22	865	39	207	47	54	30
	466	Manchester (1)	505,368	617	49	2,031	140	539	123	83	60
	468	Ashton-under-Lyne (1)	40,463	17	—	170	10	17	9	—	—
	468	Stalybridge	26,783	14	—	45	4	12	8	3	3
	469	Chadderton (1)	22,087	171	17	92	11	5	2	—	—
	469	Oldham (1)	131,463	414	45	442	16	25	16	—	—
	471	Accrington (1)	38,603	6	—	34	1	29	4	—	—
	471	Rawtenstal	29,507	22	7	241	16	16	4	4	7
	472	Burnley (1) (2)	87,016	72	6	1,000	41	27	12	—	—
	472	Nelson (1)	22,700	21	—	105	3	26	7	—	—

Fevers.										Cholera.		Erysipelas.	
Typhus.		Enteric or Typhoid.		Continued.		Relapsing.		Puerperal.					
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
—	—	123	26	6	—	—	—	30	16	—	—	230	11
—	—	32	4	2	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	34	1
—	—	33	2	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	1	56	—
—	—	37	2	2	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	18	2
—	—	27	3	6	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	50	2
—	—	159	26	31	1	—	—	10	6	—	4	62	1
—	—	200	25	8	2	—	—	12	2	—	—	37	4
—	—	36	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	154	23	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	104	2
—	—	110	22	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	103	3
—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	20	4
—	—	92	18	2	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	84	7
—	—	59	9	3	—	—	—	3	1	8	2	49	3
—	—	65	9	1	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	94	1
—	—	46	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	3
4	—	489	94	25	8	—	—	54	38	—	—	852	24
—	—	121	16	6	2	—	—	12	7	—	—	83	3
—	—	44	9	5	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	138	7
—	—	392	47	—	—	—	—	10	4	1	1	353	10
—	—	326	54	42	—	—	—	10	4	114	33	—	1
1	—	490	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
—	—	111	21	—	—	—	—	11	6	2	1	—	—
—	—	236	48	20	1	—	—	8	3	—	—	55	2
—	—	35	6	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	29	—
—	—	13	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1	221	26	9	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9
—	—	132	23	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	55	1
183	44	1,396	221	99	4	—	—	82	49	9	9	1,195	25
1	—	320	46	14	—	—	—	11	4	—	—	68	4
—	—	184	32	2	—	—	—	6	2	10	5	88	3
1	—	315	52	3	—	—	—	19	10	—	—	98	2
—	—	53	14	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	22	—
22	6	262	32	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—
—	—	41	17	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	—	—
2	—	170	34	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	76	10	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	30	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	72	8	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	29	2
5	2	563	96	12	1	—	—	30	16	—	—	147	11
1	1	618	127	—	—	—	—	93	64	—	—	—	—
—	—	25	10	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	27	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	—
—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	70	28	—	—	—	—	9	25	—	—	—	—
—	—	52	6	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	27	7	5	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	46	1
6	1	129	30	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—

Registration Divisions.	Reference Number.	TOWNS.	Population (1891).	Small-pox.		Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Croup.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
VIII. North-Western—*cont.*	474	Blackburn (1) (2) (3)	120,064	79	8	190	4	3	2	—	—
	474	Darwen (1)	34,192	6	—	242	11	5	5	—	—
	476	Preston (1)	107,573	—	—	424	25	34	11	—	—
	477	Blackpool (1)	23,846	6	1	130	11	12	4	—	—
	479	Lancaster (1)	31,038	10	1	180	10	10	1	—	—
	482	Barrow-in-Furness	51,712	7	1	598	14	35	7	10	8
IX. Yorkshire.	487	Ripon (1)	7,511	15	1	39	—	3	—	—	—
	492	Keighley	30,810	72	8	68	5	34	10	10	6
	495	Huddersfield (1)	95,420	48	2	579	25	13	3	—	—
	496	Halifax (1)	80,832	346	33	150	3	57	18	—	—
	497	Bradford	216,361	995	113	1,445	71	71	19	18	12
	502	Batley	28,719	14	3	95	7	88	13	12	—
	502	Dewsbury (1)	29,847	43	4	103	9	14	9	—	—
	503	Wakefield (1)	33,146	295	26	78	2	26	4	—	—
	506	Barnsley	35,427	26	3	283	20	73	3	6	4
	509	Sheffield	324,243	102	5	1,826	89	122	38	47	26
	510	Rotherham	42,061	50	2	74	4	10	1	2	6
	516	York (1)	67,004	72	6	156	2	30	7	—	—
	520	Hull	200,044	171	8	777	32	103	18	11	4
	534	Middlesbrough	75,532	87	7	440	5	30	12	3	2
X. Northern.	542	Darlington	38,060	2	—	92	2	7	2	4	3
	544	Hartlepool (1)	21,271	3	—	29	3	12	—	—	—
	544	West Hartlepool	42,710	7	—	133	3	11	4	3	2
	553	Sunderland (1)	131,015	36	5	967	25	18	6	—	—
	554	Jarrow	33,675	17	—	222	15	68	17	—	—
	554	South Shields	78,391	45	2	609	32	51	2	8	3
	556	Newcastle-on-Tyne (1)	186,300	25	—	693	23	171	28	—	—
	557	Tynemouth	46,588	29	2	226	6	26	2	3	2
	572	Carlisle	39,176	12	1	184	11	71	11	7	2
XI. Welsh.	585	Newport (Mon.)	54,707	5	—	689	25	47	22	11	6
	586	Cardiff	128,915	4	—	816	39	462	93	17	25
	588	Merthyr Tydfil	58,080	1	—	595	55	147	16	—	—
	592	Swansea	90,349	23	1	1,091	31	21	6	12	2
	594	Llanelly (1)	23,937	—	—	282	7	2	—	—	—
		TOTAL	12,913,846	11,135	909	88,373	3,691	20,712	4,751	1,436	685
		Per-centage of Deaths to Cases	—	8·2		4·2		24·5			

Fevers.													
Typhus.		Enteric or Typhoid.		Continued.		Relapsing.		Puerperal.		Cholera.		Erysipelas.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	1	161	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
—	—	29	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—
—	—	189	48	—	—	—	—	19	14	—	—	105	6
—	—	42	5	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
—	—	39	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
2	—	79	11	32	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	48	1
—	—	49	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	33	12	—	—	—	—	8	1	2	2	43	1
—	—	57	13	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	7	8
—	—	69	12	—	—	—	—	6	3	5	7	—	—
—	—	215	48	5	5	1	—	18	5	—	—	146	10
—	—	60	7	41	1	—	—	5	3	9	6	53	3
—	—	32	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	61	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	234	36	2	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	63	4
—	—	452	89	35	—	—	—	60	27	—	—	403	28
3	—	65	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	3	—	1
—	—	280	29	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—
—	—	658	94	35	—	—	—	25	6	17	12	196	8
2	—	231	49	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	56	3
—	—	140	17	11	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	36	2
—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	50	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	19	—
43	19	801	110	117	10	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	104	18	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	57	2
—	—	171	28	7	1	6	—	6	1	2	2	113	4
3	2	141	25	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	2	—	—
—	—	70	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	58	2
1	—	20	5	—	—	—	—	11	3	—	—	132	4
—	—	133	21	7	1	—	—	13	8	—	—	113	7
41	9	103	18	2	—	—	—	24	3	—	—	152	11
—	—	98	11	—	—	—	—	34	18	—	—	123	6
—	—	107	17	1	1	—	—	6	6	—	—	82	11
—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
371	100	18,833	3,199	865	71	13	—	1,384	960	282	236	17,918	778
27·0		17·0		8·1				69·4		83·7		4·3	

APPENDIX M.

The Public Health and Local Administration.

No. 128.

1.—LOANS SANCTIONED by the BOARD to URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES under the PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS and LOCAL and CONFIRMATION ACTS, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough.
L.G.D. = Local Government District. I.A.D. = Improvement Act District.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Aberavon	B.	Glamorgan	Gas purposes	25	45
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	45	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	25	52
*Aberdare	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	Sewerage	30	600
Abergavenny	I.A.D.	Monmouth	Depôt and stabling	30	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Fire-engine station	30	400
Abram	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Street improvement	20	650
Accrington	B.	Lancaster	Baths and washhouses	—	1,400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	50	4,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Refuse destructor	20	8,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	820
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,030
Acton	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Land for street improvement	3	2,220
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	5,892
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	6	6,148
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	50	6,788
Adlington	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Ditto	3	2,100
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,180
*Aldershot	L.G.D.	Hants	Surface drainage and sewerage	30	2,600
*Alfreton	L.G.D.	Derby	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	18,394
*Allerton	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	400
Alnwick and Canongate.	L.G.D.	Northumberland	Private street improvement	2	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	200
Altrincham	L.G.D.	Chester	Street improvement	13	1,400
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	L.G.D.	Leicester	Property for fire-engine station and a depôt.	30	1,500
Ashford	L.G.D.	Kent	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	394
Ashton-in-Makerfield.	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Gas undertaking	30	5,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water undertaking	30	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,000
Ashton-under-Lyne	B.	Lancaster	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	10	1,080
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	3,420
Aspatria	L.G.D.	Cumberland	Public lighting	10	140
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	15	60
Astley Bridge	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Private street improvement	7	923
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	1	120
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	500

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Aston Manor	L.G.D.	Warwick	Construction of culvert	30	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	10	922
Ditto	—	Ditto	Refuse destructor	20	2,100
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	1,400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	1,200
Atherton	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Disinfecting apparatus	20	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Gas purposes	30	1,620
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,380
Ditto	—	Ditto	Gas mains	30	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Gas undertaking, working capital for.	10	750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Scavenging purposes	7	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,000
Baildon	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Fire appliances	10	75
Ditto	—	Ditto	Purposes of Local Act	30	5,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	22	600
Bakewell	L.G.D.	Derby	Land for street improvement	25	300
Bangor (City)	B.	Carnarvon	Gas purposes	30	562
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Hospital purposes	15	100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,900
Ditto	—	Ditto	New street	30	750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	10	167
Barking Town	L.G.D.	Essex	Fire station, stable, and sheds and other buildings.	30	4,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Mortuary	30	627
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	7,111
Barnard Castle	L.G.D.	Durham	Land for depôt	20	500
Barnet	L.G.D.	Hertford	Sewerage	30	105
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	395
Barnsley	B.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for street improvement	50	10,910
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	6,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	940
Barnstaple	B.	Devon	Paving	20	780
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	1,420
Ditto	—	Ditto	River wall	30	800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,500
Barry and Cadoxton	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	Private street improvement	7	2,236
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	7,202
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public lighting	10	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	370
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	17,450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	25	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	190
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	625
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	3,542
Ditto	—	Ditto	Urinals	10	450
Basingstoke	B.	Southampton	Land for street improvement	1	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	75
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	155
Bath (City)	C.B.	—	Land and erection of refuse destructor.	20	11,000
Ditto	—	—	Land for water supply	50	3,430
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	50	875
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	2,450
Ditto	—	—	Water supply	30	25,570
Ditto	—	—	Wood paving	10	6,400
Batley	B.	Yorks, W.R.	Street improvement	10	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	13,976
Battle	L.G.D.	East Sussex	Fire-engine and appliances	10	150

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Beckenham	L.G.D.	Kent	Sewerage	30	360
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvenent	30	900
Bedwellty	L.G.D.	Monmouth	New road	20	3,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	1	2,000
Benwell and Fenham.	L.G.D.	Northumberland	Public offices and stables	30	2,750
Bexhill	L.G.D.	East Sussex	Land for public offices	30	580
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	3	5,440
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	6 months.	913
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	300
Bicester	L.G.D.	Oxford	Fire-engine	10	345
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	655
Biggleswade	L.G.D.	Bedford	Fire-engine and appliances	10	425
Bilston	L.A.D.	Stafford	Bridges and boundary walls	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Improvement of public baths	15	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	25	2,250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,000
Bingley	L.A.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Depôt	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Fire appliances	10	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Fire-engine station	30	300
Birkdale	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	10,000
Birkenhead	C.B.	—	Hospital	30	15,400
Ditto	—	—	Land for refuse destructor	50	2,473
Ditto	—	—	Refuse destructor	20	20,251
Birmingham (City)	C.B.	—	Expenditure incurred in connexion with assize courts.	—	7,200
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	—	27,284
Ditto	—	—	Expenses under Provisional Order.	10	4,500
Ditto	—	—	Hospital	30	30,505
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	3,000
Ditto	—	—	Land for hospital	50	4,975
Ditto	—	—	Market purposes	48	3,000
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	10	5,500
Ditto	—	—	Stabling	30	6,000
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	18,600
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	15	7,000
Birstal	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Purchase and laying out of land as a public pleasure ground.	30	500
Bishop Auckland	L.G.D.	Durham	Water supply	30	2,500
Blackburn	C.B.	—	Street improvement	20	50,000
Blackpool	B.	Lancaster	Highway purposes	20	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for stoneyard	50	9,590
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	7	949
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	2,342
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	2,802
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	850
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	1,225
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	225
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	7,900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	1,775
Ditto	—	Ditto	Market purposes	30	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	7,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	13	2,290
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	7,045
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	6,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	3,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	2,765
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	2,765
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	680
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	738
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	200

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Bognor	L.G.D.	West Sussex	Private street improvement	10	400
Bolton	C.B.	—	Land for refuse disposal	50	14,700
Ditto	—	—	Refuse disposal	25	15,300
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	5,000
Ditto	—	—	Water undertaking	30	5,454
Bootle	C.B.	—	Fire engine	10	600
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	25	20,610
Ditto	—	—	Refuse destructor	20	8,000
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	6,489
Bournemouth	B.	Southampton	Cottage at depôt	30	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Fire appliances	10	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Fire escapes	10	120
Ditto	—	Ditto	Hospital	25	4,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for pleasure grounds	50	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Lighting purposes	10	800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	5	315
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	870
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	3,950
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public convenience	30	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	12	600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walk	20	650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Purchase of land and erection of a footbridge.	30	600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Purchase of land, provision of a depôt, and erection of a fire engine station.	30	2,380
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	4,050
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	6,950
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	10	7,850
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	5,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	900
Bowdon	L.G.D.	Cheshire	Private street improvement	10	350
Bowness	L.G.D.	Westmoreland	Land for street improvement	30	104
Ditto	—	Ditto	Shelter	10	250
Bradford	I.A.D.	Wilts	Street improvement	3	400
Bradford	C.B.	—	Land for market	50	8,100
Ditto	—	—	Land for sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	22,255
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	50	4,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	50	32,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	50	2,232
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	50	60,000
Ditto	—	—	Market purposes	30	18,780
Ditto	—	—	Purposes of local Act of 1873	50	50,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	18,000
Bridlington	L.G.D.	Yorks, E.R.	Public conveniences and shelter	20	900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	1,700
Brighton	C.B.	—	New road	20	766
Ditto	—	—	Purchase of land	30	1,400
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	16	1,200
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	434
Bristol (City)	C.B.	—	Removal of house refuse and the cleansing and watering of streets.	30	10,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	13,72
Broadstairs and St. Peters.	L.G.D.	Kent	Sewerage	20	5,000
Bromley	L.G.D.	Kent	Depôt	30	3,175
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	1	829
Brynmawr	L.G.D.	Brecon	Market purposes	30	2,500
Burgess Hill	L.G.D.	East Sussex	Street improvement	20	500
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,000

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Burley-in-Wharfedale.	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Gas purposes	15	769
Burslem	B.	Stafford	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	5,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam fire engine	10	400
Burton-upon-Trent	B.	Stafford	Hospital	30	11,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Refuse destructor	20	498
Ditto	—	Ditto	Redemption of land tax upon sewage lands.	30	360
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	42,761
Ditto	—	Ditto	Waggons for conveyance of night soil.	10	585
Bury St. Edmunds	B.	West Suffolk	Sewerage	30	8,212
Buxton	L.G.D.	Derby	Repayment of loan	10	394
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	453
Ditto	—	Ditto	Waterworks purposes	30	10,600
Calne	B.	Wilts	Repayment of loan	†50	637
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	‡30	2,823
Calverley	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Water supply	20	1,310
Cambridge	B.	Cambridge	Land for sewage disposal	50	8,650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Refuse destructor	30	5,830
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	15	9,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	106,000
Cardiff	C.B.	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	25	25,450
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	3,080
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	10	2,270
Carlisle (City)	B.	Cumberland	Gas undertaking	20	8,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	10	9,982
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	4,250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,750
Carshalton	L.G.D.	Surrey	Land for street improvement	30	260
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	1,240
Chatham	B.	Kent	Land for street improvement and new street.	50	2,740
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement and new street.	30	560
Cheadle and Gatley	L.G.D.	Chester	Private street improvement	2	2,810
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	8	2,975
Chelmsford	B.	Essex	Water supply	15	500
Cheltenham	B.	Gloucester	Montpelier gardens, purchase of	50	7,650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Improvement of promenade	20	2,740
Chepstow	L.G.D.	Monmouth	Cattle market	26	300
Chesterton	L.G.D.	Cambridge	Sewerage	30	11,500
Chichester (City)	B.	West Sussex	Land for sewage disposal	50	2,250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	20	1,850
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	23,300
Chiswick	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Fire engine station and a depot	25	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Repayment of loans	35	40,789
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	1,070
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,140
Chorley	L.G.D.	Chester	Sewage disposal	30	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	280
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	25	7,330
Ditto	—	Ditto	Stabling	20	350
Chorley	B.	Lancaster	Bridge over railway	30	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	15	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	8,029
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	4,608
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	350

† This period dates from the 31st January 1881.
‡ " " 30th September 1881.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Clay Cross	L.G.D.	Derby	Offices	30	1,200
Clayton-le-Moors	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Steam engine and appliances	10	800
Cleator Moor	L.G.D.	Cumberland	Offices	30	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	550
Cleckheaton	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Fire engine and stables	30	600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	1,750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices, electric lighting for	20	670
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices, furniture for	10	780
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	640
Cleethorpe-with-Thrunscoe.	L.G.D.	Parts of Lindsey	Ditto	20	5,640
Clitheroe	B.	Lancaster	Land for sewage disposal	50	9,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	13,000
Colchester	B.	Essex	Land for public recreation ground	50	531
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	12	1,440
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,100
Colne and Marsden	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for a market and other purposes of an urban sanitary authority.	50	1,650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	5,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	1	725
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	3,242
Colwyn Bay and Colwyn.	L.G.D.	Denbigh	Bridge, reconstruction of	30	500
Compton Gifford	L.G.D.	Devon	Fire extinguishing apparatus	10	100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	2	600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	30	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	350
Coventry (City)	C.B.	—	Land for street improvement	30	107
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	30	1,850
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	1,000
Cowpen	L.G.D.	Northumberland	Ditto	7	1,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	8,100
Crewe	B.	Chester	Private street improvement	5	3,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	7,240
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,520
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	500
Criccieth	L.G.D.	Carnarvon	Maes, improvement of	30	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sea defence	20	81
Crompton	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Offices	30	4,950
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	25	7,590
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	487
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	600
Croydon	C.B.	—	Depôt	50	450
Ditto	—	—	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	1,770
Ditto	—	—	Land for sewage disposal	50	18,900
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	50	3,700
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	910
Ditto	—	—	Sewage disposal	30	900
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	1,750
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage and surface water drainage.	30	3,150
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	1,400
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	50	1,100
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	15	3,107
Ditto	—	—	Surface drainage	30	3,500
Ditto	—	—	Town hall, public offices, and library.	30	20,000
Ditto	—	—	Water supply	30	450

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
*Cuckfield	L.G.D.	East Sussex	Sewage disposal	30	1,641
Dalton-in-Furness	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Gas purposes	30	300
Darlington	B.	Durham	Bridge	30	640
Ditto	—	Ditto	Hospital purposes	10	330
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	50	320
Ditto	—	Ditto	New street	10	375
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	675
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	1,588
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	6,248
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public pleasure grounds	20	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement and a new street.	50	3,972
Ditto	—	Ditto	Subway widening	30	2,300
Dartford	L.G.D.	Kent	Private street improvement	2	1,440
Dartmouth	B.	Devon	Boat float	20	200
*Darton	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Water supply	30	7,000
Darwen	B.	Lancaster	New street	30	4,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	815
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	3,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	11,500
Daventry	B.	Northampton	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	2,800
Denbigh	B.	Denbigh	Market purposes	20	4,400
Denton and Haughton.	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Gas undertaking	20	1,300
Derby	C.B.	—	Fire brigade station	30	1,000
Ditto	—	—	Footbridge	30	945
Ditto	—	—	Land for depôt	50	400
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	50	800
Ditto	—	—	Land for fire brigade station	50	1,085
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement and new street.	50	4,020
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	50	1,639
Ditto	—	—	Market purposes	30	100
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement, including rebuilding of bridge.	30	1,148
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement and new street.	20	544
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	655
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	15	1,428
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	7	400
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	15	450
Devonport	C.B.	—	Sewerage	30	23,000
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	25	950
Dewsbury	B.	Yorks, W.R.	Purchase of land and erection of library.	30	6,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	4,750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	800
Dorchester	B.	Dorset	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	200
Dorking	L.G.D.	Surrey	Sewage disposal	30	5,913
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	587
Dover	B.	Kent	Land for street improvement	50	42,647
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	30,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	25	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	36	6,305
Droylsden	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for depôt	50	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for public offices	50	100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for public recreation ground.	50	2,300

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Droylsden	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for street improvement	50	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	27	30,000
Dudley	C.B.	—	Fire brigade station	30	1,600
Ditto	—	—	Market purposes	20	300
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,500
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	525
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	1,500
Dukinfield	L.G.D.	Chester	Ditto	20	4,500
Ealing	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Street improvement	20	1,000
East Barnet Valley	L.G.D.	Hertford	Offices, erection of stables and cartsheds.	30	853
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	5	2,811
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,190
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	4,450
Eastbourne	B.	East Sussex	Steam road roller	10	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	400
East Cowes	L.G.D.	Isle of Wight	Land for street improvement	30	75
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	30	125
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	5	200
East Ham	L.G.D.	Essex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	15,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	11,593
East Molesey	L.G.D.	Surrey	Private street improvement	10	521
East Retford	B.	Nottingham	Street improvement	15	400
East Stonehouse	L.G.D.	Devon	Land for street improvement	50	1,702
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	1	390
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public offices improvement, &c., and fire brigade station.	30	2,572
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public offices, furniture and fittings for.	15	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	850
*Ebbw Vale	L.G.D.	Monmouth	Water supply	30	1,300
Eccles	B.	Lancaster	Private street improvement	10	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	2	953
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	10,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	2,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	460
Edmonton	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Land for sewage disposal	50	4,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	160
Egremont	L.G.D.	Cumberland	Slaughter-house	30	300
Elland	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Fire engine and fire escape	15	700
Enfield	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Private street improvement	3	530
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,225
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	4,740
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	500
*Evesham	B.	Worcester	Sewage disposal	21	1,550
Exeter (City)	C.B.	—	Land for street improvement	50	240
Exmouth	L.G.D.	Devon	Sewerage	30	200
Failsworth	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for sewage disposal	50	3,900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	24,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	910

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Fairfield	L.G.D.	Derby	Street improvement	10	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	300
Falmouth	B.	Cornwall	Ditto	30	910
Fareham	L.G.D.	Southampton	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Retaining wall	20	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	363
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	250
Farnham	L.G.D.	Surrey	Private street improvement	1	400
Farnworth	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Culverting a brook	30	588
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for depôt	50	2,746
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for hospital	50	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for new road	50	54
Ditto	—	Ditto	New road	30	1,225
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	6,498
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	325
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	187
*Farsley	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Water supply	30	3,270
Faversham	B.	Kent	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	5,250
Featherstone	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Offices, stables, and shed	30	2,000
Felixstowe and Walton.	L.G.D.	East Suffolk	Hospital	30	1,700
Folkestone	B.	Kent	Hospital purposes	30	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for extension of hospital	50	1,800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	4,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,870
Ditto	—	Ditto	Wood paving	8	300
Friern Barnet	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	149
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	2,997
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	121
Gainsborough	L.G.D.	Parts of Lindsey	Land for water supply	50	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	2	170
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	10	3,455
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	10,000
Garston	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	600
Gateshead	C.B.	—	Fire engine shed and stable	30	450
Ditto	—	—	Fire engine and fire escape	10	800
Ditto	—	—	Place for post mortem examination.	30	300
Gildersome	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Road construction	25	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	20	200
Godalming	B.	Surrey	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	36,500
Goole	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for market	50	4,050
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	28	1,345
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam road roller	7	360
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,968
Ditto	—	Ditto	Urinals	10	120
Ditto	—	Ditto	Gas engine and bridge house	24	400
Gorton	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	31,262
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	4,780
Grange	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	2,500
Gravesend	B.	Kent	Depôt	30	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	320
Grays Thurrock	L.G.D.	Essex	Sewerage	30	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	2,500

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
*Great Clacton	L.G.D.	Essex	Sewerage	7	1,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	900
Great Crosby	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Fire extinguishing apparatus and house for same.	15	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	20	250
Great Harwood	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Steam fire engine and appliances	10	800
Great Yarmouth	C.B.	—	Hospital extension	30	4,100
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	350
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	300
Grimsby	C.B.	—	Land for street improvement	50	800
Ditto	—	—	Land for new street	50	2,000
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	25	3,000
Ditto	—	—	Road construction	25	4,030
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	20,540
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	15	4,500
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	200
Ditto	—	—	Subways construction	30	2,660
Guildford	B.	Surrey	Water supply	30	6,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposul	30	20,000
Halifax	C.B.	—	Fire brigade station	30	2,869
Ditto	—	—	Gas works	30	100,000
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	30	8,240
*Hampton Wick	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Sewerage	7	2,043
Handsworth	L.G.D.	Stafford	Land for additions to depôt	50	1,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal	50	1,440
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	6,649
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	2,500
Handsworth	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Hospital	50	2,600
Harrogate	B.	Yorks, W.R.	Compensation, &c., in respect of pasture gates on Stray.	50	11,780
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public baths	30	50,000
Harrow	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Private street improvement	5	2,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Shed for steam road roller	30	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	8	900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Surface water drainage	30	655
Hartlepool	B.	Durham	Bridge	20	196
Ditto	—	Ditto	Paving	10	391
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	330
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam road roller	7	230
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	10	574
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	195
Haslingden	B.	Lancaster	Steam road roller	10	400
Hastings	C.B.	—	Fencing in a parade	20	192
Ditto	—	—	Groynes	20	750
Ditto	—	—	Land for fire station	50	350
Ditto	—	—	Public convenience	20	210
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	25	317
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	195
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	200
Ditto	—	—	Sea defence	20	1,577
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	1,400
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	2,290
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	817
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	133
Ditto	—	—	Stone breaking plant	10	365
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	25	1,750
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	5	900

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Hastings	C.B.	—	Water supply	30	550
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	3	3,000
Ditto	—	—	Weighbridge and store keeper's office.	10	200
Havant	L.G.D.	Southampton	Street improvement	40	2,080
Haverhill	L.G.D.	Suffolk	Gasworks purposes	25	1,250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	510
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply purposes	5	970
Heanor	L.G.D.	Derby	Fire brigade purposes	10	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public offices	30	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	5	500
Hebburn	L.G.D.	Durham	Private street improvement	5	1,986
Hebden Bridge	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Water supply	30	2,400
Hereford (City)	B.	Hereford	Riverside wall	20	500
Herne Bay	L.G.D.	Kent	Sewerage	30	1,640
Hertford	B.	Hertford	Purchase of property for street improvement.	50	775
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam fire engine and appliances	10	350
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	525
Heston and Isleworth.	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Land for recreation ground	50	1,200
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	4,265
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	24	696
Hexham	L.G.D.	Northumberland	Sewerage	30	140
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	10	118
Ditto	—	Ditto	Improvement of highways	20	92
Heywood	B.	Lancaster	Approach road to sewage works	20	650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal	50	5,075
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	—	26,850
Ditto	—	Ditto	Refuse destructor	20	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	10	3,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	25,421
Ditto	—	Ditto	Weighhouse	30	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Weighing machine	10	100
Higham Ferrers	B.	Northampton	Street improvement	15	600
Higher Bebington	L.G.D.	Chester	Ditto	3	275
Hinckley	L.G.D.	Leicester	Private street improvement	6	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Repayment of loan	50	5,443
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	2,200
Hipperholme	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for street improvement	5	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	350
Hitchin	L.G.D.	Hertford	Depôt	30	100
Holme Cultram	L.G.D.	Cumberland	Bridge, improvement of	20	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	20	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	100
Holmfirth	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for depôt	30	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam road roller and stone crusher.	10	523
Holywell	L.G.D.	Flint	Offices	30	700
Hoole	L.G.D.	Chester	Land for offices	50	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	1,710
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public offices, stables, &c.	30	800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	3,000
Horfield	L.G.D.	Gloucester	Private street improvement	3	1,652

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Hornsey	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Depôt	30	463
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	30	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,362
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	2,908
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	2,418
Horsham	L.G.D.	West Sussex	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	150
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	5	500
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	800
Hove	I.A.D.	East Sussex	Public offices and town hall, electric lighting of.	10	1,400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	320
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	330
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	16	850
Hoylake and West Kirby.	L.G.D.	Chester	Private street improvement	10	2,060
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public offices and fire engine house.	30	750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	811
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	639
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	912
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	354
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	1,300
Hucknall Torkard	L.G.D.	Nottingham	Private street improvement	5	960
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	1	240
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,500
Hurst	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Private street improvement	10	2,000
Huyton-with-Roby	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Public offices	30	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public offices furniture, &c.	15	300
Hyde	B.	Chester	Fire engine and appliances	10	550
Ditto	—	Ditto	Fire station	30	2,950
Ilford	L.G.D.	Essex	Land for offices and fire station	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Stables, cart sheds, and cottages at depôt.	30	802
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	4,500
* Ilfracombe	L.G.D.	Devon	Water supply	30	1,100
Ilkley	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	New street	15	1,287
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	13,900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	663
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam roller	10	350
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	800
Ipswich	C.B.	—	Bridge	30	2,730
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	30	3,810
Ditto	—	—	New street	30	440
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	7	454
Jarrow	B.	Durham	Private street improvement	10	1,746
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	281
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	10	437
Keighley	B.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for street improvement	50	10,900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	2,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Purposes of Victoria Park	50	690
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	2,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,400
Keswick	L.G.D.	Cumberland	Sewerage	30	280
Kettering	L.G.D.	Northampton	Street improvement	2	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	4,600
Kidsgrove	L.G.D.	Stafford	Private street improvement	2	285
Kingston-upon-Hull	C.B.	—	Street improvement	20	10,216

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Kingston-upon-Thames.	B.	Surrey	Street improvement	10	1,160
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	4,840
Kirkleatham	L.G.D.	Yorks, N.R.	Water supply	20	8,006
Knaresborough and Tentergate.	I.A.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Sewerage and sewage disposal	25	7,000
Lancaster	B.	Lancaster	Fire brigade station	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Fire engine, &c.	10	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement and the formation of new streets.	50	16,510
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	50	7,680
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	2,370
Ditto	—	Ditto	Shelter	30	375
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	3	850
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	290
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	10,790
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	4,290
Leamington. (*See* Royal Leamington Spa.)					
Leek	I.A.D	Stafford	Land for sewage disposal	50	1,150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Market	50	3,740
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	21	600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Surface water drainage	30	3,000
Leicester	C.B.	—	Land for street improvement	30	4,400
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	7	2,600
Leigh	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Gasworks purposes	30	25,000
*Leighton Buzzard	L.G.D.	Bedford	Sewerage and sewage disposal	28	12,260
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	3	1,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	25	7,490
Levenshulme	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Private street improvement	7	2,757
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,707
Lewes	B.	East Sussex	Sewerage	30	1,400
Leyland	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Bridge and river wall	30	520
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,350
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	18	1,174
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	5	200
*Leyton	L.G.D.	Essex	Land for refuse destructor	50	1,700
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Refuse destructor	20	5,500
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewer ventilation	10	120
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam fire engine and steam road roller.	10	519
Linthwaite	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Labouring class dwellings	30	900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	50	5,083
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	1,842
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,075
Litherland	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Public offices	30	950
Littleborough	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	3,600
Littlehampton	L.G.D.	West Sussex	Offices	30	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	15 0
Little Lever	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for stone yard and depôt	30	250
Liverpool (City)	C.B.	—	Public walks	20	700
Llanelly	L.G.D.	Carmarthen	Land for slaughter-houses	50	30 0
Ditto	—	Ditto	Town hall and public hall	30	13,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Furniture for ditto	15	1,500
*Llangefni	L.G.D.	Anglesey	Sewerage	30	3,200
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	3,300

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Work Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Llantarnam	L.G.D.	Monmouth	Fire station and fire extinguishing apparatus.	15	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	New street	30	634
Long Eaton	L.G.D.	Derby	Repayment of loans	40†	36,920
Longton	B.	Stafford	Land for hospital	50	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for purposes of local Acts	—	2,450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for refuse destructor	50	3,650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	30	820
Ditto	—	Ditto	Market	25	5,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	780
Lower Bebington	L.G.D.	Chester	Sewerage	30	350
Lower Brixham	L.G.D.	Devon	Fire engine and appliances	10	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	548
Lowestoft	B.	East Suffolk	Public conveniences	30	843
*Lymm	L.G.D.	Chester	Sewerage	30	2,750
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	550
*Maidenhead	B.	Berks	Land for sewage disposal	50	5,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	10	2,665
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	23,835
Maldon	B.	Essex	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,222
Malton	L.G.D.	Yorks, N.R.	Payment to Norton Local Board	10	276
Manchester (City)	C.B.	—	Fire stations	30	20,000
Ditto	—	—	Land for disposal of refuse	50	145,000
Ditto	—	—	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	25	60,000
Ditto	—	—	Refuse collection, deposit and disposal.	30	97,223
Mansfield	B.	Nottingham	Depôt	30	350
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	50	2,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	150
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	5	5,000
Mansfield Woodhouse.	L.G.D.	Nottingham	Land for street improvement	10	250
Margam	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	Bridges and new road	30	612
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,297
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	3,076
Margate	B.	Kent	Land for depôt	30	1,800
*Market Harborough.	L.G.D.	Leicester	Sewage disposal	30	6,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	400
Marlborough	B.	Wilts	Ditto	5	485
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	4,175
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	1,340
Maryport	I.A.D.	Cumberland	Hospital and disinfecting apparatus.	30	3,000
Matlock	L.G.D.	Derby	Depôt, fire station, and fire-	27	392
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	25	3,122
Melton Mowbray	L.G.D.	Leicester	Land for purposes of section 175 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	50	1,000
Middlesborough	C.B.	—	Sewerage	30	1,200

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

† This period dates from the dates of the loans to be repaid.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Middlewich	L.G.D.	Chester	Repayment of loan	30	800
Minehead	L.G.D.	Somerset	Fire-engine	5	150
Morecambe	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for depôt	2	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Depôt	25	591
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	2	4,288
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	25	1,115
Morley	B.	Yorks, W.R.	Hospital	28	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for hospital	50	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	3	4,710
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	1,468
Ditto	—	Ditto	New road	25	1,500
*Moss Side	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	50,000
Mountain Ash	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	Hospital	30	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for water undertaking	50	730
Ditto	—	Ditto	New street	25	1,900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public slaughterhouse	30	875
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	25	1,120
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water undertaking	30	5,500
*Much Woolton	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	400
Nantwich	L.G.D.	Chester	Street improvement	30	350
Nantyglo and Blaina	L.G.D.	Monmouth	Street improvement and new street.	15	3,000
Neath	B.	Glamorgan	Gas undertaking	20	3,000
Nelson	B.	Lancaster	Culverting a brook	30	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for refuse tip	50	1,080
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	50	2,450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Market purposes	15	1,440
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	16,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	2,300
*Newbury	B.	Berks	Land for sewage disposal	50	5,650
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	21,900
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	10	2,800
Newcastle-on-Tyne (City.)	C.B.	—	Hospital	30	3,600
Ditto	—	—	Hospital furniture	10	2,875
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	B.	Stafford	Gas undertaking	3	1,081
Newmarket	L.G.D.	West Suffolk	Street improvement	20	2,465
Newport	C.B.	—	Footbridge over railway	30	350
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	25	9,219
Ditto	—	—	Road construction	30	12,000
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	2,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	580
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	3,273
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	2,140
Newquay	L.G.D.	Cornwall	Ditto	20	260
Newton-in-Makerfield.	I.A.D.	Lancaster	Gasworks purposes	—	9,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Town hall	25	5,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	25	5,000
Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn.	L.G.D.	Montgomery	Street improvement	10	1,000
Normanton	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Cottage at sewage works	1	225
Northallerton	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Steam fire-engine and appliances.	10	350
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water undertaking	30	2,500

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
*Northam	L.G.D.	Devon	Sewerage	30	2,700
Norwich (City)	C.B.	—	Hospital purposes	15	1,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	15	975
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	375
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	30	182
Ditto	—	—	Public offices and conveniences	30	400
Ditto	—	—	Recreation ground	20	210
Nottingham	C.B.	—	Disinfecting station	20	1,111
Ditto	—	—	Eastcroft cattle market	30	1,690
Ditto	—	—	Hospital	20	5,527
Ditto	—	—	Hospital furniture	10	1,250
Ditto	—	—	New road	20	424
Ditto	—	—	Paving	20	20,500
Ditto	—	—	Purposes of Castle Museum	30	1,248
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	1,634
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	266
Ditto	—	—	Police station, fire station, and mortuary.	30	4,455
Ditto	—	—	Public library	30	617
Ditto	—	—	Public recreation ground	20	3,000
Ditto	—	—	Reading room	30	1,300
Ditto	—	—	Sessions and police courts, station-house, and public offices.	30	48,992
Ditto	—	—	Sewage disposal	30	1,450
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	11,000
Ditto	—	—	Stock and implements for sewage farm.	10	4,550
Ditto	—	—	Storm-water drainage	30	814
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	30	7,088
Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton.	L.G.D.	Warwick	Fire brigade station	30	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage works	30	100
Ogmore and Garw	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	Street improvement	30	4,000
Okehampton	B.	Devon	Market purposes	11	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Repayment of loans	11	312
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	11	600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	900
Oldbury	L.G.D.	Worcester	Fire station	30	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	406
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	250
Old Swindon	L.G.D.	Wilts	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	30	3,500
Ormskirk	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land, and erection thereon of hospital, mortuary, and disinfecting apparatus.	30	2,900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	650
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	900
Oswaldtwistle	L.G.D.	Ditto	Town hall and other buildings	30	1,530
Ditto	—	Ditto	Gas stoves and meters	10	1,000
Oswestry	B.	Salop	Waterworks undertaking	50	6,500
Otley	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Offices and purposes of depôt	50	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam fire engine and road roller.	10	645
Ottery St. Mary	L.G.D.	Devon	Making new street	30	500
*Oundle	I.A.D.	Northampton	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,012
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,188
Oxford (City)	C.B.	—	Municipal buildings	50	70,000
Ditto	—	—	Sewage farm buildings	30	1,100
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	10	480
Paignton	L.G.D.	Devon	Land for hospital	50	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,200
Paul	L.G.D.	Cornwall	Offices	30	400

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Pemberton	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Street improvement	5	3,000
Pembroke	B.	Pembroke	Ditto	17	4,844
Penarth	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	Bridge and street improvement	22	1,200
*Penistone	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Water supply	15	2,200
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	800
*Penmaenmawr	L.G.D.	Carnarvon	Ditto	30	1,500
Penrith	L.G.D.	Cumberland	Hospital	30	1,660
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	140
Penzance	B.	Cornwall	Street improvement	10	259
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	28	1,680
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	510
Plymouth	C.B.	—	Floating hospital	20	2,430
Ditto	—	—	Hospital	30	30,000
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	50	43,600
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	28,500
Ditto	—	—	Open space	30	2,750
Ditto	—	—	Purposes of Provisional Order, 1883.	30	1,463
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	900
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	2,000
Poole	B.	Dorset	Ditto	15	5,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	300
Portland	L.G.D.	Dorset	Water supply	5	5,000
Portsmouth	C.B.	—	Private street improvement	7	3,019
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	4,130
Ditto	—	—	Town hall	20	20,000
Prescot	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Private street improvement	5	1,336
Preston	C.B.	—	Land for street improvement	50	9,250
Ditto	—	—	Purchase of Freckleton Farm	50	37,800
Pudsey	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Water supply	30	8,420
*Queensbury	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	1,650
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	14,100
Ramsgate	B.	Kent	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	749
Rawtenstall	B.	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	52,000
Reading	C.B.	—	Land for street improvement	5	2,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	50	13,050
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	10	2,050
Reddish	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Land for sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	6,000
Redditch	L.G.D.	Worcester	Street improvement	30	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	100
Redruth	L.G.D.	Cornwall	Offices	30	870
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam fire-engine and appliances	5	200
*Reigate	B.	Surrey	Sewage disposal	15	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	13,100
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	3,000
Rhyl	I.A.D.	Flint	Disinfecting apparatus	20	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Purchase and extension of the undertaking of the Rhyl Gas Light and Coke Company.	30	35,000
Richmond	B.	Surrey	Depôt	30	1,250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Fire brigade purposes	15	1,800

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Richmond	B.	Surrey	Land for street improvement	30	600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	1,646
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	4,850
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	320
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and surface drainage	30	2,812
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	1,605
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	2	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	4,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	162
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	20	6,000
Rochdale	C.B.	—	Bridge	—	3,000
Ditto	—	—	Gas undertaking	—	65,000
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement and new street.	—	5,145
Ditto	—	—	Recreation ground	—	375
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement and formation.	—	3,480
Rothwell	L.G.D.	Northampton	Depôt	30	160
Royal Leamington Spa.	B.	Warwick	Promenade	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	2,000
Rugby	L.G.D.	Warwick	Cattle market extension	25	5,225
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	375
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	350
Rugeley	L.G.D.	Stafford	Ditto	5	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	300
Runcorn	I.A.D.	Chester	Private street improvement	10	10,600
Rushden	L.G.D.	Northampton	Ditto	2	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Repayment of loan	30	230
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	14	1,450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	3,220
Ryde	B.	Isle of Wight	Ditto	30	600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,225
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	200
St. George	L.G.D.	Gloucester	Public offices	30	270
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	141
St. Helens	C.B.	—	Depôt	30	1,080
Ditto	—	—	Gas undertaking	50	6,900
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	25	1,000
Ditto	—	—	Gasworks purposes	30	2,500
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	1,350
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	1,150
Ditto	—	—	Hospital purposes	30	4,000
Ditto	—	—	Public library	30	850
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,690
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	5,000
Ditto	—	—	Water supply	—	3,000
St. Thomas-the-Apostle.	L.G.D.	Devon	Sewerage	30	700
Salford	C.B.	—	Gasworks purposes	15	13,456
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	25	30,000
Ditto	—	—	Hospital purposes	15	5,777
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	11,223
Ditto	—	—	Recreation ground	30	7,500
Ditto	—	—	Refuse destructor	20	2,050
*Salisbury (City)	B.	Wilts	Water supply	20	5,200
Sandbach	L.G.D.	Chester	Ditto	30	200

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Sandown	L.G.D.	Isle of Wight	Esplanade	3	300
*Sandwich	B.	Kent	Land for water supply	50	350
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Repayment of loan	30	550
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	5,010
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	1,780
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	810
Scarborough	B.	Yorks, N.R.	Hospital purposes	30	490
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for hospital	50	1,210
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	50	772
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	443
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	327
Ditto	—	Ditto	Tar paving	5	2,880
Sevenoaks	L.G.D.	Kent	Recreation ground	20	600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	470
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	430
Shanklin	L.G.D.	Isle of Wight	Water supply	5	660
*Sheerness	L.G.D.	Kent	Sewerage	30	4,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	7,500
Sheffield (City)	C.B.	—	City hospital extension	30	4,600
Ditto	—	—	Costs of promotion of Bill	10	600
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	10	36,869
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	50	255,053
Ditto	—	—	Paving	20	4,109
Ditto	—	—	Purposes of Corporation (Water) Act, 1887.	—	11,500
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	—	5,833
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	—	24,130
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	20	3,369
Shepton Mallet	L.G.D.	Somerset	Land for public offices	50	470
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	1,130
Shildon and East Thickley.	L.G.D.	Durham	Public offices and depôt	30	1,600
Shipley	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Street improvement	20	900
Shirley and Freemantle.	L.G.D.	Southampton	Offices	30	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,000
Smethwick	L.G.D.	Stafford	Gas supply	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	20,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	3,070
Soothill Nether	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Land for public offices	50	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	50	2,900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	5,920
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	2,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	190
Soothill Upper	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Sewerage	30	15,963
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	393
Southampton	C.B.	—	Disinfecting apparatus	15	400
Ditto	—	—	Land for highway purposes	15	3,000
Ditto	—	—	Scavenging and street watering	5	145
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	1,633
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	308
South Blyth	L.G.D.	Northumberland.	Improvement of highways and erection of bridge.	10	400
Southborough	L.G.D.	Kent	Sewerage	3	1,220
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	16	724
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	275
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	16	120
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	200
Southend-on-Sea	B.	Essex	Improvement of marine parade	20	340
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for hospital	30	800
Ditto	—	Ditto	New street	25	12,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	495
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	226

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Southgate	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Street improvement	20	990
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	510
South Gosforth	L.G.D.	Northumberland	Land for offices and erection of offices.	30	2,250
*Southowram	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,360
Southport	B.	Lancaster	Foreshore improvement	25	20,750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Market purposes	30	450
South Shields	C.B.	—	Hospital purposes	30	550
Ditto	—	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,000
Ditto	—	—	Shelter	20	750
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	30	140
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	350
Southwick	L.G.D.	Durham	Depôt	30	286
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	30	183
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	41
Sowerby Bridge	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Sewage disposal	50	9,000
Stainland with Old Lindley.	L.G.D.	Yorks. W.R.	Water supply	50	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	5,000
Stalybridge	B.	Chester	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	10	720
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	2,280
Stanley	L.G.D.	Durham	Street improvement and improvement of bridge.	20	1,075
Stapleton	L.G.D.	Gloucester	Private street improvement	5	1,445
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement and making new streets.	20	1,253
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,490
Stockport	C.B.	—	Land for disposal of refuse	50	10,367
Ditto	—	—	Land for recreation ground	50	2,047
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	50	7,377
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	809
Ditto	—	—	Private street improvement	5	1,280
Ditto	—	—	Recreation ground	20	3,640
Ditto	—	—	Retaining wall at depôt	30	2,500
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage and sewage disposal	35	95,000
*Stocksbridge	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Water supply	30	280
Stockton-on-Tees	B.	Durham	Private street improvement	7	10,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Recreation ground	25	5,250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,500
Stoke-upon-Trent	B.	Stafford	Land for street improvement	30	195
Stone	L.G.D.	Stafford	Ditto	50	900
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	470
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	20	400
Stourport	L.G.D.	Worcester	Land and buildings for depôt	30	800
Stratford-upon-Avon	B.	Warwick	Fire engine station	30	370
Ditto	—	Ditto	Hospital	30	1,000
Stretford	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	800
Sunderland	C.B.	—	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	15	844
Ditto	—	—	Private street improvement	10	6,560
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	3,072
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	1,600
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	10	800

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period. in Years.	Amount.
					£
Sutton	L.G.D.	Surrey	Sewerage	5	452
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	14,800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	4,000
Sutton-in-Ashfield	L.G.D.	Nottingham	Gas purposes	30	3,580
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,080
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	290
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for gas purposes	50	1,050
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	346
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	30	995
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	22	315
†Swanage	L.G.D.	Dorset	Sewerage	30	6,000
Swansea	C.B.	—	Scavenging	5	150
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	33,217
Ditto	—	—	Stabling	30	200
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	50	2,683
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	10,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	15	370
Ditto	—	—	Street watering	30	350
Swindon New Town	L.G.D.	Wilts	Bridge improvement	30	1,060
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal	50	2,050
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	5	3,985
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	9,640
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	3,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	12,278
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement and improvement of a bridge.	20	2,000
Swinton and Pendlebury.	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Costs of opposition to Salford Provisional Order.	5	563
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	900
Tamworth	B.	Stafford	Purchase of Castle Mill and land and appurtenances.	30	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	28	47
Taunton	B.	Somerset	Bridge, construction of	30	5,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	1,800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	50	4,407
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,581
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	28	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,343
Teddington	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Offices	30	1,900
Tenby	B.	Pembroke	Market purposes	25	1,500
*Tetbury	L.G.D.	Gloucester	Water supply	30	2,250
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	750
*Tettenhall	L.G.D.	Stafford	Cleansing of Compton and Whitwick Mill Pools.	10	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for depôt	50	150
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	35	1,250
Thornaby-on-Tees	B.	Yorks, W.R.	Steam road roller and shed	15	500
Thornhill	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Street improvement and fencing	20	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	15	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	590
Tipton	L.G.D.	Stafford	Gasworks purposes	25	3,000
Tiverton	B.	Devon	Street improvement	30	350
Todmorden	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	Improving town hall	10	1,600
Tonbridge	L.G.D.	Kent	Land for street improvement	5	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	1,000

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

† The Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance 3,500*l.* of this loan.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Torquay	B.	Devon	Harbour undertaking	30	12,332
Ditto	—	Ditto	Repayment of loan	†23	1,733
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	‡31	6,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	§31	3,107
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	‖38	5,321
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	¶30	3,747
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	**28	4,312
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	††12	12,378
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	‡‡22	24,758
Tottenham	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,473
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	350
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	3,040
Ditto	—	Ditto	Surface drainage	30	1,200
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Surface water drainage	30	140
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	15	1,800
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	20,500
Toxteth Park	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Mortuary, &c. and alteration to public offices.	28	460
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices, &c.	30	260
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	3	4,774
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	850
Ditto	—	Ditto	Refuse destructor	20	5,700
Trawden	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Street improvement	16	396
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices	28	450
Tredegar	L.G.D.	Monmouth	Costs of Local Act	—	2,438
Tunbridge Wells	B.	Kent	Council chamber	30	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for depôt	30	3,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal	50	4,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	3,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	20	450
Turton	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	10,000
Twickenham	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Private street improvement	10	1,125
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	664
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	4,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	550
*Ventnor	L.G.D.	Isle of Wight	Sewerage	30	410
Walker	L.G.D.	Northumberland	New street	5	2,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	5	2,600
Wallasey	L.G.D.	Chester	Gas purposes	30	17,500
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Hospital purposes	15	150
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,850
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for gas purposes	50	14,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for street improvement	50	600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	50	1,163
Ditto	—	Ditto	Refuse destructor	20	7,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	10	13,800
Wallsend	L.G.D.	Northumberland	Private street improvement	7	726
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	371
Walmer	L.G.D.	Kent	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	30	3,277
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	203

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

† This period dates from the 11th December 1892.
‡ " " 23rd October 1893.
§ " " 10th March 1893.
‖ " " 4th March 1893.
¶ " " 27th June 1893.
** " " 12th October 1893.
†† " " 20th March 1893.
‡‡ " " 25th March 1893.

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in years.	Amount.
					£
Waltham Holy Cross.	L.G.D.	Essex	Sewerage	30	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	30	485
Walthamstow	L.G.D.	Essex	Private street improvement	5	1,014
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	2,278
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	123
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	5,125
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	1,750
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	590
Walton-on-the-Hill	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Offices	30	570
Ditto	—	Ditto	Offices, furniture for	10	630
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	5,046
Wantage	I.A.D.	Berks	Market purposes	30	2,000
Ware	L.G.D.	Hertford	Purchase of premises for street improvement.	20	145
Warminster	L.G.D.	Wilts	Sewerage	30	350
Warrington	B.	Lancaster	Gasworks undertaking	—	18,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Paving	20	2,000
Waterloo with Seaforth.	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Offices	30	653
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	110
Watford	L.G.D.	Hertford	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	1,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Surface water drainage	30	1,300
Wath-upon-Dearne	L.G.D.	Yorks (W.R.)	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	2,500
Wavertree	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Private street improvement	7	4,048
Wednesbury	B.	Stafford	Street improvement	50	2,225
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	150
Wellingborough	L.G.D.	Northampton	Land for sewage disposal	50	18,000
West Bromwich	C.B.	—	Paving	20	2,000
West Cowes	L.G.D.	Isle of Wight	Sea wall and esplanade	20	2,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Water supply	20	1,000
West Derby	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	650
West Ham	C.B.	—	Land for a depôt	50	5,000
Ditto	—	—	Land for public Offices	50	2,750
Ditto	—	—	Land for street improvement	7	3,600
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	50	6,000
Ditto	—	—	Organ	30	2,000
Ditto	—	—	Public hall and municipal offices, and organ for public hall.	30	20,000
Ditto	—	—	Recreation ground	15	3,140
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage	30	400
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	5	1,500
Ditto	—	—	Steam road roller	10	300
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	20	5,400
West Hartlepool	B.	Durham	Market purposes	30	1,613
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	169
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	30	354
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	895
Westhoughton	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Street improvement	20	2,370
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.	B.	Dorset	Disinfecting apparatus	10	250
Whitehaven	L.G.D.	Cumberland	Hospital	30	3,275
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for hospital	50	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Market purposes	10	400
Whitley and Monkseaton.	L.G.D.	Northumberland	Promenade	20	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and street widening	10	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Improvement of highways and erection of bridge.	10	400

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Widnes	B.	Lancaster	Private street improvement	10	15,516
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	30	520
Wigan	C.B.	—	Hospital purposes	12	150
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	12	2,500
Ditto	—	—	Land for sewage disposal	50	2,150
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	10,100
Ditto	—	—	Water undertaking	30	12,000
Wigton	L.G.D.	Cumberland	Street improvement	20	480
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	120
Willesden	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Fire station, mortuary and post mortem room.	30	7,770
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	880
Ditto	—	Ditto	Hospital	30	15,865
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for hospital	50	2,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Mortuary, furniture for	15	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	3	2,249
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	3	2,800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds.	20	7,079
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	50	560
Willington Quay	L.G.D.	Northumberland	New street	5	100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	150
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	800
Wimbledon	L.G.D.	Surrey	Land for recreation ground	50	4,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	5	2,270
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	5	380
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	6	800
Ditto	—	Ditto	Recreation ground	20	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	15	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	15	350
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	1,400
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	1,600
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	4,500
Withington	L.G.D.	Lancaster	Depôt	20	515
Ditto	—	Ditto	Land for recreation ground	50	2,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	3,795
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	3,305
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	3,330
Ditto	—	Ditto	Recreation ground	15	380
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	20	199
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	7	155
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,396
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	678
Ditto	—	Ditto	Shed for steam roller	30	70
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam road roller	10	360
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	90
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	178
Wolverhampton	C.B.	—	Land for sewage disposal	30	30,060
Ditto	—	—	Public park	20	400
Ditto	—	—	Sewage disposal	30	2,200
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	15,358
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	10	5,000
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	20	9,000
Woodford	L.G.D.	Essex	Contribution towards improvement of bridge.	25	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Disinfector	15	290
Ditto	—	Ditto	Private street improvement	3	2,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	10	1,550
Wood Green	L.G.D.	Middlesex	Improvement of open spaces	25	4,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	Public conveniences	10	435
Ditto	—	Ditto	Surface water drainage	30	480
Worcester	C.B.	—	Land for sewage disposal	50	6,950
Ditto	—	—	Land for water supply	30	1,000
Ditto	—	—	Sewage disposal	15	8,500
Ditto	—	—	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	63,474
Ditto	—	—	Street improvement	30	980
Ditto	—	—	Water supply	30	2,960
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	4,500
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	30	5,203
Ditto	—	—	Ditto	15	3,000

District.		County.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Workington	B.	Cumberland	Gas undertaking	30	1,185
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	815
Ditto	—	Ditto	Repayment of loan	19	9,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	17	5,367
Wrexham	B.	Denbigh	Land for street improvement	50	304
Ditto	—	Ditto	Paving	10	1,375
Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	15	425
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewerage	20	115
Ditto	—	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	1,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	Steam road roller	10	340
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street improvement	20	231
Ditto	—	Ditto	Street and bridge improvement	30	550
*Ystradyfodwg	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	Sewerage	20	10,000
* Ditto	—	Ditto	Ditto	20	15,000
					£5,713,173

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

2.—Loans sanctioned by the Board to Urban Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

L.G.D. = Local Government District. B. = Borough. C.B. = County Borough.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Acton	L.G.D.	Middlesex	50	6,700
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	3,400
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	929
Ditto	—	Ditto	3	1,900
Alfreton	L.G.D.	Derby	30	2,500
Altrincham	L.G.D.	Chester	50	3,300
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	5,350
Baldock	L.G.D.	Hertford	30	430
Ditto	—	Ditto	20	270
Bridgend	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	20	1,000
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	50	1,800
Crompton	L.G.D.	Lancaster	30	1,640
Ditto	—	Ditto	10	100
Croydon	C.B.	——	50	4,200
Droylsden	L.G.D.	Lancaster	50	2,200
Ditto	—	Ditto	25	8,000
Hurst	L.G.D.	Ditto	30	1,500
Hyde	B.	Chester	25	10,000
Llandrindod Wells	L.G.D.	Radnor	50	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	500
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	200
Mountain Ash	L.G.D.	Glamorgan	30	1,585
Northampton	C.B.	——	50	6,400
Northfleet	L.G.D.	Kent	30	1,300
Oxford (City)	C.B.	——	24	15,000
Seaford	L.G.D.	East Sussex	50	860
Ditto	—	Ditto	20	940
Sutton-in-Ashfield	L.G.D.	Nottingham	25	297
Walsall	C.B.	——	30	12,600
				£96,301

8.—Loans sanctioned by the Board to Urban Sanitary Authorities under the Baths and Washhouses Acts, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

L.G.D. = Local Government District. I.A.D. = Improvement Act District.
B. = Borough. C.B. = County Borough.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Aston Manor	L.G.D.	Warwick	5	728
Ditto	—	Ditto	10	880
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	3,196
Ditto	—	Ditto	15	950
Bingley	I.A.D.	Yorks, W.R.	28	500
Brighton	C.B.	——	15	450
Ditto	—	——	30	1,550
Ditto	—	——	27	7,000
Burslem	B.	Stafford	30	7,265
Ditto	—	Ditto	15	1,735
Bury	C.B.	——	30	3,335
Ditto	—	——	15	800
Chadderton	L.G.D.	Lancaster	30	6,500
Cleckheaton	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	30	680
Ditto	—	Ditto	10	320
Dewsbury	B.	Ditto	30	13,500
Enfield	L.G.D.	Middlesex	30	1,700
Gloucester (City)	C.B.	——	30	1,300
Ditto	—	——	10	1,000
Heywood	B.	Lancaster	30	2,500
Ilford	L.G.D.	Essex	30	1,385
Ditto	—	Ditto	10	250
Ipswich	C.B.	——	30	4,300
Manchester	C.B.	——	30	10,300
Mansfield	B.	Nottingham	30	150
Reading	C.B.	——	20	2,700
Shrewsbury	B.	Salop	30	7,325
Ditto	—	Ditto	15	450
Ditto	—	Ditto	10	100
Stockport	C.B.	——	30	2,000
Stockton-on-Tees	B.	Durham	30	1,000
Taunton	B.	Somerset	15	540
Walthamstow	L.G.D.	Essex	50	800
				£87,189

4.—LOANS SANCTIONED by the BOARD to URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES under the PUBLIC LIBRARIES (ENGLAND) ACTS, 1855 to 1890, and the PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT, 1892, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

L.G.D. = Local Government District. B. = Borough. C.B. = County Borough.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Altrincham	L.G.D.	Chester	30	2,000
Barking Town	L.G.D.	Essex	30	3,350
Birmingham (City)	C.B.	——	30	8,287
Ditto	—	——	20	1,450
Ditto	—	——	25	630
Blackpool	B.	Lancaster	30	700
Ditto	—	Ditto	20	365
Bromley	L.G.D.	Kent	30	2,400
Ditto	—	Ditto	5	200
Ditto	—	Ditto	15	400
Cleator Moor	L.G.D.	Cumberland	15	250
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	650
Colchester	B.	Essex	30	1,000
Darwen	B.	Lancaster	30	3,168
Leominster	B.	Hereford	25	300
Newport	C.B.	——	30	1,200
Norwich (City)	C.B.	——	30	3,005
Salford	C.B.	——	15	1,000
Ditto	—	——	20	2,200
Sheffield (City)	C.B.	——	30	1,450
Ditto	—	——	15	350
Southampton	C.B.	——	10	400
Southport	B.	Lancaster	30	1,500
Sowerby Bridge	L.G.D.	Yorks, W.R.	7	400
Thornaby-on-Tees	B.	Ditto	15	200
Walthamstow	L.G.D.	Essex	50	800
Ditto	—	Ditto	20	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	10	400
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	2,500
Ditto	—	Ditto	5	300
Waterloo with Seaforth	L.G.D.	Lancaster	30	676
Ditto	—	Ditto	15	220
West Ham	C.B.	——	30	8,800
Willesden	L.G.D.	Middlesex	50	1,080
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	6,400
Ditto	—	Ditto	15	1,000
York (City)	C.B.	——	40	230
Ditto	—	——	10	824
Ditto	—	——	7	1,700
				£62,185

5.—LOANS SANCTIONED by the BOARD to URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES under the ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACT, 1882, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

L.G.D. = Local Government District. B. = Borough. C.B. = County Borough.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Accrington	B.	Lancaster	50	10,000
Blackburn	C.B.	—	25	50,000
Blackpool	B.	Lancaster	25	26,000
Bolton	C.B.	—	25	22,700
Bradford	C.B.	—	15	10,000
Ditto	—	—	30	9,800
Ditto	—	—	20	10,200
Brighton	C.B.	—	25	30,000
Ditto	—	—	15	2,700
Ditto	—	—	25	12,531
Bristol (City)	C.B.	—	25	66,000
Burton-upon-Trent	B.	Stafford	5	25,000
Cardiff	C.B.	—	25	32,500
Derby	C.B.	—	25	30,000
Ditto	—	—	50	1,600
Dewsbury	B.	Yorks, W.R.	25	25,000
Ealing	L.G.D.	Middlesex	25	25,000
Great Yarmouth	C.B.	—	25	15,000
Halifax	C.B.	—	25	30,000
Hanley	C.B.	—	25	21,000
Kingston-upon-Hull	C.B.	—	25	10,000
Kingston-upon-Thames	B.	Surrey	25	16,000
Leicester	C.B.	—	25	42,574
Manchester (City)	C.B.	—	25	70,000
Nelson	B.	Lancaster	25	6,080
Nottingham	C.B.	—	25	34,000
Ditto	—	—	50	11,000
Salford	C.B.	—	28	32,000
Southport	B.	Lancaster	25	28,000
Taunton	B.	Somerset	25	15,000
Tunbridge Wells	B.	Kent	25	13,000
Wolverhampton	C.B.	—	50	1,928
Worcester (City)	C.B.	—	25	39,109
				£773,722

6.—**Loans sanctioned** by the **Board** to **Urban Sanitary Authorities** under the **Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890**, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

B. = Borough. C.B. = County Borough.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Bournemouth	B.	Southampton	50	1,100
Brighton	C.B.	—	40	42,000
Darwen	B.	Lancaster	50	10,000
Richmond	B.	Surrey	40	13,380
Ditto	—	Ditto	50	3,970
Salford	C.B.	—	50	20,000
Ditto	—	—	30	11,000
Wigan	C.B.	—	30	2,000
				£103,450

7.—**Loans sanctioned** by the **Board** to **Urban Sanitary Authorities** under the **Allotments Acts, 1887 and 1890**, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

L.G.D. = Local Government District. C.B. = County Borough.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Croydon	C.B.	—	50	4,150
Ditto	—	—	50	2,600
Enfield	L.G.D.	Middlesex	50	1,100
Ditto	—	Ditto	20	200
				£8,050

No. 129.

1.—Loans sanctioned by the Board to Rural Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
*Alcester	Alcester	Warwick	Sewage disposal	30	1,000
*Alnwick	Huxley	Northumberland.	Water supply	29	304
* Ditto	Togstone	Ditto	Ditto	29	85
*Altrincham	Northen	Chester	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,973
*Atcham	Meole Brace	Salop	Ditto	30	400
Atherstone	Baddesley Ensor	Warwick	Water supply	5	23
Ditto	Baxterley	Ditto	Ditto	5	146
Ditto	Bentley	Ditto	Ditto	5	42
Ditto	Merivale	Ditto	Ditto	5	88
* Ditto	Polesworth	Ditto	Ditto	30	800
Barnsley	Royston	York, W.R.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	4,640
*Barnstaple	Combmartin	Devon	Sewerage	30	1,850
† Ditto	Morthoe	Ditto	Ditto	30	450
Barrow-upon-Soar.	Mountsorrel	Leicester	Land for sewage disposal.	30	1,100
Barton-upon-Irwell.	Barton-upon-Irwell.	Lancaster	Ditto	50	1,936
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	15	2,381
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	13,783
Ditto	Worsley	Ditto	Private street improvement.	10	2,500
Ditto	Urmston and Flixton Special Drainage District.	Ditto	Ditto	10	3,700
*Basford	Eastwood	Nottingham	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	9,300
* Ditto	Greasley	Ditto	Ditto	30	11,700
Bellingham	Bellingham	Northumberland.	Ditto	30	1,000
Ditto	Wark	Ditto	Ditto	30	650
Belper	Dethick Lea and Holloway.	Derby	Water supply	30	430
Berkhampstead.	Berkhampstead St. Peters.	Hertford	Land for sewage disposal.	50	1,545
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	630
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	8,443
Ditto	Northchurch	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,440
Billericay	Brentwood	Essex	Street improvement	30	750
*Blything	Leiston	East Suffolk	Sewage disposal and costs of Provisional Order of 1892.	10	300
Bolton	Bolton Rural Sanitary District.	Lancaster	Hospital	27	720
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Furnishing hospital	10	800

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

† The Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance 350*l.* of this loan.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount
					£
Bolton	Halliwell	Lancaster	Private street improvement.	10	1,100
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	8	850
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2	650
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	302
Ditto	Heaton	Ditto	Ditto	30	400
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	620
Ditto	No. 1 Special Drainage District.	Ditto	Ditto	21	480
Ditto	Rumworth	Ditto	Sewerage	30	200
Bromley	North Cray	Kent	Ditto	30	250
Builth	Llandrindod	Radnor	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,000
Burnley	Barley with Wheatley Booth.	Nottingham	Water supply	30	100
*Cardiff	Llandaff	Glamorgan	Sewerage	30	700
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	600
* Ditto	St. Andrews	Ditto	Water supply	13	200
* Ditto	Whitechurch	Ditto	Sewerage	30	7,000
Chelmsford	Chelmsford Rural Sanitary District.	Essex	Hospital purposes	30	1,800
Ditto	East Henningfield	Ditto	Water supply	30	607
Ditto	Rettendon	Ditto	Ditto	30	785
Ditto	Runwell	Ditto	Ditto	30	190
Ditto	Woodham Ferris	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,418
Cheltenham	Prestbury	Gloucester	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,536
*Chertsey	Oatlands Special Drainage District.	Surrey	Ditto	35	10,200
* Ditto	Weybridge	Ditto	Ditto	35	29,800
Chesterton	Grantchester	Cambridge	Sewerage	30	711
*Chorley	Anderton	Lancaster	Ditto	27	635
* Ditto	Heath Charnock	Ditto	Ditto	27	1,025
* Ditto	Heapey	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	962
* Ditto	Wheelton	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,155
*Christchurch	Christchurch	Southampton	Sewerage	30	200
*Clun	Clun	Salop	Water supply	30	1,200
*Cockermouth	Above Derwent	Cumberland	Ditto	30	300
* Ditto	Ellenborough and Unerigg.	Ditto	Sewerage	30	200
* Ditto	Seaton	Ditto	Ditto	30	750
Cuckfield	Ardingley	East Sussex	Land for sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	825
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	775
Driffield	Kilham	York E.R.	Ditto	6	600
*Duraley	Wootton-under-Edge.	Gloucester	Water supply	30	3,000
East Grinstead	Withyam	East Sussex	Sewerage	21	600
East Preston	West Tarring	West Sussex	Hydrants and fire extinguishing apparatus.	15	150
*Eastry	Ash-next-Sandwich.	Kent	Water supply	30	1,100
Elham	Elham Rural Sanitary District.	Ditto	Land for hospital	30	450

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Fylde	Freckleton	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	300
Goole	Hooke	York, W.R.	Water supply	10	500
Grantham	Great Gonerby	Parts of Kesteven.	Sewerage	30	600
Hartley Wintney.	Hartley Wintney Rural Sanitary District.	Southampton	Bridges	30	2,145
* Ditto	Hartley Wintney	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,700
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	550
*Hastings	St. Leonards	East Sussex	Sewerage	30	85
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	20	263
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,040
* Ditto	St. Mary-in-the-Castle.	Ditto	Ditto	30	125
*Hendon	Edgware	Middlesex	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	1,392
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,900
Ditto	Harrow-on-the-Hill.	Ditto	Private street improvement.	5	1,000
* Ditto	Little Stanmore	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	928
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	2,600
*Hinckley	Stoney Stanton	Leicester	Water supply	30	600
Hollingbourn	Ulcomb	Kent	Ditto	30	500
*Horncastle	Woodhall Spa Special Drainage District.	Parts of Lindsey.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	4,120
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	350
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	20	240
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	250
*Hunslet	Templenewsam	York, W.R.	Water supply	30	3,000
*Isle of Wight	Northwood	Isle of Wight	Ditto	30	450
* Ditto	Totland Bay Special Drainage District.	Ditto	Sewerage	30	740
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	4,760
*Kendal	Barbon	Westmoreland	Water supply	30	600
Keynsham	Brislington	Somerset	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	10	200
Ditto	Mangotsfield	Gloucester	Ditto	30	19,000
*Kingston	Esher and Ditton Special Drainage District.	Surrey	Ditto	20	350
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	4,251
Ledbury	Ledbury	Hereford	Sewerage	20	600
*Leigh	Culcheth	Lancaster	Water supply	30	420
*Lincoln	Boultham	Parts of Kesteven.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	29	2,100
Ludlow	Halford	Salop	Ditto	30	219
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	550
Ditto	Stokesay	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,645
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,637

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
*Maldon	Southminster	Essex	Water supply	30	2,200
* Ditto	Tolleshunt D'Arcy	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	800
*Malling	Malling Rural Sanitary District.	Kent	Land for hospital	50	450
*Mansfield	South Normanton	Derby	Water supply	30	365
*Market Harborough.	Fleckney	Leicester	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,970
*Nantwich	Acton	Chester	Water supply	30	230
* Ditto	Brindley	Ditto	Ditto	30	235
* Ditto	Bimbury	Ditto	Ditto	30	540
* Ditto	Burland	Ditto	Ditto	30	220
* Ditto	Cholmondeston	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,270
* Ditto	Shavington-cum-Gresty.	Ditto	Ditto	30	70
* Ditto	Spurston	Ditto	Ditto	30	155
* Ditto	Wardle	Ditto	Ditto	30	200
* Ditto	Willaston	Ditto	Ditto	30	90
* Ditto	Wistaston	Ditto	Ditto	30	80
*Newport Pagnell.	Bletchley	Buckingham	Ditto	5	70
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	285
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	83
* Ditto	Fenny Stratford	Ditto	Ditto	5	292
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,279
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	375
* Ditto	Simpson	Ditto	Ditto	30	141
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	42
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	188
* Ditto	Woughton-on-the-Green.	Ditto	Ditto	30	350
*Newton Abbot	Moreton Hampstead.	Ditto	Ditto	30	2,000
*Northwich	Cuddington	Chester	Ditto	30	100
* Ditto	Weaverham	Ditto	Ditto	30	120
Okehampton	Hatherleigh	Devon	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,300
*Orsett	Chadwell St. Mary	Essex	Sewerage	30	9,000
* Ditto	Little Thurrock	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,000
* Ditto	Orsett Rural Sanitary District.	Ditto	Hospital purposes	30	2,000
Penrith	Gamblesby	Cumberland	Water supply	30	707
* Ditto	Glassonby	Ditto	Ditto	25	550
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25	70
* Ditto	Kirkoswald	Ditto	Ditto	30	250
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	65
Plympton St. Mary.	St. Budeaux	Devon	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	500
Ditto	Plympton Maurice	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,000
Ditto	Plympton St. Mary	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,000
Pontefract	Glasshoughton	York, W.R.	Ditto	12	200
*Reigate	Horley	Surrey	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	3,000
Rhayader	Llanyre	Radnor	Water supply	30	850
*Ripon	Wath	York, N.R.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	460
Risbridge	Stansfield	Suffolk	Water supply	20	150

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
Rochford	South Shoebury	Essex	Sewerage	30	2,400
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	8,100
Rotherham	Aston-cum-Aughton.	York, W.R.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	915
Rugby	Bilton	Warwick	Sewerage	30	200
*Runcorn	Frodsham	Chester	Water supply	30	3,800
* Ditto	Hull and Appleton.	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,470
St. Austell	Mount Charles and Charlestown Special Drainage District.	Cornwall	Water supply	30	700
St. Columb Major.	St. Columb Special Drainage District.	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,750
*St. Germans	Maker	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,400
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	5,400
*Sculcoates	Swanland	York, W.R.	Ditto	25	966
Sedbergh	Sedbergh	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,778
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	50	1,472
*Settle	Hellifield	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,250
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	50	1,000
*Sevenoaks	Westerham	Kent	Sewerage	30	500
Shardlow	Chilwell	Nottingham	Private street improvement.	1	140
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	1,260
* Ditto	Kegworth	Leicester	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,200
*Shipston-on-Stour.	Blockley Special Drainage District.	Worcester	Ditto	30	550
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,450
*Skipton	Gargrave	York, W.R.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	3,060
Solihull	Solihull Rural Sanitary District.	Warwick and Worcester.	Hospital purposes	30	1,600
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Furniture for hospital	10	200
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Depôt	30	3,574
Ditto	Yardley	Worcester	Land for depôt	50	1,226
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Public convenience	10	150
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	3,982
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Land for sewage disposal	50	2,668
South Shields	Boldon	Durham	Sewerage	30	3,525
*South Stoneham.	Eastleigh Special Drainage District.	Southampton	Land for sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	2,500
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	9,910
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	650
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	15	1,440
Stockport	Hazel Grove Special Drainage District.	Chester	Rubbish tip	20	25
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	3,000
Stockton	Norton	Durham	Private street improvement.	3	2,600
*Sunderland	Ryhope	Ditto	Sewerage	30	600

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
*Swansea	Penderry	Glamorgan	Water supply	30	550
* Ditto	Swansea, Higher and Lower.	Ditto	Ditto	30	2,860
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	216
Tamworth	Bolehall and Glascote.	Warwick	Purchase of Castle Mill and land and appurtenances thereto belonging.	30	571
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	28	94
Ditto	Fazeley	Ditto	Purchase of Castle Mill and land and appurtenances thereto belonging.	30	342
Ditto	Wiggington	Ditto	Ditto	30	228
Ditto	Wilnecote	Ditto	Ditto	30	114
Tavistock	Whitchurch	Devon	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	250
Teesdale	Cockfield	Durham	Water supply	20	475
* Ditto	Woodland	Ditto	Ditto	20	620
Tonbridge	Speldhurst Special Drainage District.	Kent	Private street improvement.	5	800
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and surface drainage.	30	605
Totnes	Stoke Gabriel	Devon	Sewerage	30	300
Tynemouth	Longbenton	Northumberland.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	20	500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	900
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	100
*Wakefield	Alverthorpe and Thornes.	York, W.R.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	900
* Ditto	East Ardsley	Ditto	Sewerage	30	520
* Ditto	Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe.	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	13,000
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	900
* Ditto	West Ardsley	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	3,000
*Ware	Wormley	Hertford	Land for sewage disposal.	50	1,170
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,830
Watford	Bushey	Ditto	Ditto	29	2,000
*Wellingborough.	Finedon	Northampton	Ditto	30	1,200
Weobley	Weobley Rural Sanitary District.	Hereford	Ditto	30	1,500
Whitehaven	Hensingham	Cumberland	Ditto	30	1,460
*Wigan	Parbold	Lancaster	Water supply	30	1,300
Williton	Porlock	Somerset	Ditto	30	220
Wincanton	Bruton	Ditto	Ditto	30	2,500
Ditto	Milborne Port	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	500
Windsor	Egham	Surrey	Private street improvement.	5	1,500
Wirrall	Whitby	Chester	Ditto	5	4,378
*Wokingham	Sonning	Berks	Water supply	30	1,600
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	400

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

Union.	Sanitary District or Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such District or Place is situate.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
					£
*Wolstanton and Burslem	Chesterton Special Drainage District.	Stafford	Water supply	25	75
* Ditto	Silverdale Special Drainage District.	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	250
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	21	250
* Ditto	Thursfield Special Drainage District.	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,025
Ditto	Woolstanton	Ditto	Public lighting	10	135
*Worksop	Clown	York, W.R.	Land for sewage disposal.	50	450
* Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	3,050
*Wortley	Ecclesfield	Ditto	Ditto	30	6,200
					£399,557

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

2.—LOANS SANCTIONED by the BOARD to RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES under the PUBLIC HEALTH (INTERMENTS) ACT, 1879, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

Union.	Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such Place is situate.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Cockermouth	Flimby	Cumberland	30	50
King's Norton	Northfield	Worcester	30	3,600
Liskeard	Talland	Cornwall	30	400
Thrapston	Ringstead	Northampton	30	750
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	150
				£4,950

3.—LOANS SANCTIONED by the BOARD to RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES under the ALLOTMENTS ACTS, 1887 and 1890, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

Union.	Contributory Place on which the Loan is to be charged.	County in which such Place is situate.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Chipping Sodbury	Abson with Wick	Gloucester	35	178
Croydon	Beddington	Surrey	40	1,100
Ditto	Wallington	Ditto	40	1,100
*New Forest	St. Mary Eling Special Drainage District.	Southampton	30	900
Patrington	Paull	York, East Riding	10	70
				£3,348

* This loan was sanctioned to the County Council of Southampton acting for the Rural Sanitary Authority of the New Forest Union.

No. 130.

Loans sanctioned by the **Board** to **Joint Boards** of **United Districts** during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

District.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
			£
Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital District.	Hospital purposes	21	3,914
*Calverley Joint Hospital District	Hospital furniture	15	200
* Ditto	Hospital purposes	30	350
Haslingden and Rawtenstall Main Sewerage District.	Land for sewage disposal	50	8,000
Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	10,000
Havant Joint Hospital District	Hospital	30	2,550
Ditto	Land for hospital	50	450
North Bierley Joint Hospital District	Hospital purposes	20	2,000
Tamworth Joint Hospital District	Hospital	30	2,400
* Ditto	Hospital purposes	20	630
Thornton Joint Hospital District	Ditto	20	1,000
Wallsend, Willington Quay, and Howden Joint Hospital District.	Hospital	25	536
Whitchurch Joint Cemetery District	Cemetery	30	3,000
Ystradyfodwg and Pontypridd Main Sewerage District.	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	6,000
			£41,030

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

No. 131.

Loans sanctioned by the **Board** to **Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities** under the **Public Health (London) Act**, 1891, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

B.W. = Board of Works. V. = Vestry.

Parish.		Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Bermondsey	V.	Disinfecting apparatus and post-mortem room.	10	458
Lewisham	B.W.	Disinfecting apparatus	20	530
Paddington	V.	Lavatories and sanitary conveniences.	20	2,000
St. George, Hanover Square	V.	Ditto	30	8,000
St. George the Martyr, Southwark.	V.	Ditto	10	2,000
St. Giles, Camberwell	V.	Underground conveniences	20	1,600
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	V.	Ditto	30	1,900
St. Mary, Islington	V.	Sanitary convenience	30	1,350
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	2,400
Ditto	—	Land for disinfecting apparatus	50	4,000
St. Mary, Lambeth	V.	Underground conveniences	30	1,948
Strand	B.W.	Lavatories and sanitary conveniences.	20	3,900
				£30,986

No. 132.

Loans sanctioned by the **Board** to **Port Sanitary Authorities** during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

District.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
			£
Bristol Port Sanitary District	Hospital	10	2,417
Cowes Port Sanitary District	Ditto	15	450
Hull and Goole Port Sanitary District	Ditto	15	3,600
Ditto	Hospital and launch	10	1,400
Ipswich Port Sanitary District	Floating hospital	10	700
*River Tees Port Sanitary District	Hospital	20	8,000
River Tyne Port Sanitary District	Disinfecting apparatus	10	800
Southampton Port Sanitary District	Steam launch	10	650
			£18,017

* In the cases where there is an asterisk the Board have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance the money.

No. 133.

Loans sanctioned by the **Board** to **Commissioners for Public Libraries and Museums** during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

Parish or District for which Commissioners act.	Purpose.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
			£
All Saints, Poplar	Public library	30	7,000
St. George, Hanover Square	Ditto	30	6,000
St. Giles in the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.	Public library	30	5,000
Ditto	Furniture and fittings for public library.	15	2,000
St. Mary Abbots, Kensington	Books for public library	5	250
Ditto	Furniture for public library	10	223
St. Saviour, Southwark	Land for public library	50	1,500
Ditto	Public library	30	4,000
			£25,973

No. 134.

Loans sanctioned by the Board to Local Authorities under the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

L.G.D. = Local Government District. B. = Borough. C.B. = County Borough.

District.		County.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
				£
Accrington	B.	Lancaster	30	7,470
Ditto	—	Ditto	12	2,230
Altrincham	L.G.D.	Chester	30	2,000
Aston Manor	L.G.D.	Warwick	30	5,500
Atherton	L.G.D.	Lancaster	15	300
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	2,200
Bath (City)	C.B.	—	30	17,000
Birmingham (City)	C.B.	—	30	12,388
Blackburn	C.B.	—	20	7,000
Brighton	C.B.	—	30	3,000
Bury	C.B.	—	30	16,000
Derby	C.B.	—	30	20,000
Gravesend	B.	Kent	30	2,000
Heywood	B.	Lancaster	15	650
Ditto	—	Ditto	30	5,350
Hoylake and West Kirby	L.G.D.	Chester	30	250
Leicester	C.B.	—	30	7,500
Manchester (City)	C.B.	—	30	100,000
Newbury	B.	Berks	30	1,500
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	L.G.D.	Lancaster	30	4,121
Ditto	—	Ditto	15	220
Wrexham	B.	Denbigh	30	900
				£217,579

No. 135.

Loans sanctioned by the **Board** to **Commissioners for Public Baths and Washhouses** during the Year ended on the 31st December, 1893.

Parish for which Commissioners act.	Period, in Years.	Amount.
		£
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury	5	4,500
St. Giles, Camberwell	10	1,500
St. John at Hackney	10	7,000
Ditto	30	28,000
St. Margaret and St. John-the-Evangelist, Westminster	23	12,300
St. Martins-in-the-Fields	5	1,000
St. Mary, Islington	30	9,650
Ditto	10	1,800
Ditto	25	31,250
St. Mary, Lambeth	40	8,000
St. Marylebone	15	20,000
St. Paul, Deptford	50	7,500
St. Saviour, Southwark	30	17,740
Ditto	10	2,260
		£152,500

No. 136.

Official Sanctions to Loans under the Local Loans Act, 1875.

List of the cases in which the Board have given their Official Sanction to the issue of Debentures by Local Authorities under the Local Loans Act, 1875, from the date of the passing of that Act to the 31st December, 1893.

Name of Authority.	Amount of Issue.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Date of Official Sanction.
1876.	£	£	
St. Thomas the Apostle Local Board (acting as Burial Board).	3,000	4	28th November 1876.
1877.			
Newport (Isle of Wight) Town Council	3,400	4½	24th May 1877.
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	4,000	4	2nd July 1877.
Peterborough Town Council	60,000	4	17th August 1877.
Burslem Local Board	80,000	4½	9th October 1877.
Dartmouth Town Council	1,300	4	1st December 1877.
1878.			
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	3,000	4	11th January 1878.
St. Thomas Union (Rural Sanitary Authority of the).	700	4	12th March 1878.
Kingston-upon-Hull Town Council	54,600	4	14th May 1878.
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	4,000	4	2nd July 1878.
Dorchester Town Council	3,000	4	5th July 1878.
Smethwick Local Board	50,000	4½	16th August 1878.
St. Helen's (Lancs.) Town Council	120,000	4½	19th August 1878.
1879.			
St. Helen's (Lancs.) Town Council	23,435	4½	25th January 1879.
Kingston-upon-Hull Town Council	400	4	27th January 1879.
East Retford Town Council	30,000	4	25th February 1879.
St. Thomas the Apostle Local Board	2,000	4½	19th June 1879.
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	4,500	4	30th June 1879.
Newport (Isle of Wight) Town Council	2,200	4½	18th August 1879.
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	4,000	4	16th September 1879.
1880.			
St. Thomas Union (Rural Sanitary Authority of the).	800	4	13th March 1880.
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	1,000	4	28th July 1880.
Kingston-upon-Hull Town Council	12,770	4	17th August 1880.
Abertillery Local Board	650	4½	22nd September 1880.
Plymouth Town Council	3,000	4	9th November 1880.
Kingston-upon-Hull Town Council	97,300	4	12th November 1880.
1881.			
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	3,000	4	9th February 1881.
Plymouth Town Council	9,000	4	25th July 1881.
Cornwall (Justices of the Peace for the County of).	17,700	3½	29th July 1881.
Basingstoke Town Council	3,000	4	15th October 1881.
Plymouth Town Council	5,000	4	10th November 1881.

Name of Authority.	Amount of Issue.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Date of Official Sanction.
	£	£	
1882.			
East Retford Town Council	3,000	4	24th May 1882.
St. Thomas the Apostle Local Board	600	4½	16th November 1882.
1883.			
Cornwall (Justices of the Peace for the County of).	2,300	3½	15th May 1883.
Worthing Local Board	1,350	4	12th June 1883.
Shirley and Freemantle Local Board	1,000	4	13th October 1883.
Hitchin Local Board	4,000	4	19th October 1883.
Ilfracombe Local Board	1,500	4	20th October 1883.
Plymouth Town Council	2,700	3½	1st December 1883.
1884.			
Hitchin Local Board	2,000	4	5th May 1884.
West Derby Union (Guardians of the Poor of the).	2,500	—	1st September 1884.
Plymouth Town Council	15,600	3½	6th October 1884.
1885.			
Cornwall (Justices of the Peace for the County of).	3,600	3½	18th April 1885.
Hertford Town Council	1,000	4	15th July 1885.
Richmond (Surrey) Vestry	6,250	4	24th July 1885.
1886.			
Nil	—	—	
1887.			
East Retford Town Council	3,500	4	1st June 1887.
Worthing Local Board	750	4	3rd August 1887.
Basingstoke Town Council	2,000	3½	16th September 1887.
1888.			
Plymouth Town Council	6,500	3½	11th January 1888.
1889.			
Newport (Isle of Wight) Town Council	819	3½	11th May 1889.
1890.			
Hitchin Local Board	450	3½	1st September 1890.
1891.			
Scarborough Town Council	40,000	3 3/4	15th June 1891.
1892.			
Nil	—	—	
1893.			
Hitchin Local Board	1,095	3½	15th March 1893.
Ditto	955	3½	Ditto.
Ditto	120	3½	Ditto.
Total	720,344		

No. 137.

Special Drainage Districts.

(In continuation of Twenty-second Annual Report, page 426.)

Special Drainage Districts constituted during the year 1893.

Name of District.	Area of District.	County.	Date of Authority for Formation.
Eastleigh	Part of the Parish of South Stoneham.	Southampton	10th March 1893.
Whitchurch Rural Sanitary.	Portions of the Rural Sanitary District defined by map.	Salop and Chester.	30th March 1893.
Woodhall Spa	Parts of the Parishes of Woodhall, Martin, and Roughton.	Parts of Lindsey.	5th June 1893.
Abington	Part of the Parish of Abington.	Northampton	19th October 1893.

No. 138.

Provisional Orders.

A.—Local Government and Public Health.

I.—Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act, 1888, issued and confirmed during the Year 1893.

(*In continuation of the Twenty-second Annual Report, page* 427.)

Borough, City, or Administrative County.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Chard Borough - -	Altering the Borough of Chard Order, 1892, under Sections 59 and 87.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11.) Act, 1893.
Cheltenham Borough -	Extending the Borough - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1893.
Chichester City - -	Extending the City - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 16.) Act, 1893.
Hereford and Monmouth Counties.	Altering the boundary between the Counties of Hereford and Monmouth under Section 54.	(No. 16.) „
Hereford and Worcester Counties.	Altering the boundary between the Counties of Hereford and Worcester under Section 54.	(No. 16.) „
West Riding of Yorkshire, Rivers of.	Constituting a Joint Committee under Section 14.	(No. 16.) „
York City - - -	Extending the City - - -	(No. 16.) „

II.—Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, issued and confirmed during the Year 1893.

(*In continuation of the Twenty-second Annual Report, page* 428.)

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Abersavenny Improvement Act District.	Altering certain Local Acts and a Confirming Act.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15.) Act, 1893.
Aberystwith, Bognor, Bridlington, Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, Cockermouth, Kidderminster, Llanelly, Ormskirk, Sheerness, Skipton, Stroud, and Ware.	Partially repealing certain Confirming Acts.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 3.) Act, 1893.

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Ashton in Makerfield Local Government District.	Altering the Ashton-in-Makerfield Local Board Act, 1875, and certain Confirming Acts.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9.) Act, 1893.
Barking Town Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 8.) „
Barnsley Borough -	Altering a Confirming Act - - -	(No. 4.) „
Bolton Borough -	Partially repealing and altering certain Local Acts.	(No. 15.) „
Bradford (Yorks) Borough.	Altering the Bradford Improvement Act, 1873.	(No. 2.) „
Bradford (Yorks) Borough.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 6.) „
Brentford Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 2.) „
Brighouse Joint Hospital District, comprising Brighouse, Hipperholme, Rastrick, and Southowram Local Government Districts and Halifax Union Rural Sanitary District.	Forming a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	(No. 10.) „
Brighton Borough -	Altering the Brighton Improvement Act, 1854.	(No. 9.) „
Buckingham Borough	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 6.) „
Buckingham Borough	Altering the mode of defraying the expenses of an Urban Sanitary Authority.	(No. 6.) „
Burnley Borough -	Partially repealing and altering certain Local Acts.	(No. 9.) „
Bury Borough - -	Altering certain Local Acts - -	(No. 11.) „
Carlisle City - -	Altering the Carlisle Corporation Act, 1887.	(No. 4.) „
Carshalton Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 13.) „
Chard Borough - -	Altering the mode of defraying the expenses of an Urban Sanitary Authority.	(No. 11.) „
Chichester City - -	Altering the mode of defraying the expenses of an Urban Sanitary Authority.	(No. 4.) „
Chorley Borough -	Altering certain Local Acts and a Confirming Act.	(No. 11.) „
Chorley Borough -	Altering the Chorley Improvement Act, 1871.	(No. 11.) „
Clayton-le-Moors and Great Harwood Joint Sewerage District, comprising Clayton-le-Moors and Great Harwood Local Government Districts.	Forming a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	(No. 10.) „
Clitheroe Borough -	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 6.) „
Coventry City - -	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 8.) „

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Devonport Borough -	Compulsory purchase - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8.) Act, 1893.
Darwen Borough -	Altering the Darwen Corporation Act, 1887.	(No. 11.) „
Dewsbury Borough -	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 6.) „
Dewsbury Joint Hospital District, comprising Dewsbury Borough, and Heckmondwike, Ravensthorpe, Soothill Nether, and Soothill Upper, Local Government Districts.	Forming a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	(No. 5.) „
Epsom Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase -	(No. 2.) „
Epsom (Rural), Sutton, and Carshalton Joint Hospital District, comprising Carshalton and Sutton Local Government Districts and Epsom Union Rural Sanitary District.	Forming a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	(No. 5.) „
Festiniog Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 13.) „
Folkestone Urban Sanitary District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 8.) „
Guildford and Godalming Joint Hospital District, comprising Guildford and Godalming Boroughs, and Guildford Union Rural Sanitary District.	Forming a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	(No. 10.) „
Haslingden and Rawtenstall Outfall Sewerage District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 7.) „
Hastings Borough -	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 6.) „
Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital District, comprising Hertford Borough, Ware Local Government District, and Hertford and Ware Unions Rural Sanitary Districts.	Forming a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	(No. 2.) „
Honley Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 8.) „
Hunslet Union Rural Sanitary District (Middleton Contributory Place).	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 6.) „
Isle of Thanet (Urban) Joint Hospital District, comprising Margate and Ramsgate Boroughs, and Broadstairs and Saint Peter's Local Government District.	Forming a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	(No. 14. „

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital District, comprising Keighley Borough, Bingley Improvement Act District, Bingley Local Government District, and Keighley Union Rural Sanitary District.	Forming a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14.) Act, 1893.
Kingston-upon-Hull Borough.	Partially repealing and altering a Local Act and certain Confirming Acts.	(No. 15.) „
Lancaster Borough -	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 6.) „
Leicester Borough -	Altering the Leicester Corporation Act, 1884.	(No. 11.) „
Linthwaite Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 8.) „
Liverpool Port - -	Partially repealing certain Confirming Acts.	(No. 11.) „
Llandudno Improvement Act District.	Partially repealing and altering certain Local Acts.	(No. 9.) „
Luddenden Joint Hospital District, comprising Luddenden Foot, Midgley and Warley Local Government Districts.	Forming a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	(No. 10.) „
Ludlow Union Rural Sanitary District (Halford and Stokesay Contributory Places).	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 6.) „
Macclesfield Borough	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 13.) „
Manchester City -	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 7.) „
Manchester City -	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 12.) „
Manchester City -	Partially repealing and altering certain Local Acts and Confirming Acts.	(No. 12.) „
Mountain Ash Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 6.) „
Neath Borough - -	Altering the Neath Corporation Gas Act, 1874.	(No. 4.) „
Newark Borough -	Altering the Newark Corporation Act, 1891.	(No. 4.) „
Newbury Borough -	Altering the Newbury Borough Extension Act, 1878.	(No. 4.) „
Newton-in-Mackerfield Improvement Act District.	Altering the Newton District Improvement Act, 1855, and a Confirming Act.	(No. 9.) „
New Windsor Borough	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 2.) „
Northampton Borough	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 13.) „
Ossett Borough - -	Compulsory purchase	(No. 13. „

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Plymouth Borough -	Compulsory purchase - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 7.) Act, 1893.
Reddish Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 8.) „
Rhyl Improvement Act District.	Altering the Rhyl Gas Act, 1891 - -	(No. 9.) „
Richmond (Surrey) Borough.	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 13.) „
Shevington Contributory Place.	Altering the Liverpool Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1887.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 17.) Act, 1893.
Slaithwaite Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8.) Act, 1893.
Smethwick Local Government District.	Altering the Smethwick Local Board (Gas) Act, 1876, and a Confirming Act.	(No. 9.) „
Stoke - upon - Trent Borough.	Altering a Confirming Act - -	(No. 2.) „
Stourbridge Main Drainage District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 7.) „
Swansea Borough -	Altering the Swansea Municipal Corporation Act, 1863.	(No. 4.) „
Tonbridge Local Government District.	Compulsory purchase - -	(No. 8.) „
Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage District.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 7.) „
Wakefield Union Rural Sanitary District, comprising Alverthorpe and Thornes, Ardsley East, Ardsley West, Crigglestone, and Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe Contributory Places.	Compulsory purchase - - -	(No. 13.) „
Whitchurch Joint Cemetery District, comprising Whitchurch and Dodington Local Government District and part of Whitchurch Union Rural Sanitary District.	Forming a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	(No. 10.) „
Wigan Borough -	Altering a Confirming Act - -	(No. 2.)
Wolverhampton Borough.	Partially repealing and altering certain Local Acts and a Confirming Act.	(No. 15.)
Worthing Borough -	Partially repealing and altering certain Local Acts and Confirming Acts.	(No. 15.) „

III.—PROVISIONAL ORDERS for confirming IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES under Part I. of the HOUSING of the WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890, issued and confirmed during the Year 1893.

(*In continuation of the Twenty-first Annual Report, page* 534.)

Sanitary District.	Title of Confirming Act.
Plymouth Borough - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Housing of Working Classes) Act, 1893.
Stretford Local Government District -	„ (No. 2.) „ „

IV.—PROVISIONAL ORDER under the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, which was submitted to PARLIAMENT during the Year 1893, but not confirmed.

(*In continuation of the Twenty-second Annual Report, page* 430.)

Sanitary District.	Purpose.
Coventry City - - -	Compulsory purchase.

B.—POOR LAW.

PROVISIONAL ORDER under the DIVIDED PARISHES and POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1876, as amended and extended by the POOR LAW ACT, 1879, which, having become Provisional, was submitted to PARLIAMENT but was not confirmed.

Parishes.	Purpose.
Saint James Clerkenwell and Hornsey, including Highgate.	Amalgamating the isolated and detached part of the Parish of Saint James Clerkenwell with the Parish of Hornsey, including Highgate.

No. 139.

Confirming Acts and Provisional Orders.

List of Confirming Acts passed in the year 1893, and of Provisional Orders thereby confirmed.

(In continuation of Twenty-second Annual Report, page 431.)

56 & 57 Vict. c. cviii. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1893: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Cheltenham.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cix. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Bradford (Yorks), Brentford, Epsom, New Windsor, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Wigan, and to the Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital District.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cx. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Aberystwith, Bognor, Bridlington, Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, Cockermouth, Kidderminster, Llanelly, Ormskirk, Sheerness, Skipton, Stroud, and Ware.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cxi. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Housing of Working Classes) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, relating to the Urban Sanitary District of Plymouth.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cxv. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Barnsley, Carlisle, Chichester, Neath, Newark, Newbury, and Swansea.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cxvi. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Epsom (Rural), Sutton, and Carshalton Joint Hospital District, and the Dewsbury Joint Hospital District.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cxvii. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Ashton-in Makerfield, Brighton, Burnley, Llandudno, Newton-in-Mackerfield, Rhyl, and Smethwick.

Acts confirming Provisional Orders passed in 1893—*continued.*

56 & 57 Vict. c. cxix. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for forming the Brighouse, Guildford and Godalming, and Luddenden Joint Hospital Districts, the Clayton-le-Moors and Great Harwood Joint Sewerage District, and the Whitchurch Joint Cemetery District.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cxx. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Bury, Chard (two), Chorley (two), Darwen, and Leicester, and to the Port of Liverpool.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cxxvii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Bradford (Yorks), Buckingham (two), Clitheroe, Dewsbury, Hastings, Lancaster, and Mountain Ash, and to the Rural Sanitary Districts of the Hunslet and Ludlow Unions.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cxxviii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 7) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Haslingden and Rawtenstall Outfall Sewerage District, the Urban Sanitary Districts of Manchester and Plymouth, the Stourbridge Main Drainage District, and the Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage District.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cxxix.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Barking Town, Coventry, Devonport, Folkestone, Honley, Linthwaite, Reddish, Slaithwaite, and Tonbridge.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cxxx. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 12) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm two Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City of Manchester.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cxxxi.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Isle of Thanet (Urban) Joint Hospital District, and the Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital District.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cxxxii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 16) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Counties of Hereford, Monmouth, and Worcester, to the Cities of Chichester and York, and to the Rivers of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Acts confirming Provisional Orders passed in 1893—*continued.*

56 & 57 Vict. c. cxxxiii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 17) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Contributory Place of Shevington.
56 & 57 Vict. c. cxxxviii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Housing of Working Classes) (No. 2) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, relating to the Urban Sanitary District of Stretford.
56 & 57 Vict. c. clxxxix.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Abergavenny, Bolton, Kingston-upon-Hull, Wolverhampton, and Worthing.
56 & 57 Vict. c. ccxxix.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1893: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Urban Sanitary Districts of Carshalton, Festiniog, Macclesfield, Northampton, Ossett, and Richmond (Surrey), and to the Rural Sanitary District of the Wakefield Union.

No. 140.

Local Acts.

I. Local Acts promoted by Sanitary Authorities during the Year 1893.

56 & 57 Vict. c. cxcv. -	Ashton-under-Lyne, Corporation Act, 1893.
56 Vict. c. lxiii. - -	Barking Town Wharf Act, 1893.
56 & 57 Vict. c. clvii. -	Barnoldswick Local Board Gas Act, 1893.
c. lxxvii. -	Barry and Cadoxton Local Board (Gas and Water) Act, 1893.
c. clxxi. -	Bilston Commissioners (Water) Act, 1893.
c. lxxxvi. -	Blackpool Improvement Act, 1893.
56 Vict. c. lv. - -	Bolton Corporation Tramways Act, 1893.
56 & 57 Vict. c. clxxxiv. -	Bristol Dock Act, 1893.
c. lxxxiv. -	Croydon Corporation Act, 1893.
56 Vict. c. lxii. -	East Stonehouse Water Act, 1893.
56 & 57 Vict. c. ccxvii. -	Fleetwood Improvement Act, 1893.
c. lxxx. -	Folkestone Corporation Act, 1893.
c. ccix. -	Harrogate Corporation Act, 1893.
56 Vict. c. xlvii. - -	Ilkley Local Board Act, 1893.
56 & 57 Vict. c. ccx. -	Leeds Improvement Act, 1893.
56 & 57 Vict. c. clxxxi. -	Liverpool Corporation Act, 1893.
56 Vict. c. xxvii. -	Manchester Corporation Act, 1893.
c. lix. - - -	Plymouth Corporation Act, 1893.
56 & 57 Vict. c. ci. -	Pontypridd Local Board (Gas) Act, 1893.
c. clvi. -	Runcorn Commissioners Act, 1893.
c. ccxv. -	St. Helen's Corporation Act, 1893.
56 Vict. c. xxxi. - -	Salford Improvement Act, 1893.
c. l. - - -	Sheffield Corporation (Street Widenings) Act, 1893.
c. xlii. - -	Sheffield Corporation (Water) Act, 1893.
c. xvi. - -	Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (Gas) Act, 1893.
56 & 57 Vict. c. lxxvi. -	Todmorden Local Board Gas Purchases Act, 1893.
c. cciv. -	West Ham Corporation Act, 1893.
c. clxxxii. -	Wigan Corporation Act, 1893.

II. Local Acts promoted by Gas and Water Companies, other than Metropolitan Companies, during the Year 1893.

56 & 57 Vict. c. clxxxiii. -	Accrington Gas and Water Works Act, 1893.
c. liv. - -	Altrincham Gas Act, 1893.
56 & 57 Vict. c. clii. -	Bodmin Water Act, 1893.
56 Vict. c. lxv. - -	Brighton and Hove Gas Act, 1893.
56 & 57 Vict. c. lxxii. -	Devonport Waterworks Act, 1893.
c. clxxxv. -	Frimley and Farnborough District Water Act, 1893.
56 Vict. c. xxix. - -	New Swindon Gas Act, 1893.
56 & 57 Vict. c. xcii. -	South Staffordshire Waterworks Act, 1893.
56 Vict. c. xxviii. - -	Staines and Egham District Gas and Coke Company's Preference Capital Act, 1893.
56 & 57 Vict. c. ccv. -	West Hampshire Water Act, 1893.
56 Vict. c. xviii. - -	Wolverhampton Gas Act, 1893.

No. 141.

Byelaws, Regulations, &c. confirmed by the Local Government Board.

I.—Table showing the number of series of Byelaws under the Public Health Act, 1875, the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and the Acts incorporated with the first-mentioned Act, confirmed during the Year 1893, the subjects of such Byelaws, and the names of the sanitary authorities by whom they were made.

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
48	Scavenging and Cleansing: Cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining any premises; Removal of house refuse from any premises; and Cleansing of earth-closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools belonging to any premises. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 44.)	Aldeburgh Town Council. Bridport ,, Cardigan ,, Lichfield ,, Newcastle-on-Tyne ,, New Romney ,, Rotherham ,, Thornaby-on-Tees ,, Kington Improvement Commissioners. Aspatria Local Board. Baildon ,, Barkisland ,, Bedwellty ,, Biggleswade ,, Cumberworth ,, Denby ,, Eton ,, Greetland ,, Guisborough ,, Hebburn ,, Houghton-le-Spring ,, Much Woolton ,, Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton ,, Redcar ,, Tickhill ,, Bakewell Rural Sanitary Authority. Chippenham ,, Chorley ,, Easingwold ,, Farnham ,, Hatfield ,, Market Bosworth ,, Uttoxeter ,, Wakefield ,, (2 series) Welwyn ,,
	Times for the removal or carriage through the streets of any fœcal or offensive, or noxious matter or liquid. (53 & 54 Vict. cap. 59. sec. 26.)	Abergavenny Town Council. Bridport ,, Glossop ,, Gravesend ,, Lichfield ,, Baildon Local Board. Beckenham ,, Burgess Hill ,, East Barnet Valley ,, Leyton ,, Merthyr Tydfil ,, Walthamstow ,,

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
52	NUISANCES: Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 44.)	St. Albans Town Council. Aldeburgh " Deal " Glossop " Gravesend " Lichfield " Neath " Newcastle-on-Tyne " Portsmouth " Rotherham " Thornaby-on-Tees " Kington Improvement Commissioners. Aspatria Local Board. Baildon " Barkisland " Bedwellty " Biggleswade " Briton Ferry " Cumberworth " Denby " East Cowes " Eastleigh " Eton " Greetland " Guisborough " Hebburn " Hepworth " Houghton-le-Spring " Llanelly " Much Woolton " Nanty-glo and Blaina " Neston and Parkgate " New Quay " Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton " Penistone " Redcar " Selby " Soothill Upper " Swaffham " Tickhill " Towyn " West Bridgford " Belford Rural Sanitary Authority. Chippenham " Chorley " Farnham " Newport (Mon.) " Pembroke " Plympton St. Mary " Royston " Uttoxeter " Welwyn "
43	COMMON LODGING HOUSES: Fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging-house; Separation of the sexes; Promoting cleanliness and ventilation; Taking precautions in the case of infectious disease; and Well ordering of such houses. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 80.)	Bridgwater Town Council. Bridport " Carlisle " Deal " Glossop " Gravesend " Lichfield " Rotherham " Thornaby-on-Tees " Worcester " Kington Improvement Commissioners. Aspatria Local Board. Barkisland " Bedwellty " Biggleswade " Briton Ferry " Burgess Hill " Cumberworth " Denby " Dronfield "

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
	COMMON LODGING HOUSES—*cont.*	Eastleigh Local Board. Eton ,, Greetland ,, Guisborough ,, Hebburn ,, Houghton-le-Spring ,, Llanelly ,, Much Woolton ,, New Quay ,, Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton ,, Oxenhope ,, Penistone ,, Redcar ,, Swaffham ,, Tickhill ,, Towyn ,, Bakewell Rural Sanitary Authority. Chorley ,, Farnham ,, Hatfield ,, Market Bosworth ,, Sturminster ,, Uttoxeter ,,
130	STREETS AND BUILDINGS: Level, width, and construction of new streets; Structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys of new buildings, for securing stability and the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health; Sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air, and ventilation of buildings; Drainage of buildings; Waterclosets, earthclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in connexion with buildings; Closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and prohibition of their use for such habitation; Giving of notices; Deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to lay out streets or to construct buildings; Inspection by the Sanitary Authority; and power of such authority to remove, alter, or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of byelaws. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 157.) Keeping waterclosets supplied with sufficient water for flushing; Structure of floors, hearths, and staircases, and the height of rooms intended to be used for human habitation; Paving of yards and open spaces in connexion with dwelling-houses; Provision in connexion with the laying out of new streets, of secondary means of access where necessary for the purpose of the removal of house refuse and other matters. (53 & 54 Vict. cap. 59. sec. 23.)	Abergavenny Town Council. Aldeburgh ,, Bangor ,, Birkenhead ,, Blandford Forum ,, Bridport ,, (2 series) Chorley ,, Clitheroe ,, Crewe ,, Deal ,, Doncaster ,, Eastbourne ,, Glossop ,, Gravesend ,, Halifax ,, Hartlepool ,, King's Lynn ,, (2 series) Kingston-on-Hull ,, Lichfield ,, (2 series) Ludlow ,, Maidstone ,, Margate ,, Okehampton ,, Plymouth ,, Queenborough ,, Richmond (Surrey) ,, Rotherham ,, Kington Improvement Commissioners. Wellington (Salop) ,, (2 series) Aspatria Local Board. Baildon ,, Barkisland ,, Bedwellty ,, Bexhill ,, Biggleswade ,, Braintree ,, Briton Ferry ,, Burgess Hill ,, Cromer ,, Cumberworth ,, Denby ,, East Barnet Valley ,, East Cowes ,, Eastleigh ,, Eton ,, Gillingham ,, Greetland ,, Guisborough ,, Hampton ,, Hebburn ,, Hepworth ,,

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
	STREETS AND BUILDINGS—*cont.*	Horwich Local Board.
		Houghton-le-Spring "
		Moss Side "
		Mountain Ash "
		Much Woolton "
		Neston and Parkgate " (2 series)
		New Quay "
		Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton " (2 series)
		Oxenhope "
		Penarth "
		Penistone "
		Quorndon "
		Redcar "
		Slough "
		Stretford "
		Tickhill "
		Towyn "
		Trowbridge "
		Walthamstow "
		West Bridgford "
		Withington "
		Wood Green "
		Barnstaple Rural Sanitary Authority.
		Barton Regis "
		Barton-upon-Irwell "
		Belford " (2 series)
		Blaby "
		Chester "
		Chorley "
		Dorking "
		Farnham "
		Keynsham "
		Newport (Mon.) "
		Northwich "
		Pembroke "
		Plympton St. Mary " (2 series)
		Potterspury "
		Uttoxeter " (2 series)
		West Bromwich " "
		West Derby " "
	Preventing buildings erected in accordance with byelaws made under the Public Health Acts from being altered in such a way that if at first so constructed they would have contravened the byelaws. (53 & 54 Vict. cap. 59. sec. 23.)	Abergavenny Town Council.
		Bridport "
		Clitheroe "
		Eastbourne "
		Glossop "
		Gravesend "
		Halifax "
		Hartlepool "
		King's Lynn "
		Kingston-on-Hull "
		Maidstone "
		Wellington (Salop) Improvement Commissioners.
		Baildon Local Board.
		Bexhill "
		Burgess Hill "
		East Barnet Valley "
		Hampton "
		Market Harborough "
		Much Woolton "
		Neston and Parkgate "
		Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton "
		Barnstaple Rural Sanitary Authority.
		Belford "
		Luton "
		Plympton St. Mary "
		Uttoxeter "
		West Derby "
		Windsor "

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
9	MARKETS: Regulating the use of a market place, and the buildings, stalls, pens, and standings therein, and preventing nuisances or obstructions therein, or in the immediate approaches thereto; Fixing the days and the hours during each day on which a market shall be held; Regulating the carriers resorting to a market, and fixing the rates for carrying articles carried therefrom within the limits of the district. (10 Vict. cap. 14. sec. 42, and 38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 167.)	Birkenhead Town Council. Leeds ,, Mossley ,, Brentford Local Board. Dorking ,, Hindley ,, New Quay ,, Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton ,, Romford ,,
51	SLAUGHTER-HOUSES: Licensing, registering, and inspection of slaughter-houses; Preventing cruelty therein; Keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state; Removing filth, at least once in every twenty-four hours; and Requiring slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water. (10 & 11 Vict. cap. 34. sec. 128, and 38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 169.)	Accrington Town Council. Aldeburgh ,, Birkenhead ,, Bridport ,, Cheltenham ,, (2 series) Deal ,, Glossop ,, Gravesend ,, Hastings ,, Ilkeston ,, Lichfield ,, Queenborough ,, Rotherham ,, Saffron Walden ,, Thornaby-on-Tees ,, Kington Improvement Commissioners. Aspatria Local Board. Baildon ,, Barkisland ,, Bedwellty ,, Biggleswade ,, Briton Ferry ,, Cumberworth ,, Denby ,, East Cowes ,, Eastleigh ,, Eton ,, Greetland ,, Guisborough ,, Llanelly ,, Much Woolton ,, Neston and Parkgate ,, Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton ,, Penistone ,, Redcar ,, Selby ,, Smethwick ,, Soothill Upper ,, Swaffham ,, Tickhill ,, Towyn ,, Belford Rural Sanitary Authority. Chippenham ,, Chorley ,, Llandilofawr ,, Midhurst ,, Newport (Mon.) ,, Plympton St. Mary ,, Royston ,, Uttoxeter ,,

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
22	HACKNEY CARRIAGES: Regulating the conduct of the proprietors and drivers of hackney carriages plying within the district in their several employments, and determining whether such drivers shall wear any and what badges, and regulating the hours within which they may exercise their calling; Regulating the manner in which the number of each carriage, corresponding with the number of its license, shall be displayed; Regulating the number of persons to be carried by such hackney carriages, and what number of horses or other animals is to draw the same, and placing of check strings to the carriages, and holding of the same by the driver, and how such hackney carriages are to be furnished or provided; Fixing the stands of such hackney carriages, and the distance to which they may be compelled to take passsengers; Fixing the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, to be paid for such hackney carriags within the district, and securing the due publication of such fares; Securing the safe custody and re-delivery of property accidentally left in hackney carriages, and fixing the charges to be made in respect thereof. (10 & 11 Vict. cap. 89. sec. 68, and 38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 171.)	Aldeburgh Town Council. Canterbury ,, Chester ,, Deal ,, Glossop ,, Ilfracombe ,, Leicester ,, Rotherham ,, Royal Leamington Spa ,, Scarborough ,, Thornaby-on-Tees ,, Wells ,, Winchester ,, Workington ,, Baildon Local Board. Bishop Auckland ,, Burgess Hill ,, Hoole ,, Minehead ,, Smethwick ,, Towyn ,, Withington ,,
2	PUBLIC BATHING: Fixing the stands of bathing machines on the seashore or strand of any river used as a public bathing-place, and the limits within which persons of each sex shall be set down for bathing, and within which persons shall bathe; Preventing any indecent exposure of the persons of the bathers; Regulating the manner in which the bathing machines shall be used, and the charges to be made for the same; Regulating the distance at which boats and vessels let to hire for the purpose of sailing or rowing for pleasure shall be kept from persons bathing within the prescribed limits. (10 & 11 Vict. cap. 89. sec. 69, and 38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 171.)	Teignmouth Local Board. Towyn ,,
22	PLEASURE GROUNDS: Regulation of public walks or pleasure grounds and removal therefrom of any person infringing a bylaw by any officer of the urban authority or constable. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 164.)	Accrington Town Council. Burnley ,, (2 series) Carlisle ,, Chepping Wycombe ,, Chesterfield ,, Colchester ,, (2 series) Coventry ,, Gloucester ,, Gravesend ,, (2 series) Lancaster ,, Loughborough ,, Mossley ,, Rotherham ,, Broadstairs and St. Peters Local Board. Burgess Hill ,, Ealing ,, Llanelly ,, Tottenham ,, Wath-upon-Dearne ,,

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
4	ANIMALS FOR HIRE: Regulating stands and fixing rates of hire; Providing as to the qualification of drivers and conductors; Securing the good and orderly conduct of drivers and conductors while in charge. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 172.)	Aldeburgh Town Council. Deal " Scarborough " Towyn Local Board.
6	PLEASURE BOATS: Regulating the numbering and naming of pleasure boats and vessels, the number of persons to be carried therein, and the mooring places for the same; Fixing rates of hire and the qualification of the boatmen or other persons in charge; and Securing the good and orderly conduct of such boatmen or other persons while in charge. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 172.)	Aldeburgh Town Council. Bridport " Deal " Minehead Local Board. New Quay " Towyn "
1	HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS: Fixing and from time to time varying the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family; Separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied; Registration of houses so let or occupied; Inspection of such houses; Enforcing drainage and the provision of privy accommodation for such houses, and promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses; Cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises, and paving of the courts and courtyards thereof; Giving of notices and taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 90.)	Gateshead Town Council.
6	CEMETERIES: Management of cemeteries, and charges for their use. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 141, and 42 & 43 Vict. cap. 31. sec. 2.)	West Hartlepool Town Council. Carlton Local Board. Haworth " Hurst " Melton Mowbray " Cleobury Mortimer Rural Sanitary Authority.
90	OFFENSIVE TRADES: Regulating offensive trades, so as to prevent or diminish their noxious or injurious effects. (38 & 39 Vict. cap 55. sec. 112.)	Cardiff Town Council (13 series). Coventry " (1 "). Gateshead " (13 "). Biggleswade Local Board (1 series). Briton Ferry " (10 "). East Barnet Valley " (13 "). Eastleigh " (13 "). Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton " (13 "). Soothill Upper " (13 ").

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Sanitary Authorities.
7	SANITARY CONVENIENCES: As to the decent conduct of persons using sanitary conveniences provided and maintained for public accommodation. (53 & 54 Vict. cap. 59. sec. 20.)	Bridport Town Council. Glossop „ Gravesend „ Ludlow „ Maidstone „ Wigan „ Walthamstow Local Board.
10	WHIRLIGIGS, SWINGS, AND SHOOTING GALLERIES: Prevention of danger from whirligigs and swings, and from the use of firearms in shooting ranges and galleries. (53 & 54 Vict. cap. 59. sec. 38.)	Birmingham Town Council. Glossop „ Gravesend „ Maidstone „ Rotherham „ Wolverhampton „ Market Harborough Local Board. Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton „ Walthamstow „ Belford Rural Sanitary Authority.
1	CABMEN'S SHELTERS: Regulating the conduct of persons using cabmen's shelters. (53 & 54 Vict. cap. 59. sec. 40.)	Merthyr Tydfil Local Board.
504		

2. TABLE showing the NUMBER of SERIES of BYELAWS under the PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, CONFIRMED during the Year 1893, the SUBJECTS of such BYELAWS, and the NAMES of the AUTHORITIES by whom they were made.

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Authorities.
1	REMOVAL OF REFUSE: Prescribing the times for the removal or carriage by road or water of any fœcal or offensive or noxious matter or liquid, and providing that the carriage or vessel used therefor shall be properly constructed and covered so as to prevent the escape of any such matter or liquid, and as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom; and CESSPOOLS, PRIVIES, &c.: Closing and filling up of cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, and duties of the occupier of any premises in connexion with house refuse, so as to facilitate the removal of it by the scavengers of the sanitary authority. (Section 16 (2).)	London County Council.
1	WATERCLOSETS, EARTH-CLOSETS, &c.: Waterclosets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits, cesspools, and receptacles for dung, and the proper accessories thereof in connexion with buildings. (Section 39 (1).)	London County Council.

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Name of Authorities.
34	NUISANCES: Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, ice, salt, dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish, or filth, or other matter or thing in any street; Prevention of nuisances arising from any offensive matter running out of any manufactory, brewery, slaughterhouse, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, or dunghill, into any uncovered place; Prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises in such place or manner as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health; and Paving of yards and open spaces in connexion with dwelling-houses. (Section 16 (1).)	Battersea Vestry. Bermondsey " Camberwell " Chelsea " Fulham " St. George's, Hanover Square " St. George-in-the-East " St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark " Hammersmith " St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell " St. James, Westminster " St. John, Hampstead " St. Luke, Middlesex " St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster " St. Martins-in-the-Fields " St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington " St. Marylebone " St. Mary, Newington " Mile End, Old Town " St. Pancras " Rotherhithe " St. Giles District Board of Works. Greenwich " Holborn " Lewisham " Limehouse " St. Olave " Plumstead " Poplar " Strand " Wandsworth " Whitechapel " Woolwich Local Board. Guardians of the St. George's Union, for the Close of St. Peter (Westminster Abbey).
34	WATERCLOSETS: Keeping of waterclosets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action: (Section 39 (2).)	The same Authorities that made Byelaws under the Act as to Nuisances (*see* above).
1	SANITARY CONVENIENCES: As to the decent conduct of persons using sanitary conveniences provided and maintained for public accommodation. (Section 45 (1) (*a*).)	St. James, Westminster Vestry.
34	CLEANSING OF CISTERNS: Securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns, and other receptacles used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man. (Section 50.)	The same Authorities that made Byelaws under the Act as to Nuisances (*see* above).
3	MORTUARIES: Management of mortuaries, and charges for their use. (Section 88.)	Bermondsey Vestry. St. James, Westminster " St. Pancras "

Number of Series confirmed.	Subjects.	Names of Authorities.
7	HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS; OR OCCUPIED BY MEMBERS OF MORE THAN ONE FAMILY: Fixing the number of persons who may occupy any such house or part of a house, and for the separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied; Registration of houses so let or occupied; Inspection of such houses; Enforcing drainage for such houses, and promoting cleanliness and ventilation therein; Cleansing and lime-washing of the premises: Precautions in case of infectious disease. (Section 94.)	Battersea Vestry. St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster ,, St. Pancras ,, Limehouse District Board of Works. St. Olave ,, Wandsworth ,, Whitechapel ,,
115		

3. STATEMENT with respect to BYELAWS and REGULATIONS under various GENERAL ACTS, confirmed or approved during the year 1893.*

Title o Act.	Subject of Byelaws or Regulations.	Name of Local Authority.
Baths and Washhouses Acts.	Byelaws as to Public Baths: Securing that the baths shall be under the due management and control of the officers, servants, or others appointed or employed in that behalf; Securing adequate privacy to persons using the baths; Securing that men and boys above eight years old shall bathe separately from women and girls and children under eight years old; Preventing damage, disturbance, interruption, and indecent and offensive language and behaviour, and nuisances; Determining the duties of officers and servants.	Batley Town Council. Heywood ,, Much Woolton Local Board. St. Luke, Chelsea Commissioners.
	Byelaws as to Public Washhouses: For securing that the washhouses shall be under the due management and control of the officers, servants, or others appointed or employed in that behalf; For preventing damage, disturbance, interruption, and indecent and offensive language and behaviour, and nuisances; Determining the duties of officers and servants. (9 & 10 Vict. cap. 74. sec. 34.)	St. Luke, Chelsea Commissioners.
Local Government Act, (1858) Amendment Act, 1861.	Regulation of burial ground	Longton Town Council.

* The particulars in the case of county councils are given for the year ended the 31st March 1894.

Title of Act.	Subject of Byelaws or Regulations.	Name of Local Authority.
Public Health Act, 1875	Removing to hospital and keeping there persons brought within the district by any ship or boat, and infected with a dangerous infectious disorder. (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 125.)	London Port Sanitary Authority. River Tees "
Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.	Byelaws as to highways and locomotives: Regulating width and construction of wheels of waggons, wains, carts, or carriages, and use of skids, &c. (41 & 42 Vict. cap. 77. sec. 26.)	Devon County Council. Swansea Town Council.
	Regulating the hours during which locomotives are not to pass over turnpike roads or highways; regulating the use of locomotives upon highways; preventing the use of locomotives upon certain bridges. (41 & 42 Vict. cap. 77. sec. 31.)	Devon County Council. London " Salford Town Council.
Town Police Clauses Act, 1889.	Byelaws as to omnibuses: Regulating the conduct of the proprietors, drivers, and conductors of omnibuses, and determining whether such drivers and conductors shall wear any and what badges; Regulating the manner in which the number of each omnibus, corresponding with the number of its license, shall be displayed; Regulating the number of persons to be carried, &c.; Regulating the number and securing the fitness of the animals to draw an omnibus, &c.; For securing the fitness of omnibuses, &c.; Fixing the stands, &c. for omnibuses; Securing the safe custody and re-delivery of any property accidentally left in an omnibus, and fixing the charges to be made in respect thereof; Providing for the carrying and the lighting of proper lamps for denoting the direction in which the omnibus is proceeding, and promoting the safety and convenience of the passengers carried thereby; Providing for the exhibition on some conspicuous part of every omnibus of a statement in legible letters and figures of the fares to be demanded from the persons using or carried for hire in such omnibus; Preventing within the prescribed distance— (*a*) Touting; (*b*) The blowing of horns or other musical instrument, or the ringing of bells by the driver or conductor of, or any person using an omnibus. (52 & 53 Vict. cap. 14. sec. 6.)	Colchester Town Council. Glossop " Newcastle-on-Tyne " Rotherham " Withington Local Board.

4.—STATEMENT with respect to BYELAWS, RULES, and REGULATIONS under LOCAL ACTS and PROVISIONAL ORDERS confirmed or approved during the Year 1893.

Title of Act.	Subject of Byelaws or Regulations.	Name of Local Authority or Company.
Bilston Improvement Act, 1850, and Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1892.	Markets and fairs	Bilston Township Commissioners.
Carlisle Corporation Act, 1887, and Public Health Act, 1875.	Luggage porters, light porters, public messengers, Commissionaires, and carriers resorting to the markets.	Carlisle Town Council.
Eastbourne Improvement Act, 1885.	Removal of chalk, rock, boulders, beach, shingle, and sand from the foreshore.	Eastbourne Town Council.
Eastbourne Improvement Act, 1885, and Public Health Act, 1875.	Hackney carriages	„ „
Hastings Improvement Act, 1885.	Cemetery	Hastings Town Council.
St. Helen's Improvement Act, 1869, Public Health Act, 1875, and Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	New streets and buildings	St. Helen's Town Council.
Lowestoft Improvement Act, 1854.	Beach and foreshore	Lowestoft Town Council.
Salford Improvement Act, 1862.	Hackney carriages and omnibuses and stage carriages, and carriages in the streets.	Salford Town Council.
Salford Tramways and Improvement Act, 1875, and Tramways Act, 1870.	Tramway carriages and the owners, drivers, and conductors thereof.	„ „
Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889.	Bath chairs	Scarborough Town Council.
Scarborough Improvement Act, 1889, and Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	Nuisances in connexion with the removal of fæcal or offensive or noxious matter or liquid.	„ „
Waterloo with Seaforth Local Board Act, 1892.	Public bathing	Waterloo with Seaforth Local Board.
Weston-super-Mare Improvement Act, 1887.	Parades, foreshores, sands, and wastes.	Weston-super-Mare Improvement Commissioners.
Local Government Board's Provisional Orders (Bingley, &c.) Confirmation Act, 1876, and Public Health Act, 1875.	Pleasure boats and boatmen	Brighton Town Council.
Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10.) Act, 1890.	Regulation of beach and foreshore	Bournemouth Town Council.
Barnstaple Water Works Act, 1888.	For preventing waste, misuse, undue consumption, or contamination of water.	Barnstaple Water Works Company.
Filey Water and Gas Act, 1891.	„ „ „	Filey Water and Gas Company.
Mountain Ash Local Board Act, 1886.	„ „ „	Mountain Ash Local Board.
Uttoxeter Water Act, 1892.	„ „ „	Uttoxeter Rural Sanitary Authority.

5.—NAMES of the SANITARY AUTHORITIES by whom MARKET TOLLS under the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, APPROVED during the Year 1893, were made.

Mossley	Town Council.	Hindley	Local Board.
Dorking	Local Board.	Romford	"

6.—NAMES of the AUTHORITIES by whom REGULATIONS under the ALLOTMENTS ACTS, 1887 and 1890, CONFIRMED during the Year 1893, were made.*

Bedfordshire	County Council.	Hampton Wick	Local Board.
Lindsey (Lincoln)	"	Clutton	Rural Sanitary Authority.
Bridgwater	Town Council.	Garstang	"
Eastbourne	"	Horncastle	"
Peterborough	"	Spilsby	"
Berhill	Local Board.	Upton-upon-Severn	"
Enfield	"		

* The particulars in the case of county councils are given in this table for the year ended the 31st March 1894.

No. 142.

LIST of the SANITARY AUTHORITIES by whom Copies of REGULATIONS made under the DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, and MILKSHOPS ORDER of 1885 were forwarded to the Local Government Board during the year 1893.

Blackburn	Town Council.	Caerphilly	Local Board.
Cheltenham	"	Eastleigh	"
Deal	"	Edmonton	"
Eccles	"	Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton	"
Norwich	"	Pontypool	"
Sheffield	"	Radstock	"
Sunderland	"	Rothwell (North Hants)	"
Thornaby-on-Tees	"	Cookham	Rural Sanitary Authority.
Tynemouth	"	Hastings	"
Workington	"	Sunderland	"

No. 143.

Port Sanitary Authorities.

A.—List of permanently constituted Port Sanitary Authorities existing on the 31st of December 1893.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Barnstaple	So much of the port of Barnstaple as lies within Barnstaple Bar and extends up the River Taw to Barnstaple Bridge and up the River Torridge to Bideford Bridge. *[Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place or places for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station or stations for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf; and the docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays, and streams belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	(Joint Board) - "The Barnstaple Port Sanitary Authority."	14th March 1889.
Beaumaris	So much of the port of Beaumaris as lies within a straight line drawn across the Menai Straits from the south-eastern to the north-western extremity of the Menai Suspension Bridge; a line drawn from the north-western extremity of the said bridge along the shore of the Island of Anglesey to Trwryndû Point; a straight line drawn from the said point to the south-western extremity of Puffin Island, a line drawn along the south-eastern shore of the said island from the south-western to the north-eastern extremity thereof; a straight line drawn from the north-eastern extremity of the said island to Tremlyd Point; a line drawn from the said point in a southerly and south-easterly direction along the shore of the Parish of Eglwys Rhos to the north-eastern extremity of the railway bridge over the River Conway; a straight line drawn across the river from the north-eastern to the south-western extremity of the said bridge; and a line drawn thence along the shore of the Parishes of Conway, Dwygyfylchi, Llanfairfechan, Aber, Llanllechid, Llandegai, and Bangor to the south-eastern extremity of the Menai Suspension Bridge.†	(Joint Board) - "The Beaumaris Port Sanitary Authority."	1st January 1889.
Boston	So much of the customs port of Boston as is comprised within the boundaries formed by the following straight lines, that is to say,—a line drawn from the tower of Boston Church to the High Horn Buoy; a line drawn from the High Horn Buoy to the Gat Beacon; and a line drawn from the Gat Beacon to the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Wyberton and Frampton.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Boston Port Sanitary Authority."	21st November 1887.
Cardiff (Cardiff Division.)	So much of the port of Cardiff as lies between the River Rumney and Lavernock Point.†	Cardiff Town Council	Provisional Order, 8th April 1882.
Cardiff - (Barry Div.)	So much of the port of Cardiff as is comprised within the following lines, that is to say,—a straight line drawn due south from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Sully and Lavernock to the boundary of the port; a straight line drawn due south from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of St. Athans and Llantwil Major to the boundary of the port; and a line coincident with that part of the boundary of the port which lies between the points at which the straight lines herein-before mentioned meet such boundary.†	Barry and Cadoxton Local Board.	27th July 1893.

* Words to the effect of those within these brackets, but modified where necessary to meet the circumstances of the particular case, are contained in the orders issued to the other Ports marked †.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Cardigan	So much of the port of Cardigan as lies on the landward side of a straight line drawn from Pencemmaes to the nearest point of Cardigan Island, and on the landward side of a line drawn from such point along the whole of the outer or northern shore of that Island, and to the westward of a straight line drawn from the eastern extremity of such outer or northern shore to the nearest point of the parish of Verwick.†	Cardigan Town Council.	28th September 1887.
Carnarvon	So much of the port of Carnarvon as lies to the eastward of a straight line drawn from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Clynnog and Llanaelhaiarn to the limit of the port on the south-east side of the River Malltraeth.†	Carnarvon Town Council.	15th August 1889.
Chester	The whole of the Port†	(Joint Board) "The Chester Port Sanitary Authority."	28th March 1888.
Colchester (Colchester Division.)	So much of the port of Colchester as lies to the north of a straight line drawn from Colne Point to the Colne Fishery Buoy, and to the east of a straight line drawn from the Colne Fishery Buoy to Mersea Stone, on the western bank of the estuary of the River Colne, together with the waters of the River Colne, of Pyefleet Channel, and of Brightlingsea and Geeton Creeks, and of all other bays, channels, roads, harbours, havens, rivers, streams, and creeks directly communicating with or directly accessible from the waters of the said River Colne, or of such part of Brightlingsea Reach as is comprised within the limits before specified.†	Colchester Town Council.	6th August 1888.
Colchester (Maldon Division.)	So much of the port of Colchester as comprises the River Blackwater from Maldon Bridge to a straight line drawn from Sales Point to Quarter Spit.†	Maldon Town Council	10th November 1888. This Order having been objected to was confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Port) Act, 1890.
Cowes	So much of the port of Cowes as is situate within, and to the south of, a line commencing at Old Castle Point, and running thence to the buoy at Old Castle Point; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the West Bramble Buoy (being the point of junction of the limits of the several ports of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Cowes); thence south-westwards along the limits of the port of Southampton to a point north of Egypt Point; and thence southwards to Egypt Point.†	(Joint Board) "The Cowes Port Sanitary Authority."	5th August 1886.
Dartmouth (Kingsbridge Division.)	So much of the port of Dartmouth as lies to the north of a straight line drawn from Prawle Point to Bolt Head, and within or between the several parishes of Malborough, West Alvington, Dodbrooke, Charlton, South Pool, and East Portlemouth.†	(Joint Board) "The Kingsbridge and Salcombe Port Sanitary Authority."	28th September 1887.
Dartmouth (Dartmouth Division.)	So much of the port of Dartmouth as lies between Totnes Bridge and a line drawn across the entrance to Dartmouth Harbour from Blackstone Point to Outer Froward Point.†	(Joint Board) "The Dartmouth and Totnes Port Sanitary Authority."	16th March 1888. This order having been objected to was confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Port) Act, 1888.
Dover (Deal Division.)	So much of the customs port of Dover as abuts upon the urban sanitary districts of Deal and Walmer.†	(Joint Board) "The Dover (Deal Division) Port Sanitary Authority."	28th November 1887.

† *See* note * on page 530.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Exeter - -	So much of the port of Exeter as lies between the bridge of the city of Exeter and a straight line drawn due east and west from shore to shore of the River Exe, and through the Checkstone, and includes the Exeter Canal from the seaward entrance thereof to its junction with the River Exe at Exeter; together with the basin at the north-western end of the said canal.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Exeter Port Sanitary Authority."	9th June 1888.
Falmouth and Truro.	The whole of the port of Truro and so much of the port of Falmouth as is comprised within the following lines, that is to say,—a straight line coincident with the southern boundary of the port of Truro, a straight line drawn from the southern extremity of Zoze Point to the eastern extremity of Dennis Head, a line drawn along the coast from the eastern extremity of the said southern boundary of the port of Truro to the southern extremity of Zoze Point, and a line drawn along the coast from the western extremity of the said southern boundary of the port of Truro and across the mouth of the Helford River to the eastern extremity of Dennis Head,—and as includes so much of the Helford River as extends from the sea to a straight line drawn due east and west across the said river to the nearest points in the parishes of Wendron and Constantine at the distance of half a mile from the south-eastern extremity of the parish of Wendron.†	(Joint Board) - "The Falmouth and Truro Port Sanitary Authority."	23rd August 1888, as amended by the Borough of Falmouth Order, 1892, and the Order 6th July 1893.
Fleetwood -	So much of the customs port of Fleetwood as is comprised within the following limits; that is to say, a straight line drawn from Rossall Point to the south-eastern extremity of Danger Patch, a straight line drawn from the south-eastern extremity of Danger Patch to No. 1 Buoy, and a straight line drawn from No. 1 Buoy to the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the detached part of the township of Lancaster and of the township of Garstang.†	Fleetwood Improvement Commissioners.	18th January 1888.
Fowey - -	So much of the customs port of Fowey as lies between the point known as Pen Rock, situated to the east of the town of East Looe, and the southern extremity of Portmellin, in Mevagissey Bay, and including the waters of the River Fowey as far as the entrance to Lerrin Creek.†	(Joint Board) - "The Fowey Port Sanitary Authority."	20th November 1886.
Gloucester - (Chepstow Division.)	That part of the port of Gloucester, consisting of the River Wye and its tributaries, which lies to the north of a straight line drawn from the site of the Old Watchhouse at Beachley to Mathern Pill.†	Chepstow Local Board.	22nd September 1887.
Goole - -	(*See* Hull, &c.)		
Grimsby - -	So much of the port of Grimsby as abuts upon the borough of Grimsby, as extended by the Grimsby Extension and Improvement Act, 1889.†	Grimsby Town Council.	24th September 1887, as amended by Order 21st September 1891.
Hartlepool -	So much of the port of Hartlepool as abuts on the Improvement Act District of West Hartlepool and the borough of Hartlepool.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Hartlepool Port Sanitary Authority."	Provisional Order, 1st April 1881.
Harwich -	So much of the port of Harwich as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Languard Point to the southern boundary of the borough of Harwich on the sea shore.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Harwich Port Sanitary Authority."	Provisional Order, 7th May 1881, as amended by Provisional Order 31st May 1889.
Hull and Goole.	The whole of the port of Goole and so much of the port of Hull as lies between the easterly limit of the port of Goole and an imaginary straight line drawn across the River Humber from Skitter Ness to a point on the opposite coast at the boundary between the townships of Preston and Paull.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority."	11th June 1887.

† *See* note * on page 530.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Ipswich - -	So much of the river Orwell as lies between a straight line drawn between Shotley Point on the west side of the said river, and Fagborough Head on the east side of the said river, being the boundary limit in the said river of the port of Harwich, and a certain lock called Handford Lock, in the town of Ipswich.†	Ipswich Town Council.	21st May 1892.
Lancaster -	So much of the port of Lancaster as lies between the bridge carrying the London and North-Western Railway across the river Lune in the northward course of the said railway from Lancaster station, and a line following the course of the common boundary of the ports of Lancaster and Fleetwood, from the eastern side of the point of land nearest to the north-east side of Fluke Hall as far as a point on the third meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and continued thence in a straight course and in a north-easterly direction to Sunderland Point.†	Lancaster Town Council.	26th November 1891.
Littlehampton	So much of the port of Littlehampton as is comprised within the following lines, that is to say, in a line following and coincident with the seaward boundary of the said port, and drawn from that point in the said boundary which is nearest to the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Climping and Middleton to that point in the said boundary which is nearest to the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Littlehampton and Rustington, a straight line drawn due north from the point firstly herein-before mentioned to the nearest point in the line of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, a straight line drawn due north from the point secondly herein-before mentioned to the nearest point in the said railway line, and a straight line drawn between the points thirdly and fourthly herein-before mentioned.†	(Joint Board) - "The Littlehampton Port Sanitary Authority."	30th September 1892.
Liverpool -	The whole of the port of Liverpool†	Liverpool Town Council.	31st October 1883.
London - -	The whole of the port - - -	‡The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London.	‡
Lowestoft -	So much of the port of Lowestoft as abuts on the sea coast of the borough, and of the parish of Gunton, and of the parish of Corton as far northwards as League Hole, together with Lake Lothing Inner Harbour below Mutford Lock.†	Lowestoft Town Council.	Provisional Order, 25th April 1879, as amended by Provisional Order 10th April 1888.
Lynn - - (King's Lynn Division).	So much of the port of Lynn as is comprised within the following limits, that is to say:—a straight line coincident with the boundary of the port between Terrington Church, in the county of Norfolk, and Lutton Sluice; a straight line coincident with the boundary of the port between Lutton Sluice and the nearest point in the said boundary due east of the Bell Buoy; and a straight line drawn from the last-mentioned point to the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Wolverton and North Wootton.†	King's Lynn Town Council.	25th January 1889.
Lynn - (Wells Division)	So much of the Customs port of Lynn as lies to the south of the Wells Fairway buoy and abuts upon the parish of Wells-next-the-Sea.†	Wells Improvement Commissioners.	6th September 1887.
Middlesbrough and Stockton.	So much of the ports of Middlesbrough and Stockton as lies between the bridge which crosses the River Tees at Stockton and an imaginary straight line drawn from and including the South Gare Breakwater to the point at which the port of Middlesbrough joins the port of Hartlepool.†	(Joint Board) - "The River Tees Port Sanitary Authority."	2nd January 1886, as amended by Order 30th June 1888.

† *See* note * on page 530.

‡ The Port Sanitary Authority for the Port of London, were constituted by section 201 of the Public Health Act 1875. Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London were continued as the Port Sanitary Authority for the port, and an Order of the Local Government Board dated the 25th March 1892, assigns powers to such authority.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Milford	So much of the port of Milford as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from St. Ann's Head to Blockhouse Point on the opposite coast.†	(Joint Board) - "The Milford Port Sanitary Authority."	Provisional Order, 24th April 1878.
Newcastle, North Shields, and South Shields.	The whole of the port of Newcastle and so much of the ports of North Shields and South Shields as abuts on the coast line between Cullercoats and Herd Sand, together with so much of the said ports as forms part of the River Tyne.†	(Joint Board) - "The River Tyne Port Sanitary Authority."	Provisional Order, 13th May 1882.
Newhaven	So much of the port of Newhaven as abuts upon the district of the Newhaven Local Board.†	Newhaven Local Board.	3rd December 1888.
Newport (Mon.)	The whole of the Port†	Newport Town Council.	Provisional Order, 9th May 1883.
New Shoreham.	So much of the port of New Shoreham as lies seaward of the coast between the eastern boundary of the county borough of Brighton and the western boundary of the parish of Lancing in the county of West Sussex.†	(Joint Board) - "The New Shoreham Port Sanitary Authority."	24th October 1892.
North Shields	That part of the port of North Shields which abuts on the Local Government Districts of Bedlingtonshire, Cowpen, and South Blyth, including the estuary of the River Blyth up to the point where it is crossed by the railway bridge of the Blyth and Tyne section of the North-Eastern Railway.† (*See also* Newcastle, &c.)	(Joint Board) - "The River Blyth Port Sanitary Authority."	20th January 1887.
Padstow	So much of the port of Padstow as lies above an imaginary straight line drawn across the mouth of the River Camel from Pentire Point to Stepper Point.†	(Joint Board) - "The Padstow Port Sanitary Authority."	10th January 1887.
Plymouth	So much of the port of Plymouth as lies to the north of an imaginary line following the southern side of the Plymouth Breakwater, and extended east and west from either end of the breakwater until it meets the shore.†	(Joint Board) - "The Plymouth Port Sanitary Authority."	Provisional Order, 16th May 1882.
Poole	So much of the port of Poole as lies to landward of a line drawn from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the borough of Poole and the Local Government District of Kinson to the seaward extremity of Standfast Point.†	Poole Town Council	21st September 1887, as amended by Order 12th September 1893.
Portsmouth	So much of the port of Portsmouth as lies to the east of a line drawn due south from the most southerly point of the pier of the London and South-Western Railway Company at Stokes Bay to a point 50° 45′ N. lat.; to the west of a line drawn due southto the same parallel of latitude from the south-eastern extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Havant and Warblington; and to the north of a line drawn along the same parallel of latitude connecting the two points herein-before mentioned.†	Portsmouth Town Council.	8th September 1893.
Preston	The whole of the customs port of Preston, except so much thereof as is included within the borough of Blackpool, or lies between the northern boundary of the port and a line drawn due west from the seaward end of the southern boundary of the said borough to the boundary of the port.†	Preston Town Council.	5th June 1888.
Ramsgate	So much of the port of Ramsgate as comprises the River Stour from the most westerly point at which it touches the boundary of the borough of Sandwich to a straight line drawn across the said river from Shellness Point to Pepperness.†	Sandwich Town Council.	13th June 1888.
Rochester	The whole of the port of Rochester†	Rochester Town Council.	16th May 1887.

† *See* note * on page 530.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date of Order constituting the Authority.
Southampton	So much of the port of Southampton as is comprised within the following lines, that is to say,—a straight line following and coincident with the common boundary of the Customs ports of Southampton and Portsmouth, and drawn from Hill Head to that point in the said common boundary which is nearest to the Bramble Buoy; a straight line drawn from the last-mentioned point to the most northerly point of Calshot Castle; and a line coincident with the boundary of the port of Southampton and drawn from the last-mentioned point up the stream called the Southampton Water, and following the said boundary to Hill Head.†	Southampton Town Council.	8th June 1893.
South Shields	(*See* Newcastle, &c.)		
Stockton	(*See* Middlesbrough, &c.)		
Sunderland	So much of the port of Sunderland as abuts on the townships of Bishopwearmouth, Bishopwearmouth Pans, Ford, Fulwell, Hylton, Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, Ryhope, and Southwick, and on the parish of Sunderland.†	Sunderland Town Council.	Provisional Order, 27th April 1878, as amended by the Borough of Sunderland Act, 1885.
Swansea	So much of the port of Swansea as lies on the landward side of a straight line drawn from Mumbles Point to the south-eastern boundary of the port.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Swansea Port Sanitary Authority."	5th October 1887.
Teignmouth	So much of the port of Teignmouth as lies between a point called "The Ness" in the parish of Stoke-in-teignhead and the boundary between the parishes of East Teignmouth and Dawlish, including so much of the estuary of the River Teign as lies between the sea and the bridge connecting Teignmouth with Shaldon.†	Teignmouth Local Board.	10th August 1887.
Truro	(*See* Falmouth, &c.)		
Weymouth	So much of the port of Weymouth as abuts on the several parishes of Radipole, Melcombe Regis, Weymouth, Wyke Regis, and Portland.†	(Joint Board) - - "The Weymouth Port Sanitary Authority."	Provisional Order, 5th June 1877.
Wisbech	The whole of the port. (With waters of the Wisbeach, otherwise termed the Nene River, abutting on the Riparian districts named in the Order.)	Wisbech Town Council.	Provisional Order, 30th April 1879.
Workington	The whole of the port of Workington† - - -	(Joint Board) - - "The Workington Port Sanitary Authority."	31st December 1887, as amended by Order 26th July 1893.
Yarmouth	So much of the port of Yarmouth as lies seawards of the coast between Flood Gate at the northern boundary of the parish of Winterton and the southern boundary of the port at League Hole, in the parish of Corton; together with the River Yare from its mouth to Breydon Water; Breydon Water; the River Yare from its junction with Breydon Water at the south-western extremity thereof to a straight line drawn from the southern extremity of the common boundary of the parish of Reedham and the detached part of the parish of Moulton at right angles to the adjacent bank of the river, and continued thence across the river to the opposite bank; the River Bure from Breydon Water to a straight line drawn across the river opposite a point where the common boundary of the parishes of Great Yarmouth and Caistor-next-Yarmouth terminates on the east bank of the river; and the River Waveney from Breydon Water southward to a straight line drawn across the river at the termination of the common boundary of the parishes of Burgh Castle and Belton.†	Great Yarmouth Town Council.	17th November 1887.

† *See* note * on page 530.

B.—List of temporarily constituted Port Sanitary Authorities existing on the 31st of December 1893.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date to which the powers of the Authority extend.
Bridgewater -	So much of the Customs port of Bridgewater as lies to the southward of or within an imaginary straight line drawn from the most northerly point of Stert Point to the Lower Lighthouse in the parish of Burnham. *[Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian Authorities named in the order, with the docks, basins, and creeks belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	Bridgewater Town Council.	25th March 1894.
Bristol - -	So much of the port of Bristol as lies to landward of a line following the site of the Severn Tunnel from the shore in the county of Gloucester to the point of intersection of the said line by a supposed straight line from Aust, in the said county, to the westernmost part of the Flat and Steep Holmes, in the Bristol Channel, thence following such last-mentioned line to the point of intersection of the same by a straight line drawn due west from the most westerly point of the shore, above high-water mark, in the parish of Portishead, and thence following such last-mentioned line to the point of the shore at which the same commences.†	Bristol Town Council	25th March 1894.
†Cardiff - - (Lavernock Division.)	So much of the port of Cardiff as is comprised within the following lines, that is to say,—a straight line drawn due east from the termination at Lavernock Point of the boundary of the port sanitary district constituted by the Provisional Order dated the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two (which was confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Order's Confirmation Act, 1882), to the boundary of the said port, a straight line drawn due south from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Sully and Lavernock to the boundary of the said port, and a line coincident with that part of the boundary of the said port which lies between the points at which the straight lines herein-before mentioned meet such boundary.†	Cardiff Town Council.	29th September 1894.
Faversham -	So much of the port of Faversham as lies east of Harty Ferry and west of an imaginary straight line drawn from Shellness Point to the eastern extremity of the Nagden Salt Marshes, including the river or haven of Faversham and the creek called Oare Creek.†	Faversham Town Council.	25th March 1894.
Gloucester - (Gloucester Division.)	So much of the port of Gloucester as lies within the limits of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal and the docks connected therewith.†	Gloucester Town Council.	25th March 1894.
Penzance - (Hayle Div.)	So much of the Customs port of Penzance as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Carrack Gladdon Point on the west side of Saint Ives Bay to the eastern end of the Black Cliff on the eastern side of the bay.†	Hayle Local Board -	25th March 1894.
Penzance - (Penzance Div.)	That part of the port which lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Cuddan Point on the east to Lamorna Cove on the west.†	Penzance Town Council.	25th March 1894.

* Words to the effect of those within these brackets, but modified where necessary to meet the circumstances of the particular case, are contained in the orders issued to the other Ports marked thus †.

No. 144.

URBAN POWERS CONFERRED ON RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

STATEMENT showing—

I. The RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES in whose Districts portions of the Public Health Acts, conferring Urban Powers, have been declared to be in force, during the year 1893.

II. ENACTMENTS declared to be in force.

III. Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.

(*In continuation of Twenty-second Annual Report, page* 460.)

I. Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	II. Enactments declared to be in force.*	III. Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Altrincham	Section 66; and Section 160, so far as it relates to fires.	The contributory places of Ashley, Ashton upon Mersey, Baguley, Dunham-Massey, Hale, and Timperley.
	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Ashton upon Mersey, so far as regards certain streets.
Aston	Section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888.	The whole district.
Atherstone	Section 160, so far as it relates to ruinous or dangerous buildings.	The contributory place of Polesworth.
Auckland	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory places of Auckland Saint Andrew, Counden Grange, and Crook and Billy Row, so far as regards certain streets.
Aylesbury	Section 157, so much as is not already in force; and Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as is not already in force.	The whole district.
Barton Regis	Section 157, so much as is not already in force; and Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places of Filton and Horfield.
	Section 28 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, so far as it relates to certain specified offences.	The contributory place of Winterbourne.
Barton-upon-Irwell	Section 165; and Section 46 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The contributory place of Worsley.
Basford	Section 161, first paragraph The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Linby. The contributory place of Greasley so far as regards certain streets.
Bath	Sections 112, 113, and 114 Section 150, except so far as it relates to sewering; Section 151; and Section 41 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The contributory place of Twerton. The contributory place of Twerton, so far as regards certain streets.

* Where no Act is mentioned the sessions named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I.	II.	III.
Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	Enactments declared to be in force.*	Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Bedminster	Section 42, so much as is not already in force; Section 44, so much as is not already in force; Sections 45 and 47; Section 157, so much as is not put in force by the operation of section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890; Section 160, so far as it relates to the naming of streets and the numbering of houses, and to ruinous or dangerous buildings. Section 164; Section 171, so far as it relates to obstructions and nuisances in the streets, to fires, and to hackney carriages; and Section 172. The Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888: Section 3. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23.	The contributory place of Walton in Gordano.
	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Walton in Gordano, so far as regards certain streets, and the contributory place of the Knowle and Totterdown Special Drainage District, so far as regards certain streets.
Billericay	Section 150, except so far as it relates to sewering; and Section 152.	The contributory place of the South Weald and Shenfield Special Drainage District, so far as regards a certain street.
	Section 154	The contributory place of Brentwood, so far as regards a certain street.
	Section 157, so much as is not put in force by the operation of section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The contributory places of Basildon, Bowers-Gifford, Childerditch, Downham, Dunton, East Horndon, Hutton, Ingrave, Laindon, Lee Chapel, Little Burstead, Little Warley, Mountnessing, Nevendon, North Benfleet, Pitsea, Ramsden Bell House, Ramsden Crays, Shenfield, South Weald, Vange, West Horndon, and Wickford.
	Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The whole district.
Bootle	Section 161, first paragraph	The contributory places of Bootle, Drigg and Carlton, Eskdale and Wasdale, Millom, Muncaster, and Wickham (or Whicham).
	Section 157, so much as is not in force; and Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The whole district.
Bridlington	Section 172, second paragraph	The contributory place of Flamborough.
Bromley	Section 157, so much as is not in force; and Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The contributory place of Mottingham.
	Section 161, first paragraph	The contributory place of West Wickham.
Caistor	Section 42, so much as relates to the proper watering of streets.	The contributory place of Caistor.

* Where no Act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I. Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	II. Enactments declared to be in force.*	III. Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Cardiff	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Landaff, so far as regards certain streets.
Catherington	Section 161, first paragraph	The contributory place of Waterloo.
Chepstow	Section 157, except so far as it relates to the level, width, construction, and sewerage of new streets; and Section 158.	The contributory places in the district in which the provisions are not already in force.
Chertsey	Section 160, so far as it relates to the naming of streets and numbering of houses.	The contributory place of Chertsey.
Chester	Section 157, so much as is not already in force; and Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory place of Newton-by-Chester.
Chester-le-Street	Section 25; Section 44, so much as is not already in force; Section 157, so much as is not already in force; and Section 160, so far as it relates to naming streets and numbering houses. Section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so much as is not already in force. Sections 24 and 36.	The whole district.
	Section 66	The whole district, except the contributory place of Usworth Great and Little.
	Section 155	The contributory place of Chester-le-Street.
Christchurch	Section 66	The contributory place of Holdenhurst, so far as regards a certain part.
Cleobury Mortimer	Sections 157 and 158 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23 (1), (2), and (4); Sections 25 and 33.	The whole district.
	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory places of Bayton, Cleobury Mortimer, Mamble, Milsom, Rock, and Stottesden.
Clutton	Section 44, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places in the district in which that section is not already in force.
Cockermouth	Section 161, first paragraph	The contributory place of Above Derwent.
Conway	Section 161, first paragraph	The contributory place of Llansaintffraid.
Crickhowel	Section 42, so much as relates to the proper watering of streets; and Section 171, so much as relates to fires.	The contributory place of Crickhowel.
Doncaster	Sections 44 and 157, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places in the district in which they are not already in force.
	Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as is not already in force.	The whole of the district.
	Section 161, first paragraph	The contributory place of Conisbrough.

* Where no act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I. Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	II. Enactments declared to be in force.*	III. Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Doncaster—*cont.*	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory places of Adwick le Street, Adwick upon Dearne, Armthorpe, Askern, Barmbrough, Barnby upon Don or Barnby Dunn, Bawtry, Bentley with Arksey, Bolton upon Dearne, Braithwell, Brodsworth cum Pigburn and Scausby, Cadeby, Campsall, Cantley, Clayton with Frickley, Conisbrough, Dannaby or Denaby, Finningley, Hampall or Hampole, Kirk Bramwith, Marr, Misson, Moss, Norton, Rossington, Skellow, Sprotbrough, Thurnscoe, and Wadworth.
Drayton	Sections 20 and 25 Section 26, so far as it relates to the erection of a building over a sewer; Section 44, so much as is not already in force; Sections 47, 112, 113, 114, and 115; Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Sections 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 31.	The contributory place of Drayton in Hales.
Dursley	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory place of Dursley.
East Preston	Section 66; Section 160, so far as it relates to naming streets and numbering houses, and to ruinous or dangerous buildings; and Section 171, so far as it relates to fires. Section 150, except so far as it relates to sewering; and Section 41 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The contributory place of West Tarring. The contributory place of West Tarring, so far as regards certain streets.
Epping	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Loughton.
Epsom	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; and Section 160, so far as it relates to naming streets and numbering houses, and to ruinous or dangerous buildings.	The contributory places of Ashstead, Cheam, Cuddington, and Ewell.
Farnham	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; Section 157, so much as is not already in force; and Sections 23, 25, and 33 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The contributory places of Dockenfield, Farnham, Frensham, Seal, and Waverley.
Glendale	Sections 44 and 157, so much as is not already in force. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 23, so much as is not already in force; and Section 24. Section 25; Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Sections 27, 29, 30, 31, and 33.	The whole district. The contributory place of Wooler.

* Where no Act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I.	II.	III.
Name of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	Enactments declared to be in force.*	Whether applied to the whole or part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Hailsham - -	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Hailsham, so far as regards certain streets.
Hartley Wintney -	Section 147 - - - -	The whole district.
Havant - -	Section 161, first paragraph; and Section 163. Section 169, second and third paragraphs; Section 170; and Section 171, so far as it relates to public bathing.	The contributory places of Bedhampton, Farlington, and South Hayling. The contributory places of South Hayling and Warblington.
Horncastle -	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; Sections 45, 66, 157, and 158; Section 160, so far as it relates to naming streets and numbering houses, and to ruinous or dangerous buildings; Section 161, first paragraph; Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170. Section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888. Section 23, subsections (1), (2), and (4) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The contributory place of the Woodhall Spa Special Drainage District.
Keighley - -	Section 45 - - - -	The contributory place of Sutton.
Keynsham - -	Section 26, so far as it relates to the erection of a building over a sewer; and Section 44, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places of Brislington, Keynsham, and Mangotsfield.
Lanchester - -	Section 161, first paragraph - -	The contributory places of Conside and Knitsley, and Lanchester.
Leighton Buzzard -	Sections 45, 155; Section 160, so far as it relates to the naming of streets and numbering of houses; and Sections 161, first paragraph, and 163. Section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888.	The contributory place of Linslade.
Lexden and Winstree	Section 26 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as it is not already in force.	The contributory place of Wivenhoe.
Llandilo Fawr - -	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory places of Bettws, Llandybie, Llandilofawr, and Quarter Bach.
Llanrwst - -	Section 160, so far as it relates to naming streets and numbering houses.	The contributory place of the Tre'r dre Special Drainage District.
Maldon - - -	Section 171, so far as it relates to hackney carriages and incorporates the provisions with respect thereto contained in the Town Police Clauses Acts, 1847 and 1889; and Section 172. The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Burnham. The contributory places of Burnham and Tollesbury, as regards certain streets.
Malling - -	Section 157, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places of Addington, Allington, Ightham, Leybourne, Mereworth, Offham, East Peckham, West Peckham, Ryarsh, Shipbourne, Stanstead, Trottiscliffe, and Wateringbury.

* Where no Act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I.	II.	III.
Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	Enactments declared to be in force.*	Whether applied to the whole part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Malling—*cont.*	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory places of Aylesford, Birling, Burham, Ditton, Ightham, East Malling, West Malling, Mereworth, East Peckham, Shipbourne, Snodland, Wateringbury, and Woldham.
	Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The contributory places of Aylesford, Burham, East Malling, West Malling, East Peckham, Snodland, Wateringbury, and Woldham.
	Section 43 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The contributory places of Aylesford, Ightham, East Malling, West Malling, Offham, and Wateringbury.
	Sections 23 and 26 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as is not already in force.	The whole district.
Mansfield	Section 161, first paragraph	The contributory place of Tibshelf.
Melksham	Section 161, first paragraph	The contributory place of Hilperton.
Midhurst	Section 157, so much as is not in force; and Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as is not in force.	The contributory places of Chithurst, Cocking, Didling, East Lavington, Elsted, Fernhurst, Graffham, Harting, Heyshott, Iping, Linch, Linchmere, Lodsworth, Lurgashall, North Ambersham, Rogate, Selham, South Ambersham, Stedham, Terwick, Tillington, Treyford, Trotton, and Woolbeding.
	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory places of Bepton, Easebourne, Harting, Midhurst, and West Lavington.
Newport (Mon.)	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; Sections 45, 157, and 158; Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory place of Malpas.
Newport Pagnell	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; Section 157, so much as is not in force;	The whole district.
	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory places of Bletchley, Castle Thorpe, Emberton, Great Lindford, Great Woolstone, Hanslope, Haversham, Lavendon, Little Brickhill, Loughton, Newton Longville, North Crawley, Sherrington, Simpson, Stoke Goldington, Wavendon, and Woughton on the Green.
	Section 23 and 26 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as is not already in force.	The whole district.
Northampton	Sections 42, 44, and 157, so much as is not already in force. Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory place of Abington.
Penzance	Section 160, so far as it relates to ruinous or dangerous buildings.	The contributory place of Gulval.
Preston	Section 157, so much as is not already in force. Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as is not already in force.	The whole district.
Redruth	Section 39, so far as it relates to urinals.	The contributory place of Illogan.

* Where no Act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I.	II.	III.
Name of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	Enactments declared to be in force.*	Whether applied to the whole part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Runcorn	Section 115 Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as is not already in force. Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; Sections 112, 113, 114, and 115; and Section 157, so much as is not already in force. Section 25 Section 26, so far as it relates to the erection of a building over a sewer; Sections 47, 153, and 155; Section 160, so much as relates to the naming of streets and the numbering of houses; Section 171, so much as relates to fires. Section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888. Section 154; and Section 172, first paragraph. Section 39 Section 42, so much as is not already in force; and Sections 66, 112, 113, 114, and 115.	The contributory place of Weston. The contributory place of Halton. The contributory places of Frodsham Township and Hull and Appleton. The contributory place of Frodsham Township. The contributory place of Hull and Appleton.
Saint Germans	Section 44 so much as is not in force.	The contributory places of Botus-fleming and Sheviock.
Saint Neotts	Section 161, first paragraph	The contributory place of Eaton Socon.
Saint Thomas	Section 150, except so far as it relates to sewering; and Section 152.	The contributory place of Heavitree, as regards certain streets or parts of streets.
Shardlow	Sections 157 and 158	The contributory place of Chellaston.
Solihull	Section 20 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so far as it relates to the making of regulations as to sanitary conveniences and to the making of byelaws as to the decent conduct of persons using the same. The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except as to sewering. Section 26, so far as it relates to the erection of a building over a sewer.	The contributory place of Yardley. The contributory places of Solihull and Yardley, as regards certain streets and parts of streets. The contributory places of Knowle, Solihull, and Yardley.
Stockport	Sections 45 and 164	The contributory place of the Hazel Grove Special Drainage District.
Stoke-upon-Trent	The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890: Section 26, so much as is not already in force; and Sections 29, 30, and 31.	The whole district.
Tavistock	Section 42, so much as is not already in force. Sections 157, 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170. Subsection 3 of section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Section 42, so much as is not in force.	The contributory place of Lydford (including Dartmoor). So much of the contributory place of Whitchurch as is not included in the Ecclesiastical District of Saint John, Horrabridge. The contributory place of Milton Abbott.
Wakefield	Section 155: and Section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888.	The contributory places of Alverthorpe and Thornes, Ardsley East, Ardsley West, and Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe.

* Where no Act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I.	II.	III.
Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority.	Enactments declared to be in force.*	Whether applied to the whole part of the District of the Rural Sanitary Authority.
Warrington	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Warrington, so far as regards certain streets.
Wellington (Somerset)	Section 44, so much as is not in force; Section 157, so much as is not in force; and Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, so much as is not in force.	The whole district.
	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	The contributory places of Bradford, Burlescombe, Culmstock, Hemyock, Holcombe Rogus, Milverton, Stawley, and Wiveliscombe.
Welwyn	Section 44, so much as is not already in force, Sections 21, 22, 23, and 29 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847.	The contributory place of Welwyn.
Wetherby	The Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as it relates to sewering.	The contributory place of Wetherby, so far as regards certain streets.
Whitchurch (Salop)	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; Section 157, so much as is not in force; and Section 160, so far as relates to the naming streets and numbering houses, and to ruinous or dangerous buildings. Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	Within the contributory places of Hampton, Ightfield, Malpas, Marbury with Quoisley, and the Whitchurch Rural Sanitary Special Drainage District.
	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and Section 170.	Within the contributory places of Malpas and the Whitchurch Rural Sanitary Special Drainage District. The contributory place of Whitchurch.
	Sections 44 and 157, so much as is not in force; Section 160, so much as relates to naming streets and numbering houses and to ruinous or dangerous buildings. Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	
Whitehaven	Section 66; and Section 171, so far as it relates to fires.	The contributory place of the Special Drainage District of Saint Bees.
Winchcomb	Section 66	The contributory places of Bishop's Cleve and Woodmancot.
Wirrall	Sections 44 and 157, so far as they are not in force.	The contributory places in the District in which those sections are not already in force.
	Section 150, except so far as it relates to sewering. Section 41 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.	The contributory place of Prenton, so far as regards parts of certain streets.
	Sections 112, 113, and 114 Section 160, so far as it relates to naming streets, numbering houses, and to ruinous or dangerous buildings; and Section 161, first paragraph.	The contributory place of Whitby.
Worksop	Section 157	The contributory places in the District in which the provisions are not already in force.
	So much of section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, as is not already in force.	The whole District.

* Where no Act is mentioned the sections named are those of the Public Health Act, 1875.

No. 145.

Report to the Commissioners of Customs on Examinations of Tea under Section 30 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Honourable Sirs,

In submitting the annual return for the year ended 31st December 1893, of tea analysed by this department under section 30 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, I beg to report that the total number of samples analysed during the year was 923, as under:—

200	samples	green	tea,	faced.
25	„	„	„	not faced.
85	„	„	„	capers.
421	„	black	„	congou.
138	„	„	„	dust.
54	„	„	„	siftings.
923				

On analysis, 794 of these samples were considered satisfactory, and the importations represented by them were accordingly delivered on the certificate of the analyst.

The remaining 129 samples represented doubtful and unsound teas, the results of analysis of which were reported to the Board for their directions, and were disposed of as under:—

38 samples, representing 1,088 packages, were admitted to home consumption.

83 samples, representing 2,887 packages, were restricted to exportation, owing to the presence of exhausted leaves, and to admixture with other substances.

8 samples, representing 12 packages, were destroyed as being decomposed and unfit for human food.

Subjoined is a table showing the number of samples analysed, and how disposed of, for the last five years:—

—	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Samples.	Packages.	Samples.	Packages.	Samples.	Packages.	Samples.	Packages.	Samples.	Packages.
Samples analysed	883	—	437	—	876	—	647	—	923	—
Samples delivered by analyst	792	—	384	—	816	—	624	—	794	—
Samples reported to Board	91	—	53	—	60	—	23	—	129	—
Samples delivered by Board for home consumption.	41	44	1	5	14	98	3	224	38	1,088
Samples restricted by Board to exportation.	23	154	41	301	32	1,842	11	417	83	2,887
Samples refused admission and destroyed.	27	2	11	210	14	97	9	18	8	12

The Laboratory,
Custom House,
2 February 1894.

W. Cobden Samuel,
(Analyst).

No. 146.

Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts for the Year 1893.

No. 146.—Abstract of Reports of Public

	Population, 1891.	Number of																	
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confectionery and Jam.		Pepper.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
The Metropolis	4,232,118	3412	892	170	0	127	0	1346	281	546	49	78	3	259	9	134	0	340	7
Counties.																			
Bedford	160,704	28	3	1	0	–	–	37	6	6	1	5	0	7	0	3	0	15	0
Berks	236,163	34	7	17	0	2	0	28	1	15	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	5	0
Bucks	185,284	65	6	22	0	–	–	26	6	11	1	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–
Cambridge	185,822	37	1	25	0	–	–	37	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	1	0
Chester	743,869	269	14	4	0	4	0	176	22	33	2	2	0	4	0	4	0	14	0
Cornwall	322,571	18	4	18	0	–	–	21	4	10	3	9	0	5	0	9	0	15	0
Cumberland	266,549	57	6	2	0	1	0	12	0	9	1	–	–	1	0	–	–	9	0
Derby	520,914	81	8	3	0	2	0	34	11	13	6	1	0	–	–	–	–	3	0
Devon	631,808	116	32	10	0	4	0	66	2	14	1	3	0	1	0	3	0	4	0
Dorset	194,517	62	5	1	0	4	0	57	2	9	0	–	–	3	1	–	–	2	0
Durham	1,016,559	134	15	5	0	5	0	85	4	23	4	4	0	1	0	17	0	27	0
Essex	784,258	297	67	2	0	–	–	262	30	34	5	–	–	27	2	–	–	41	0
Gloucester	645,574	360	35	12	0	8	0	307	23	24	1	10	0	18	4	1	0	78	0
Hereford	115,949	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Herts	224,550	60	3	–	–	–	–	27	4	4	2	–	–	1	0	–	–	1	0
Hunts	54,969	3	0	5	0	2	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	–	–	1	0
Kent (ex-Met.)	808,736	258	51	2	0	–	–	114	15	58	4	8	0	37	3	2	0	53	0
Lancaster	3,906,721	3599	288	79	0	16	0	589	108	158	20	4	0	60	1	61	4	147	3
Leicester	375,092	214	25	50	0	30	0	84	12	25	1	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	473,912	62	8	2	0	–	–	18	1	23	6	–	–	11	2	7	0	18	0
Middlesex (ex-Met.)	560,012	739	149	4	0	2	0	207	21	76	1	–	–	18	1	4	0	38	0
Monmouth	258,054	103	13	–	–	–	–	27	3	3	0	–	–	2	0	2	0	6	0
Norfolk	468,287	61	12	2	0	–	–	22	1	19	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northampton	299,508	55	8	1	0	–	–	52	15	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0
Northumberland	506,630	145	20	1	0	5	0	26	1	5	0	24	0	–	–	19	0	2	0
Nottingham	445,823	88	22	1	0	1	0	54	9	13	1	–	–	3	0	2	0	4	0
Oxford	191,191	10	3	10	0	–	–	7	0	8	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rutland	20,659	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Salop	236,339	25	5	–	–	–	–	14	1	15	3	–	–	1	0	–	–	2	0
Somerset	438,710	216	13	5	0	–	–	141	2	58	6	29	0	62	7	3	0	121	0
Southampton (including Isle of Wight)	690,097	318	54	9	0	1	1	85	7	53	5	–	–	35	2	–	–	6	0
Stafford	1,087,161	595	62	23	1	39	0	388	52	142	20	2	0	16	1	3	0	69	3
Suffolk	361,790	45	9	1	0	–	–	83	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey (ex-Met.)	521,551	395	60	10	0	13	0	218	16	20	4	9	0	5	2	2	0	3	0
Sussex	548,979	235	36	10	0	–	–	106	5	23	10	–	–	5	1	1	0	10	0
Warwick	838,030	712	118	77	0	23	0	313	37	66	0	1	0	34	2	32	0	72	7
Westmorland	66,098	18	2	–	–	–	–	2	0	1	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	2	0
Wilts	264,997	170	40	10	0	3	0	81	15	20	7	–	–	2	2	–	–	9	0
Worcester	385,309	97	10	1	0	1	0	92	7	20	4	1	0	4	1	–	–	15	0
York, E. Riding	408,564	212	16	6	0	–	–	17	3	4	1	–	–	1	1	2	0	3	0
,, N. Riding	360,369	59	4	–	–	1	0	24	1	3	2	1	0	2	0	–	–	11	0
,, W. Riding	2,444,931	867	69	20	0	13	0	357	36	128	24	11	0	46	2	20	1	69	1
Anglesey	50,098	2	0	2	0	–	–	3	0	2	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	2	0
Brecknock	51,393	37	8	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cardigan	63,467	17	7	2	0	–	–	1	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0
Carmarthen	130,566	19	3	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0
Carnarvon	117,233	6	1	1	0	–	–	10	0	20	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	0
Denbigh	118,843	14	0	–	–	–	–	5	0	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0
Flint	77,277	15	2	–	–	–	–	16	2	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0
Glamorgan	687,218	1070	84	72	0	71	0	148	8	109	12	30	0	11	8	10	2	76	0
Merioneth	49,212	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–
Montgomery	58,003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pembroke	88,296	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0
Radnor	21,791	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals		15,543	2310	698	1	378	1	5784	794	1848	214	237	3	696	54	347	7	1314	21

Analysts for the Year 1893.

Samples.																		
Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.				
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Proportion Adulterated. 1893	Proportion Adulterated. 1892	
77	0	95	3	11	0	19	0	548	81	236	11	591	29	7989	1365	17·1	17·0	Metropolis.
																		Counties.
16	0	10	0	–	–	18	1	15	7	–	–	15	0	170	18	10·6	8·0	Bedford.
2	0	2	0	–	–	2	0	2	0	–	–	1	0	115	8	7·0	18·4	Berks.
–	–	5	2	6	0	–	–	14	3	–	–	9	0	161	18	11·2	13·9	Bucks.
–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	109	1	0·9	21·7	Cambridge.
1	0	62	0	2	0	–	–	91	8	7	0	159	5	832	51	6·1	5·7	Chester
12	0	15	1	1	0	1	0	16	7	5	0	26	4	181	23	12·7	7·0	Cornwall.
–	–	17	0	–	–	2	0	84	10	–	–	2	0	196	17	8·7	13·3	Cumberland.
1	0	13	0	–	–	–	–	58	16	1	0	32	9	242	50	20·7	27·1	Derby.
3	0	4	0	–	–	4	0	20	3	8	0	15	2	275	40	14·5	16·2	Devon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	10	0	8	3	–	–	–	–	156	11	7·1	4·8	Dorset.
1	0	70	37	–	–	17	0	188	46	17	6	134	18	728	130	17·9	14·7	Durham.
26	0	46	2	–	–	6	0	26	3	2	0	43	7	812	116	14·3	16·7	Essex.
2	0	59	18	–	–	9	0	59	6	–	–	46	8	993	95	9·6	6·8	Gloucester.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2	18·2	–	Hereford.
–	–	3	0	–	–	20	0	5	2	–	–	3	1	124	17	13·7	24·4	Herts.
5	0	5	0	–	–	1	0	1	0	–	–	10	0	46	0	0·0	2·4	Hunts.
7	0	68	0	–	–	8	0	259	42	–	–	127	6	1001	121	12·1	11·8	Kent (ex-Met.)
41	0	292	12	2	1	68	1	563	65	55	1	424	51	6158	555	9·0	9·1	Lancaster.
–	–	22	3	–	–	–	–	54	16	–	–	64	6	548	63	11·5	9·8	Leicester.
7	0	30	0	–	–	1	0	139	22	11	1	96	17	425	57	13·4	26·4	Lincoln.
–	–	38	1	–	–	6	0	32	5	19	0	132	40	1315	218	16·6	12·3	Middlesex (ex-Met.)
3	0	7	2	1	0	5	1	11	8	–	–	15	2	185	29	15·7	14·8	Monmouth.
7	0	24	3	–	–	4	0	23	10	2	1	22	3	186	33	17·7	12·1	Norfolk.
–	–	16	4	–	–	3	0	41	14	–	–	10	0	185	42	22·7	13·2	Northampton.
1	0	44	17	–	–	2	0	8	5	–	–	58	8	340	51	15·0	6·8	Northumberland.
2	0	15	2	–	–	–	–	46	27	–	–	30	6	259	67	25·9	20·0	Nottingham.
–	–	8	0	–	–	4	0	2	0	3	0	–	–	52	3	5·8	7·7	Oxford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	0	–	–	–	–	19	2	10·5	25·0	Rutland.
–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	1	0	65	12	18·5	26·7	Salop.
81	0	68	0	19	0	30	0	223	26	30	0	92	5	1178	59	5·0	3·4	Somerset.
2	0	18	0	–	–	8	0	178	32	34	2	76	5	823	108	13·1	12·4	Southampton (including I. of Wight).
1	0	94	3	–	–	2	1	75	8	27	2	191	32	1617	185	11·4	8·3	Stafford.
–	–	1	0	–	–	5	0	2	0	–	–	3	0	140	28	20·0	20·0	Suffolk.
1	0	46	3	–	–	9	1	72	9	–	–	35	4	838	99	11·8	13·7	Surrey (ex-Met.)
3	0	32	2	–	–	–	–	76	15	2	0	27	4	530	73	13·8	10·5	Sussex.
16	0	65	0	–	–	57	10	113	20	118	29	173	18	1872	241	12·9	13·7	Warwick.
–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	10	3	–	–	5	0	40	5	12·5	9·5	Westmorland.
12	0	12	0	–	–	1	0	40	8	11	0	27	5	398	77	19·3	7·9	Wilts.
5	0	15	0	–	–	10	0	43	10	–	–	24	1	328	33	10·1	11·4	Worcester.
–	–	7	0	–	–	–	–	17	5	2	0	15	3	286	29	10·1	7·4	York, E. Riding.
4	0	24	0	–	–	–	–	31	12	1	0	18	0	179	19	10·6	9·4	„ N. Riding.
20	0	144	8	1	0	2	1	409	107	147	26	332	35	2588	310	12·0	13·0	„ W. Riding.
1	0	–	–	–	–	4	0	3	1	1	1	7	0	29	2	6·9	13·2	Anglesey.
–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	3	1	48	12	25·0	21·9	Brecknock.
–	–	1	0	–	–	1	0	16	6	–	–	4	1	45	14	31·1	10·7	Cardigan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	3	3	32	10	31·2	–	Carmarthen.
18	0	–	–	–	–	3	0	23	13	6	3	1	0	90	20	22·2	20·0	Carnarvon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	9	2	1	1	1	46	11	23·9	26·1	Denbigh.
–	–	8	2	–	–	10	0	32	9	3	1	2	0	98	16	16·3	13·2	Flint.
22	0	87	2	–	–	9	0	226	59	1	0	158	38	2100	213	10·1	10·9	Glamorgan.
–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	9	5	–	–	1	0	15	5	33·3	25·0	Merioneth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Montgomery.
–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	9	4	–	–	–	–	26	7	26·9	24·1	Pembroke.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	9	2	–	–	–	–	13	2	15·4	–	Radnor.
394	0	1600	127	43	1	363	16	3971	782	751	85	3266	377	37,283	4793	12·9	12·4	Totals.

Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts

	Popu-lation, 1891.	Number of															
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confec-tionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
The Metropolis.																	
Battersea	150,558	33	12	12	0	–	–	31	9	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bermondsey	84,682	110	39	8	0	4	0	39	5	22	12	10	0	8	0	–	–
Bethnal Green	129,132	39	4	–	–	–	–	14	5	–	–	–	–	4	0	–	–
Camberwell, St. Giles	235,344	79	33	–	–	1	0	22	4	11	3	–	–	8	0	1	0
Chelsea	96,253	33	17	–	–	–	–	24	0	6	1	3	3	–	–	–	–
Clerkenwell	66,216	56	22	–	–	–	–	46	17	6	0	4	0	14	1	–	–
Fulham	91,639	63	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greenwich	165,413	51	4	–	–	–	–	90	26	4	1	–	–	12	0	1	0
Hackney	229,542	101	26	3	0	2	0	18	2	18	1	–	–	8	0	–	–
Hammersmith	97,239	68	11	5	0	–	–	46	15	3	0	4	0	7	0	4	0
Hampstead, St. John	68,416	54	16	–	–	1	0	43	2	39	2	10	0	34	0	2	0
Holborn	33,485	45	13	–	–	–	–	15	2	4	0	3	0	11	0	–	–
Islington	319,143	213	42	5	0	7	0	6	0	12	2	5	0	7	1	–	–
Kensington	166,308	189	40	–	–	16	0	67	18	88	6	12	0	–	–	36	0
Lambeth	275,203	220	67	3	0	3	0	124	41	36	4	2	0	22	1	5	0
Lewisham	92,647	37	13	–	–	–	–	35	4	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limehouse	57,376	34	11	9	0	13	0	7	2	27	3	–	–	13	0	–	–
London, City of	37,487	47	0	–	–	–	–	4	0	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marylebone	142,404	217	24	–	–	1	0	105	4	29	0	–	–	21	0	59	0
Mile End Old Town	107,592	112	31	–	–	–	–	66	10	31	0	–	–	18	4	–	–
Newington, St. Mary	115,804	24	14	–	–	–	–	25	14	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–
Paddington	117,846	191	46	–	–	–	–	60	2	41	4	–	–	4	0	–	–
Plumstead	88,539	69	21	–	–	6	0	10	0	15	0	4	0	14	0	–	–
Poplar	166,748	168	37	23	0	12	0	25	5	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rotherhithe	39,255	20	11	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. George, Hanover Square.	78,364	177	46	–	–	–	–	51	14	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. George-in-the-East	45,795	72	17	23	0	1	0	17	0	9	0	–	–	4	0	–	–
St. George the Martyr, Southwark.	59,712	37	14	7	0	1	0	24	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	0
St. Giles	39,782	173	33	–	–	–	–	17	3	20	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Luke	42,440	15	7	4	0	3	0	27	4	5	0	–	–	9	1	24	0
St. Martin-in-the Fields.	14,616	3	0	3	0	–	–	3	0	3	0	6	0	–	–	–	–
St. Olave	12,723	24	10	–	–	–	–	3	0	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Pancras	234,379	112	52	–	–	–	–	57	19	10	0	–	–	7	1	–	–
St. Saviour	27,177	62	20	–	–	–	–	16	3	9	0	–	–	4	0	–	–
Shoreditch, St. Leonard.	124,009	99	53	–	–	–	–	16	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strand	25,122	78	32	11	0	–	–	64	22	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wandsworth	156,942	108	16	30	0	13	0	81	9	33	0	–	–	20	0	1	0
Westminster, St. Margaret and St. John.	55,539	35	7	–	–	3	0	24	11	6	1	–	–	3	0	–	–
Westminster, St. James	24,995	32	8	–	–	–	–	12	1	7	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whitechapel	73,552	27	4	25	0	25		2	0	6	0	15	0	–	–	–	–
Woolwich	40,848	35	11	–	–	–	–	7	0	6	0	–	–	4	0	–	–
Bedford.																	
County jurisdiction	102,675	8	0	1	0	–	–	33	2	5	0	5	0	7	0	3	0
Boroughs:																	
Bedford	28,023	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luton	30,006	17	3	–	–	–	–	4	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Berks.																	
County jurisdiction	152,780	16	4	3	0	2	0	9	1	15	0	–	–	3	0	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Newbury	11,002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Windsor	12,327	2	1	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	1	0
Reading	60,054	16	2	12	0	–	–	19	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

for the Year 1893—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	4	6	0	–	–	106	27	Battersea.
3	0	–	–	5	1	1	0	–	–	21	4	1	1	16	0	248	62	Bermondsey.
4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	9	Bethnal Green.
2	0	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	27	4	4	0	16	2	173	46	Camberwell, St. Giles.
6	0	1	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	8	0	–	–	14	1	151	28	Chelsea.
8	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	5	3	142	43	Clerkenwell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	14	Fulham.
11	0	–	–	6	0	–	–	–	–	11	0	2	0	3	0	191	31	Greenwich.
14	1	–	–	2	0	–	–	2	0	12	1	3	1	17	3	200	35	Hackney.
18	0	11	0	6	0	3	0	–	–	20	0	2	0	40	1	237	27	Hammersmith.
36	0	6	0	13	0	–	–	–	–	8	1	38	0	27	0	311	21	Hampstead, St. John.
15	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	3	0	18	0	116	15	Holborn.
16	0	10	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	27	6	18	2	46	3	378	56	Islington.
12	0	–	–	–	–	6	0	–	–	38	7	16	0	22	2	502	73	Kensington.
23	1	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	23	1	3	0	32	2	498	117	Lambeth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	0	77	18	Lewisham.
4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	2	–	–	2	0	135	18	Limehouse.
–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	22	0	17	0	98	0	London, City of.
23	0	17	0	8	0	–	–	–	–	61	3	13	0	41	2	595	33	Marylebone.
35	2	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	33	4	–	–	3	0	300	51	Mile End Old Town.
3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	59	28	Newington, St. Mary.
8	0	2	0	18	0	–	–	–	–	8	0	–	–	2	0	334	46	Paddington.
8	0	8	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	5	32	0	36	0	222	26	Plumstead.
6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	8	12	3	12	1	288	55	Poplar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	13	Rotherhithe.
25	1	10	0	–	–	–	–	15	0	40	6	15	0	37	0	330	68	St. George, Hanover Square.
6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	152	19	St. George-in-the-East.
3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	3	0	80	20	St. George the Martyr, Southwark.
8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	0	–	–	26	0	264	40	St. Giles.
9	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	23	10	–	–	10	0	130	22	St. Luke.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	3	0	24	2	St. Martin-in-the Fields.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	10	St. Olave.
2	0	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	0	200	74	St. Pancras.
2	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	6	2	0	2	0	125	29	St. Saviour.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	119	55	Shoreditch, St. Leonard.
5	1	–	–	7	0	–	–	2	0	13	3	18	3	39	1	240	62	Strand.
18	0	1	0	4	0	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	32	2	345	29	Wandsworth.
3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	9	0	86	19	Westminster, St. Margaret and St. John.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	5	83	14	Westminster, St. James.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0	18	1	124	5	Whitechapel.
4	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	0	16	0	5	0	99	11	Woolwich.
																		Bedford.
14	0	10	0	10	0	–	–	12	1	9	1	–	–	15	0	132	4	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	0	Boroughs: Bedford.
1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	29	14	Luton.
																		Berks.
4	0	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	5	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boroughs: Newbury.
–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	2	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	12	1	New Windsor.
1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	48	2	Reading.

Abstract of Reports of Public

	Popu-lation, 1891.	Number of															
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confec-tionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
BUCKINGHAM.																	
County jurisdiction -	171,849	58	6	22	0	-	-	22	6	11	1	-	-	-	-	3	0
Borough:																	
Chepping Wycombe	13,435	7	0	-	-	-	-	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMBRIDGE.																	
County jurisdiction -	84,978	7	1	4	0	-	-	37	0	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isle of Ely - -	63,861	23	0	21	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Borough:																	
Cambridge - -	36,983	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHESTER.																	
County jurisdiction -	463,108	185	7	-	-	-	-	128	11	11	0	-	-	1	0	-	-
Boroughs:																	
Birkenhead - -	99,857	34	1	-	-	-	-	24	7	7	0	2	0	3	0	4	0
Chester - - -	37,105	5	0	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congleton - -	10,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macclesfield - -	36,009	11	0	3	0	1	0	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stalybridge - -	26,783	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stockport - -	70,263	28	6	1	0	3	0	17	2	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CORNWALL.																	
County jurisdiction -	299,008	18	4	18	0	-	-	9	1	10	3	9	0	5	0	9	0
Boroughs:																	
Penzance - -	12,432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truro - - -	11,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUMBERLAND.																	
County jurisdiction -	227,373	39	4	2	0	1	0	12	0	9	1	-	-	1	0	-	-
Borough:																	
Carlisle - - -	39,176	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DERBY.																	
County jurisdiction -	382,343	36	3	-	-	-	-	23	6	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boroughs:																	
Chesterfield - -	22,009	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby - - -	94,146	20	4	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glossop - - -	22,416	14	1	-	-	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	-	-	-	-
DEVON.																	
County jurisdiction -	431,403	37	7	4	0	-	-	6	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	3	0
Boroughs:																	
Barnstaple - -	13,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devonport - -	54,803	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - -	37,404	39	9	6	0	4	0	16	0	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - -	84,248	34	15	-	-	-	-	44	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiverton - -	10,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DORSET.																	
County jurisdiction -	165,213	52	2	1	0	4	0	54	2	8	0	-	-	2	1	-	-
Boroughs:																	
Poole - - -	15,438	4	1	-	-	-	-	3	0	1	0	-	-	1	0	-	-
Weymouth - -	13,866	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analysts for the Year 1893—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		—
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
																		BUCKINGHAM.
–	–	–	–	2	0	6	0	–	–	3	2	–	–	4	0	136	15	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	5	0	25	3	Borough: Chppg. Wycombe.
																		CAMBRIDGE.
1	0	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	1	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	0	Isle of Ely.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	10	0	Borough: Cambridge.
																		CHESTER.
11	0	1	0	41	0	–	–	–	–	76	7	5	0	128	2	587	27	County jurisdiction.
2	0	–	–	11	0	–	–	–	–	5	0	–	–	17	2	109	10	Boroughs: Birkenhead.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0	14	0	Chester.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Congleton.
–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	8	1	33	3	Macclesfield.
1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	0	Stalybridge.
–	–	–	–	7	0	–	–	–	–	9	1	2	0	–	–	81	11	Stockport.
																		CORNWALL.
15	0	12	0	15	1	1	0	1	0	16	7	5	0	26	4	169	20	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boroughs: Penzance.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	Truro.
																		CUMBERLAND.
9	0	–	–	17	0	–	–	2	0	84	10	–	–	2	0	178	15	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	2	Borough: Carlisle.
																		DERBY.
2	0	–	–	7	0	–	–	–	–	10	3	1	0	12	5	100	23	County jurisdiction:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	Boroughs: Chesterfield.
–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	47	13	–	–	12	3	89	23	Derby.
1	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	1	Glossop.
																		DEVON.
2	0	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	3	–	–	1	0	75	10	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boroughs: Barnstaple.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	Devonport.
2	0	–	–	4	0	–	–	4	0	7	0	–	–	6	2	100	13	Exeter.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	0	8	0	94	17	Plymouth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tiverton.
																		DORSET.
2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	0	7	2	–	–	–	–	140	7	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	2	Boroughs: Poole.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	Weymouth.

Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts

	Popu-lation, 1891.	Number of															
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confec-tionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
DURHAM.																	
County jurisdiction	642,617	86	9	–	–	1	0	79	4	16	2	2	0	1	0	11	0
Boroughs:																	
Durham	14,863	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gateshead	85,692	22	2	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0
Hartlepool	21,271	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Shields	78,391	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sunderland	131,015	2	0	5	0	–	–	–	–	5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
West Hartlepool	42,710	18	3	–	–	–	–	6	0	2	2	2	0	–	–	–	–
ESSEX.																	
County jurisdiction	544,796	238	47	2	0	–	–	235	24	18	4	–	–	16	0	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Colchester	34,559	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
West Ham	204,903	59	20	–	–	–	–	27	6	16	1	–	–	11	2	–	–
GLOUCESTER.																	
County jurisdiction	384,552	85	8	10	0	5	0	257	19	20	1	10	0	13	3	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Bristol	221,578	253	27	2	0	3	0	46	3	4	0	–	–	5	1	1	0
Gloucester	39,444	22	0	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HEREFORD.																	
County jurisdiction	95,682	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borough:																	
Hereford	20,267	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HERTFORD.																	
County jurisdiction	207,264	42	7	–	–	–	–	27	4	4	2	–	–	1	0	–	–
Borough:																	
St. Albans	12,898	18	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HUNTINGDON.																	
County jurisdiction [No Borough.]	57,761	3	0	5	0	2	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	–	–
KENT.																	
County jurisdiction	575,113	135	30	1	0	–	–	98	13	56	4	8	0	35	3	2	0
Boroughs:																	
Canterbury	23,062	24	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dover	33,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Folkestone	23,905	27	6	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gravesend	23,876	23	4	1	0	–	–	8	1	1	0	–	–	1	0	–	–
Maidstone	32,145	30	6	–	–	–	–	3	0	1	0	–	–	1	0	–	–
Margate	18,417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ramsgate	24,733	13	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rochester	26,290	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tunbridge Wells	27,895	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LANCASTER.																	
County jurisdiction	1,505,861	474	42	17	0	4	0	190	33	65	5	1	0	14	0	3	0
Boroughs:																	
Accrington	38,603	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ashton-under-Lyne	40,463	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bacup	23,498	1	0	1	0	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barrow-in-Furness	51,712	16	2	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	7	0	–	–
Blackburn	120,064	20	0	–	–	–	–	23	2	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blackpool	23,846	23	2	2	0	–	–	21	7	3	0	1	0	–	–	–	–
Bolton	115,002	17	1	–	–	–	–	18	1	11	1	–	–	–	–	7	0
Bootle	49,217	34	7	–	–	–	–	14	3	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burnley	87,016	35	0	5	0	–	–	13	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	10	0
Bury	57,212	18	1	–	–	–	–	13	9	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	0
Clitheroe	10,815	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster	31,038	23	1	1	0	–	–	5	1	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–

for the Year 1893—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		—
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
																		DURHAM.
27	0	1	0	61	32	–	–	9	0	176	44	17	6	118	12	605	109	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	11	5	52	9	Durham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	Gateshead.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	–	–	–	–	24	2	Hartlepool.
–	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	5	1	41	9	South Shields.
																		Sunderland.
																		West Hartlepool.
																		ESSEX.
27	0	25	0	30	1	–	–	6	0	22	2	–	–	37	7	656	85	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boroughs:
14	0	1	0	16	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	0	6	0	156	31	Colchester.
																		West Ham.
																		GLOUCESTER.
46	0	2	0	29	1	–	–	9	0	53	6	–	–	18	2	557	40	County jurisdiction.
32	0	–	–	30	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	6	404	54	Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0	–	–	–	–	32	1	Bristol.
																		Gloucester.
																		HEREFORD.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2	Borough:
																		Hereford.
																		HERTFORD.
1	0	–	–	3	0	–	–	29	0	5	2	–	–	3	1	106	16	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	1	Borough:
																		St. Albans.
																		HUNTINGDON.
1	0	5	0	5	0	–	–	1	0	1	0	–	–	10	0	46	0	County jurisdiction.
																		[No Borough.]
																		KENT.
51	0	6	0	65	0	–	–	–	–	250	37	–	–	125	6	832	93	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	2	Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Canterbury.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	32	7	Dover.
2	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	39	5	Folkestone.
–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	7	4	–	–	–	–	45	10	Gravesend.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Maidstone.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	3	Margate.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0	Ramsgate.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	Rochester.
																		Tunbridge Wells.
																		LANCASTER.
52	1	8	0	150	5	–	–	11	0	299	47	–	–	74	1	1,362	134	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0	Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	1	13	3	Accrington.
																		Ashton-under-Lyne.
–	–	1	0	2	0	–	–	2	0	4	0	1	0	5	1	19	2	Bacup.
7	0	–	–	3	0	–	–	9	0	4	0	–	–	–	–	49	2	Barrow-in-Furness.
1	0	–	–	17	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	63	4	Blackburn.
–	–	–	–	4	0	–	–	3	0	3	0	–	–	5	0	65	9	Blackpool.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	3	Bolton.
–	–	–	–	9	0	–	–	–	–	27	0	–	–	6	3	95	15	Bootle.
3	0	2	0	7	1	–	–	–	–	5	0	3	0	20	3	106	7	Burnley.
1	0	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	7	0	45	10	Bury.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	3	0	7	1	Clitheroe.
3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	43	2	Lancaster.

Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts

	Population, 1891.	Number of															
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confectionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
LANCASTER—*cont.*																	
Boroughs—*cont.*																	
Liverpool	517,980	663	119	6	0	3	0	38	4	19	11	-	-	12	0	18	4
Manchester	505,368	1110	61	41	0	-	-	133	28	31	0	-	-	20	1	19	0
Oldham	131,463	84	7	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0
Preston	107,573	14	3	1	0	-	-	4	0	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-
Rochdale	71,401	117	5	-	-	-	-	13	1	6	0	-	-	4	0	-	-
Saint Helens	71,288	23	2	-	-	-	-	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salford	198,139	854	27	1	0	-	-	39	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southport	41,406	6	0	-	-	-	-	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrington	52,743	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wigan	55,013	42	3	4	0	9	0	42	3	10	0	1	0	-	-	-	-
LEICESTER.																	
County jurisdiction	200,468	61	11	44	0	21	0	74	10	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borough:																	
Leicester	174,624	153	14	6	0	9	0	10	2	3	0	-	-	3	0	-	-
LINCOLN.																	
County jurisdiction:																	
Parts of Holland	60,929	18	3	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0	-	-	6	1	6	0
„ Kesteven	89,164	9	1	2	0	-	-	3	0	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Lindsey	189,015	13	1	-	-	-	-	9	1	15	4	-	-	4	1	1	0
Boroughs:																	
Boston	14,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grantham	16,746	8	0	-	-	-	-	3	0	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grimsby	51,934	7	2	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-
Lincoln	41,491	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth	10,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan).																	
County jurisdiction (No Borough).	560,012	739	149	4	0	2	0	207	21	76	1	-	-	18	1	4	0
MONMOUTH.																	
County jurisdiction	203,347	71	12	-	-	-	-	23	2	2	0	-	-	1	0	1	0
Borough:																	
Newport	54,707	32	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	0	-	-	1	0	1	0
NORFOLK.																	
County jurisdiction	299,623	26	2	-	-	-	-	20	1	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boroughs:																	
King's Lynn	18,360	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich	100,970	13	4	2	0	-	-	2	0	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yarmouth, Great	49,334	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHAMPTON.																	
County jurisdiction	178,076	41	6	-	-	-	-	30	10	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soke of Peterborough.	35,249	1	0	1	0	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boroughs:																	
Northampton	61,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterborough	25,171	13	2	-	-	-	-	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHUMBERLAND.																	
County jurisdiction	259,765	1	0	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	18	0	-	-	16	0
Boroughs:																	
Berwick-upon-Tweed.	13,377	4	1	1	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne	186,300	130	18	-	-	4	0	25	1	-	0	6	0	-	-	3	0
Tynemouth	46,588	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

for the Year 1893—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		—
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
																		LANCASTER—*cont.*
																		Boroughs—*cont.*
31	2	14	0	20	2	1	0	–	–	12	2	16	0	116	22	969	166	Liverpool.
33	0	12	0	55	2	–	–	32	0	35	1	27	1	99	8	1,647	102	Manchester.
–	–	–	–	6	0	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	0	106	11	Oldham.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	1	7	1	6	0	6	0	45	6	Preston.
5	0	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	40	7	–	–	–	–	188	13	Rochdale.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	2	Saint Helens.
2	0	–	–	10	0	1	1	6	0	48	0	2	0	47	10	1,010	47	Salford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	0	Southport.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	4	–	–	1	0	32	8	Warrington.
4	0	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	1	–	–	29	1	198	8	Wigan.
																		LEICESTER.
–	–	–	–	22	3	–	–	–	–	42	8	–	–	58	6	344	39	County jurisdiction.
																		Borough:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	8	–	–	6	0	202	24	Leicester.
																		LINCOLN.
																		County jurisdiction
1	0	4	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	26	4	–	–	3	2	68	10	Parts of Holland.
–	–	1	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	43	4	3	0	11	0	83	7	„ Kesteven.
16	0	2	0	13	0	–	–	1	0	66	12	8	1	48	9	196	29	„ Lindsey.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0	6	0	Boston.
–	–	–	–	8	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0	25	0	Grantham.
1	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	2	1	13	5	Grimsby.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	5	29	6	Lincoln.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Louth.
																		MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan).
38	0	–	–	38	1	–	–	6	0	32	5	19	0	132	40	1315	218	County jurisdiction.
																		(No Borough.)
																		MONMOUTH.
1	0	2	0	7	2	1	0	5	1	11	3	–	–	13	2	137	27	County jurisdiction.
																		Borough:
5	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	48	2	Newport.
																		NORFOLK.
–	–	4	0	24	3	–	–	4	0	12	4	2	1	17	3	125	16	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	3	King's Lynn.
–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	–	–	5	0	33	11	Norwich.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	Yarmouth, Great.
																		NORTHAMPTON.
3	0	–	–	16	4	–	–	3	0	38	13	–	–	10	0	145	34	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	Soke of Peterborough.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Northampton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	36	7	Peterborough.
																		NORTHUMBERLAND.
–	–	–	–	40	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	6	113	22	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	0	9	2	Berwick-upon-Tweed.
2	0	–	–	4	1	–	–	2	0	4	1	–	–	20	2	205	23	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	13	4	Tynemouth.

Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts

	Population, 1891.	Number of															
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confectionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
NOTTINGHAM.																	
County jurisdiction	217,489	58	18	–	–	–	–	25	4	10	1	–	–	2	0	2	0
Boroughs:																	
Newark	14,457	2	0	–	–	1	0	4	0	3	0	–	–	1	0	–	–
Nottingham	213,877	28	4	1	0	–	–	25	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OXFORD.																	
County jurisdiction	132,681	1	0	8	0	–	–	7	0	8	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Banbury	12,768	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxford	45,742	4	1	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RUTLAND.																	
County jurisdiction (No Borough.)	20,659	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	1	–	–
SALOP.																	
County jurisdiction	193,669	10	1	–	–	–	–	10	1	14	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Shrewsbury	26,987	15	4	–	–	–	–	4	0	1	0	–	–	1	0	–	–
Wenlock	15,703	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOMERSET.																	
County jurisdiction	374,430	119	0	1	0	–	–	128	2	57	6	29	0	62	7	1	0
Boroughs:																	
Bath	51,844	97	13	4	0	–	–	13	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	2	0
Bridgwater	12,436	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SOUTHAMPTON.																	
County jurisdiction	367,776	102	15	–	–	–	–	24	2	13	1	–	–	26	0	–	–
Isle of Wight	67,720	9	1	–	–	–	–	17	0	8	0	–	–	9	2	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Portsmouth	159,251	140	25	9	0	1	1	8	0	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ryde	10,952	5	0	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southampton	65,325	62	13	–	–	–	–	27	3	26	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Winchester	19,073	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STAFFORD.																	
County jurisdiction	799,838	462	34	19	1	34	0	234	37	107	16	–	–	6	1	1	0
Boroughs:																	
Hanley	54,946	24	9	2	0	5	0	20	0	16	0	–	–	7	0	2	0
Newcastle-under-Lyme	18,452	8	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walsall	71,789	12	0	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–
West Bromwich	59,474	56	13	2	0	–	–	16	5	5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wolverhampton	82,662	39	5	–	–	–	–	61	9	13	3	2	0	2	0	–	–
SUFFOLK.																	
County jurisdiction:																	
Eastern Division	183,478	30	6	1	0	–	–	69	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western Division	104,322	12	2	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Bury St. Edmunds	16,630	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ipswich	57,360	3	1	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SURREY.																	
County jurisdiction	382,190	253	42	–	–	–	–	197	16	9	2	–	–	1	1	1	0
Boroughs:																	
Croydon	102,695	139	18	10	0	10	0	9	0	7	1	7	0	–	–	–	–
Guildford	14,020	1	0	–	–	2	0	12	0	4	1	2	0	4	1	1	0
Reigate	22,646	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

for the Year 1893—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
																		NOTTINGHAM.
2	0	2	0	7	1	–	–	–	–	37	25	–	–	17	4	162	53	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	0	Newark.
–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	9	2	–	–	13	2	84	14	Nottingham.
																		OXFORD.
–	–	–	–	8	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	33	0	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0	2	0	2	0	–	–	13	2	Banbury.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	Oxford.
																		RUTLAND.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	0	–	–	–	–	19	2	County jurisdiction. (No Borough.)
																		SALOP.
1	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	1	0	43	8	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	4	Shrewsbury.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wenlock.
																		SOMERSET.
120	0	81	0	66	0	19	0	10	0	213	22	30	0	82	5	1,018	42	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
1	0	–	–	2	0	–	–	20	0	10	4	–	–	10	0	160	17	Bath.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bridgwater.
																		SOUTHAMPTON.
–	–	2	0	7	0	–	–	–	–	132	23	–	–	30	3	336	44	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	0	17	5	17	2	16	0	101	10	Isle of Wight.
																		Boroughs:
6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	2	14	0	19	0	217	30	Portsmouth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	0	–	–	–	–	20	1	Ryde.
–	–	–	–	11	0	–	–	–	–	8	2	3	0	11	2	148	22	Southampton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Winchester.
																		STAFFORD.
44	2	1	0	77	3	–	–	2	1	39	4	12	2	156	24	1194	125	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
7	0	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	19	0	3	0	22	7	121	16	Hanley.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	15	3	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	17	0	Walsall.
16	1	–	–	6	0	–	–	–	–	12	2	12	0	7	0	126	21	West Bromwich.
2	0	–	–	8	0	–	–	–	–	14	3	–	–	3	1	144	20	Wolverhampton.
																		SUFFOLK.
																		County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	5	0	2	0	–	–	2	0	110	23	Eastern Division.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	20	3	Western Division.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bury St. Edmunds.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	Ipswich.
																		SURREY.
–	–	–	–	34	3	–	–	9	1	53	9	–	–	23	1	580	75	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	188	19	Croydon.
3	0	1	0	8	0	–	–	–	–	19	0	–	–	10	3	68	5	Guildford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	Reigate.

Abstract of Reports of Public

	Popu-lation, 1891.	Number of															
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confectionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
Sussex.																	
County jurisdiction:																	
Eastern Division	205,295	50	7	2	0	–	–	69	4	7	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western Division	140,619	18	0	–	–	–	–	17	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Brighton	115,873	114	24	6	0	–	–	12	1	12	8	–	–	3	0	–	–
Eastbourne	34,969	27	3	2	0	–	–	3	0	4	2	–	–	2	1	–	–
Hastings	52,223	26	2	–	–	–	–	5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0
Warwick.																	
County jurisdiction	268,360	328	43	4	0	2	0	141	18	26	0	–	–	18	2	8	0
Boroughs:																	
Birmingham	478,113	328	63	73	0	21	0	146	16	40	0	1	0	16	0	24	0
Coventry	52,724	24	6	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leamington	26,930	15	4	–	–	–	–	17	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warwick	11,903	17	2	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Westmorland.																	
County jurisdiction	51,668	11	1	–	–	–	–	2	0	1	0	–	–	1	0	–	–
Borough:																	
Kendal	14,430	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wilts.																	
County jurisdiction	249,464	147	37	10	0	3	0	61	13	14	7	–	–	2	2	–	–
Borough:																	
Salisbury	15,533	23	3	–	–	–	–	20	2	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worcester.																	
County jurisdiction	271,858	47	3	1	0	–	–	46	1	15	3	1	0	4	1	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Dudley	45,740	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kidderminster	24,803	33	4	–	–	1	0	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worcester	42,968	17	3	–	–	–	–	13	2	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
York—East Riding.																	
County jurisdiction	128,977	19	2	6	0	–	–	2	0	1	0	–	–	1	1	2	0
Boroughs:																	
Beverley	12,539	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kingston-on-Hull	200,044	168	11	–	–	–	–	12	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
York	67,004	25	3	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
York—North Riding.																	
County jurisdiction	251,061	18	2	–	–	1	0	9	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	–	–
Boroughs:																	
Middlesbrough	75,532	25	1	–	–	–	–	13	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–
Scarborough	33,776	16	1	–	–	–	–	2	0	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
York—West Riding.																	
County jurisdiction	1,220,533	232	15	17	0	2	0	251	23	97	12	11	0	34	1	8	1
Boroughs:																	
Bradford	216,361	146	12	–	–	1	0	17	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0
Dewsbury	29,847	27	1	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Doncaster	25,933	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Halifax	89,832	78	1	3	0	–	–	14	1	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Huddersfield	95,420	62	5	–	–	–	–	27	4	2	0	–	–	1	0	–	–
Leeds	367,505	142	13	–	–	1	0	8	2	2	3	–	–	2	1	–	–
Rotherham	42,061	12	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheffield	324,243	131	18	–	–	9	0	33	3	15	7	–	–	9	0	6	0
Wakefield	33,146	29	1	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Analysts for the Year 1893—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
																		Sussex.
																		County jurisdiction:
3	0	3	0	11	0	–	–	–	–	38	5	–	–	4	0	187	16	Eastern Division.
–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	–	16	6	–	–	3	1	61	9	Western Division.
																		Boroughs:
7	0	–	–	8	0	–	–	–	–	15	2	–	–	16	2	193	37	Brighton.
–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	5	1	2	0	3	0	51	7	Eastbourne.
–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	38	4	Hastings.
																		Warwick.
32	2	16	0	32	0	–	–	3	0	102	17	13	2	47	8	772	92	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
40	5	–	–	32	0	–	–	54	10	9	1	100	27	119	10	1003	132	Birmingham.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	0	7	0	46	10	Coventry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	5	Leamington.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	2	Warwick.
																		Westmorland.
2	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	10	3	–	–	5	0	33	4	County jurisdiction.
																		Borough:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	Kendal.
																		Wilts.
9	0	–	–	9	0	–	–	1	0	37	7	11	0	14	3	318	69	County jurisdiction.
																		Borough:
–	–	12	0	3	0	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	13	2	80	8	Salisbury.
																		Worcester.
7	0	5	0	13	0	–	–	10	0	36	7	–	–	15	0	200	15	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	3	Dudley.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	5	1	57	10	Kidderminster.
4	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	4	0	41	5	Worcester.
																		York—East Riding.
3	0	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	11	4	1	0	12	2	62	9	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Beverley.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	1	0	–	–	190	14	Kingston-on-Hull
–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	34	6	York.
																		York—North Riding.
7	0	2	0	17	0	–	–	–	–	27	11	1	0	16	0	102	15	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
2	0	2	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	51	1	Middlesbrough.
2	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	26	3	Scarborough.
																		York—West Riding.
50	0	13	0	114	4	1	0	1	0	408	107	116	20	221	14	1576	197	County jurisdiction.
																		Boroughs:
17	1	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	7	4	23	0	219	18	Bradford.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	1	Dewsbury.
–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	14	4	Doncaster.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	2	10	0	129	7	Halifax.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	95	9	Huddersfield.
2	0	–	–	22	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	9	0	50	9	239	29	Leeds.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	5	Rotherham.
–	–	7	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	11	232	39	Sheffield.
–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	1	Wakefield.

Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts

——	Popu-lation, 1891.	Number of															
		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Confec-tionery and Jam.	
		Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
WALES.																	
ANGLESEY.																	
County jurisdiction -	50,098	2	0	2	0	–	–	3	0	2	0	2	0	–	–	–	–
BRECKNOCK.																	
County jurisdiction -	51,393	37	8	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARDIGAN.																	
County jurisdiction -	63,467	17	7	2	0	–	–	1	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARMARTHEN.																	
County jurisdiction -	120,266	10	1	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borough:																	
Carmarthen - -	10,300	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARNARVON.																	
County jurisdiction -	117,233	6	1	1	0	–	–	10	0	20	2	–	–	1	1	–	–
DENBIGH.																	
County jurisdiction -	118,843	14	0	–	–	–	–	5	0	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
FLINT.																	
County jurisdiction -	77,277	15	2	–	–	–	–	16	2	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
GLAMORGAN.																	
County jurisdiction -	456,841	432	53	54	0	53	0	62	6	44	12	18	0	8	7	7	0
Boroughs:																	
Cardiff - - -	128,915	395	13	18	0	18	0	54	1	57	0	12	0	–	–	–	–
Neath - - -	11,118	8	2	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Swansea - - -	90,349	235	16	–	–	–	–	31	1	8	0	–	–	2	0	3	2
MERIONETH.																	
County jurisdiction -	49,212	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
MONTGOMERY.																	
County jurisdiction -	58,003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PEMBROKE.																	
County jurisdiction -	88,296	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
RADNOR.																	
County jurisdiction -	21,791	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

for the Year 1893—*continued.*

Samples.																		
Pepper.		Tea.		Lard.		Wine.		Beer.		Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		Total.		
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	
																		WALES.
																		Anglesey.
2	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	4	0	8	1	1	1	7	0	29	2	County jurisdiction.
																		Brecknock.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	3	1	48	12	County jurisdiction.
																		Cardigan.
1	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	1	0	16	6	–	–	4	1	45	14	County jurisdiction.
																		Carmarthen.
3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	3	2	23	8	County jurisdiction.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	Borough: Carmarthen.
																		Carnarvon.
1	0	18	0	–	–	–	–	3	0	23	13	6	3	1	0	90	20	County jurisdiction.
																		Denbigh.
2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	9	2	1	1	1	46	11	County jurisdiction.
																		Flint.
6	0	–	–	8	2	–	–	10	0	32	9	3	1	2	0	98	16	County jurisdiction.
																		Glamorgan.
56	0	9	0	56	1	–	–	9	0	209	51	1	0	126	37	1138	167	County jurisdiction.
15	0	13	0	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	0	600	15	Boroughs: Cardiff.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	2	0	15	6	Neath.
11	0	–	–	25	0	–	–	–	–	14	5	–	–	18	1	347	25	Swansea.
																		Merioneth.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	9	5	–	–	1	0	15	5	County jurisdiction.
																		Montgomery.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	County jurisdiction.
																		Pembroke.
4	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	9	4	–	–	–	–	26	7	County jurisdiction.
																		Radnor.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	9	2	–	–	–	–	13	2	County jurisdiction.

ALKALI, &c.

No.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of WORKS in each COUNTY of ENGLAND and WALES, 1881, in the year ended

COUNTY.	Alkali.	Sulphuric Acid.	Chemical Manure.	Gas Liquor.	Nitric Acid.	Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Extraction of Salt from Brine.	Cement.	Alkali Waste.	Barium.
ENGLAND AND WALES.											
Bedfordshire	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Berkshire	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Buckinghamshire	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridgeshire	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cheshire	6	..	6	4	4	6	..	36	..	..	..
Cornwall	..	..	3	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	..	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Derbyshire	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Devonshire	1	1	9	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Dorsetshire	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
Durham	10	..	6	..	..	14	..	5	9	..	..
Essex	6	1	11	..	3	9	..	..	7	..	..
Gloucestershire	3	2	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Hampshire	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..		..	..
Herefordshire	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hertfordshire	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdonshire	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	..	..	4	..	1	19	..	..	42	..	..
Lancashire	39	4	13	5	11	50	3	1	3	2	..
Leicestershire	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..
Lincolnshire	..	..	10	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
Middlesex	3	2	5	..	3	11	..	..	1	..	..
Monmouthshire	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Norfolk	..	..	12	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Northamptonshire	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	3	2	10	..	..	6	..	..	4	..	..
Nottinghamshire	1	1	6	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Oxfordshire	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shropshire	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Somersetshire	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	3	..	..
Staffordshire	1	2	9	..	2	17	..	1	1	..	..
Suffolk	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Surrey	1	..	3	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	..

WORKS.

147.

and IRELAND, registered under the ALKALI, &c. WORKS REGULATION ACT, 31st December, 1893.

Strontium.	Antimony Sulphide.	Bisulphide of Carbon.	Venetian Red.	Lead Deposit.	Arsenic.	Nitrate and Chloride of Iron.	Muriatic Acid.	Fibre Separation.	Tar.	Zinc.	Total.	COUNTY.
												ENGLAND AND WALES.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Bedfordshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Berkshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Buckinghamshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Cambridgeshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	Cheshire.
..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	46	Cornwall.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	Cumberland.
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	16	Derbyshire.
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	30	Devonshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Dorsetshire.
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	Durham.
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	Essex.
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	23	Gloucestershire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	Hampshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Herefordshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Hertfordshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Huntingdonshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	69	Kent.
..	..	1	1	..	1	4	..	..	17	..	155	Lancashire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Leicestershire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	Lincolnshire.
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	30	Middlesex.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Monmouthshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	Norfolk.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Northamptonshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	Northumberland.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Nottinghamshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Oxfordshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Shropshire.
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	Somersetshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	36	Staffordshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	Suffolk.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	Surrey.

TABLE showing the Number of Works in each County of England and Wales, and Ireland, registered

COUNTY.	Alkali.	Sulphuric Acid.	Chemical Manure.	Gas Liquor.	Nitric Acid.	Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia.	Chlorine.	Extraction of Salt from Brine.	Cement.	Alkali Waste.	Barium.
ENGLAND AND WALES —*continued.*											
Sussex	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..
Warwickshire	3	..	3	..	7	3	..	..	4	..	..
Westmorland	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Wiltshire	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Worcestershire	3	..	3	..	..	2	1	5	..	..	..
Yorkshire	16	2	22	9	14	32	..	2	6	..	..
Anglesey	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthenshire	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvonshire	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Flintshire	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Glamorganshire	2	9	4	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..
Montgomeryshire	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	99	34	186	19	53	312	4	50	93	2	..
IRELAND.											
Antrim	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Armagh	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Carlow	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cork	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Down	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Dublin	1	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Kilkenny	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Limerick	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Londonderry	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Louth	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sligo	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tipperary	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tyrone	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wexford	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Wicklow	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2	..	16	..	..	25	..	..	2	..	..
GRAND TOTAL—ENGLAND AND WALES, AND IRELAND	101	34	202	19	53	337	4	50	95	2	..

*** NOTE.—Many of the works above specified are registered for the manufacture of one or more of the
therefore shows the number of works but not the number of processes. Detailed particulars will be found

under the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881, in the year ended 31st December, 1893—*cont.*

Strontium.	Antimony Sulphide.	Bisulphide of Carbon.	Venetian Red.	Lead Deposit.	Arsenic.	Nitrate and Chloride of Iron.	Muriatic Acid.	Fibre Separation.	Tar.	Zinc.	Total.	County.
												England and Wales—*cont.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	Sussex.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	Warwickshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Westmorland.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Wiltshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	16	Worcestershire.
..	..	..	2	..	..	6	1	24	8	..	144	Yorkshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Anglesey.
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Carmarthenshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Carnarvonshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	Flintshire.
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	6	33	Glamorganshire.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Montgomeryshire.
..	..	2	13	1	36	11	4	24	44	9	996	Total.
												Ireland.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	Antrim.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Armagh.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Carlow.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Cork.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Down.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	Dublin.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Kilkenny.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Limerick.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Londonderry.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Louth.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Sligo.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Tipperary.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Tyrone.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Waterford.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Wexford.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Wicklow.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	50	Total.
..	..	2	13	1	36	11	4	24	49	9	1,046	Grand Total—England and Wales, and Ireland.

products mentioned in the Acts of 1881 and 1892, but in such cases are entered only once in the Table, which in the Report (published separately) of the Chief Inspector of Alkali, &c. Works.

APPENDIX N.

Disallowances, &c.

No. 148.

STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO APPEALS AGAINST DISALLOWANCES, SURCHARGES, ALLOWANCES, AND TRANSFERS.

DESCRIPTION.	DISALLOWANCES AND SURCHARGES.					ALLOWANCES AND TRANSFERS.			TOTAL.
	Confirmed and Remitted.	Confirmed and not Remitted.	Reversed.	Declared Null and Void.	Otherwise dealt with according to Merits.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Otherwise dealt with according to Merits.	
County Councils:									
Members of councils	10	1	2	—	—	4	—	5	22
County treasurer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Treasurer of Joint Committee	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
County accountant	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Superintendent of main roads	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Surveyor of main roads	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Visiting committees of lunatic asylums:									
Members of Committees	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	7
Treasurer of Asylum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Parish officers:									
Overseers	628	36	51	3	3	1	—	—	722
Collector of poor rates	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Guardians and union officers:									
Guardians	72	6	19	2	—	—	—	—	99
Clerks to guardians	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	11
Treasurers	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Masters of workhouses	10	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	19
Relieving officers	78	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	85
Master of union schools	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Urban Sanitary Authorities and their officers:									
Members of Local Boards and Improvement Commissioners	70	2	24	—	—	11	1	—	108
Clerks	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Treasurers	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Surveyors	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Collector	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
School attendance officer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Statement with respect to Appeals against Disallowances, &c.—*continued.*

Description.	Disallowances and Surcharges.					Allowances and Transfers.			Total.
	Confirmed and Remitted.	Confirmed and not Remitted.	Reversed.	Declared Null and Void.	Otherwise dealt with according to Merits.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Otherwise dealt with according to Merits.	
Port Sanitary Authority	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rural Sanitary Authorities and their officers:									
Members	26	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	31
Treasurers	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
Highway boards and their officers:									
Members	11	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	15
Clerk	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Treasurers	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
District surveyors	50	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	52
Waywardens of highway parishes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Surveyors of highway parishes	75	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	84
Collectors of highway rates	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
School boards and their officers:									
Members	41	7	8	—	1	1	—	1	59
Clerks	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Treasurers	68	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	69
Schoolmasters	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rating officer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
School attendance officer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
School managers	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	1,316	66	142	6	4	17	1	6	1,558

Note.—In the cases of County Councils and Visiting Committees of Lunatic Asylums, the above table gives the number of appeals decided in the year ended 31st March 1894, and in the cases of the other Local Authorities, the number decided in the year ended 31st December 1893.

No. 149.

Applications for Sanction to Expenditure, under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887.

Name of Local Authority.	Number of Cases in which Sanction was given.	Number of Cases in which Sanction was refused.
County Councils	222	8
Visiting Committees of Lunatic Asylums	33	5
Sea Fisheries Committees	7	1
Overseers	88	12
Guardians	520	25
Managers of Metropolitan Asylum District	5	—
Managers of Sick Asylum District	1	—
Managers of School Districts	3	—
Town Council	11	—
Local Boards and Improvement Commissioners	165	28
Rural Sanitary Authorities	90	6
Port Sanitary Authorities	3	1
Drainage Board	1	—
Joint Hospital Boards	1	1
Highway Boards	8	7
Waywarden of Highway Parish		—
Surveyors of Highways	6	2
School Boards	60	20
Totals	1,225	116

Note.—The above particulars relate to the year ended 31st March 1894 in the case of county councils, visiting committees of lunatic asylums, and sea fisheries committees, and to the year ended 31st December 1893 in the cases of the other authorities.

APPENDIX O.

Orders.

No. 150.

Orders issued by the Local Government Board.

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888, AND COUNTY COUNCILS.	
Orders issued during the period from the 1st April 1893 to the 31st March 1894.	
Accounts :—	
Joint Rivers Committee	1
Form of Financial Statement; County Committee	1
Adjustment of amounts paid by County Council under section 24 (2) (*d*) and 26 (1)	1
Altering boundaries and number of Electoral Divisions, and number of County Councillors	9
Assignment of Sea Fisheries District to County Auditors' Districts	1
Audit appeals	3
Awards on Arbitration under section 11	17
Certifying amounts payable under section 43 (1) (*a*) in substitution for Local Grants towards the remuneration of Poor Law Medical Officers and cost of Drugs and Medical Appliances	1
Certifying amounts payable under section 24 (2) (*a*) in substitution for Local Grants towards the remuneration of Teachers in Poor Law Schools	4
Certifying proportions under section 24 (5) in cases of Unions not comprised wholly in one County or County Borough, and in cases of Rural and Port Sanitary Districts not comprised wholly in one County	3
Confirming Orders made by County Councils :—	
For transferring parts of Parishes to other Parishes	10
For constituting Parishes	4
For constituting Local Government Districts	10
For transferring parts of Rural Districts to Urban Districts and parts of Urban Districts to Rural Districts	8
For transferring parts of Urban Districts to other Urban Districts	2
Costs of Inquiries	6
Discontinued Grants : Alteration of Amount payable by County of Cornwall to Isles of Scilly	1
Extended Boroughs :—	
Provisions as to Burgesses Lists; removing difficulties	1
Appointment of substitute for Returning Officer at Election	1
Adjustment of Local Taxation Grants consequent on extension of County Borough	3
Housing of the Working Classes :—	
Sanctioning Schemes of Re-construction by County Council (*See also* "Public Health and Local Administration.")	3

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.
The Local Government Act, 1888, and County Councils—*continued.*	
Provisional Orders. (*See* Tables at page 507)	7
Reducing main roads to status of ordinary highways	4
Regulations under the Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894 as to Inquiries and Notices during 1894	1
Rivers Pollution Prevention :—	
Consenting to Proceedings being taken by Joint Rivers Committee	5
Withholding Consent ditto ditto	1
(*See also* "Public Health and Local Administration.")	
Stock: Regulations as to Creation of County Stock	3
Total for the Local Government Act, 1888, and County Councils	111
RELIEF OF THE POOR AND THE POOR RATE. **Orders issued during the year 1893.**	
Accounts—	
London School Board: Suspending part of School Boards Accounts Order, 1880	1
Adjustment of Interests:—	
Transfer of Property and Liabilities of dissolved Incorporation to Guardians of Union	1
Assessment Committee:—	
Map or Plan of Parish for use of	1
Audit—	
Addition to Auditors' District	1
Assignment of Auditors' District and Duties	1
Decisions on Appeals against Disallowances, &c.	48
Boarding-out of Pauper Children :—	
Withdrawing authority to Board out Children from Boarding-out Committee	1
Debts—	
Extending time for Payment	157
Election—	
Altering General Order as to place for performance of duties by Returning Officer for Union	3
Altering Number of Guardians, uniting Parishes, dividing Parishes into Wards, altering Area of Wards	50
Casual Vacancies, as to filling	175
Deciding Questions as to disputed Elections of Guardians	7
Triennial Service of Guardians (Poll)	1
Ditto ditto (Adoption of)	2
Extending Time for last acting Guardians to act	3
Emigration—	
Authorising Expenditure	92
Officers—	
Collectors of Poor Rates and Assistant Overseers; Appointments, Duties, Salaries, and Districts	19
Collectors of Guardians: Remuneration of	2
Ditto Rescinding Order as regards Additional Duties	1

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.
Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate—*continued.*	
Officers—*continued.*	
Pay Clerks: Duties of	1
Stocktaker: Appointment and Duties of	3
Vaccination Officer: Remuneration of	7
Compensation for loss of Office or of emoluments of Office	2
Dismissals	13
Re-appointment after Dismissal	1
Parishes—	
Determining Questions under "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882"	1
Altering Order as to spelling of name of	1
Parochial Offices	22
Property of Unions or Separate Parishes—	
Sale, Letting, or Exchange	11
Sale Produce, Investment or Appropriation of	3
Adjustment Moneys, Appropriation of	1
Property of Parishes in Unions:	
Sale	5
Sale Produce: Investment or Appropriation of	18
Exhausted Parish Lands: Sale	4
Ditto ditto Sale Produce: Investment or Appropriation of	10
Adjustment Moneys: Appropriation of	1
Altering Trusts of Stock	1
Transferring Stock from one Parish to other Parishes	1
Application of Balance of Emigration Loan to current Poor Rates	1
Regulations—	
As to Orders drawn by Guardians on Treasurer	1
Celebration of the Marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of York	1
District School, altering	1
Maintenance of County Lunatics in Workhouse under Lunacy Act, 1890	1
Making applicable to newly formed Union	1
Meetings of Guardians	1
Metropolitan Asylums, altering	5
Printing Minutes and Proceedings of Guardians	2
Probationary Nurses under Boards of Guardians	2
Provision as to Register of Securities	1
Removing Suspension as to Medical Officers' Fees	1
Separate Workhouse School, altering	1
Visitation and Inspection of Workhouses by Guardians	1
Workhouse, altering	1
Workhouse, limiting accommodation of	1
Workhouse, prohibiting admission of Casual Paupers	1
Relief and School Fees Committees	4
Removability and Settlement of Paupers: Decisions as to	15
Union—	
Altering Order as to spelling of Name of	2
Separation of Parishes from	2
Addition of Parishes to	
Formation of	
Valuation:—	
Loan	1
Vestries Act—	
Appointment, Duties, and Salary of Vestry Clerks, and provision of Vestry Rooms	8

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.
Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate—*continued.*	
Witnesses:—	
Expenses of, at Inquiries	25
Workhouses, Separate Poor Law Schools, Infirmaries, Dispensaries, Asylums, Relief Offices, &c.—	
Expenditure in the purchase, erection, or hiring of Buildings, or in additions thereto, and in the purchase or hiring of Lands for Sites or other purposes	189
Compulsory Purchase of Land under Lands Clauses Acts	1
Directing Guardians to provide Casual Wards	1
Total for Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate	946
THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION. Orders issued during the year 1893.	
Accounts:—	
Form of Financial Statement: Commons Conservators	1
Ditto Borough	1
Ditto Improvement Commissioners	1
Adjustment of Balances	1
Appeals under section 268 of The Public Health Act, 1875	16
Audit:—	
Decisions on Appeals against Disallowances, &c.	21
Cemetery:—	
Allowing construction of Cemetery outside District	1
Cholera:—	
Regulations	3
Prohibiting importation of Rags, &c., from certain Countries	3
Mooring Stations for Ships infected with	7
Costs of Inquiries	21
Elections:—	
Extending time for filling up casual vacancies in Local Boards or Joint Boards	23
Nominating Members of Rural Sanitary Authority	8
Members to represent newly constituted Urban District on Joint Board	1
Hospital (Infectious):—	
Altering Contribution payable by Urban Sanitary Authority to Rural Sanitary Authority	1
Housing of the Working Classes:—	
Approval of Erection of Dwellings by Sanitary Authority	1
Permitting modification of Improvement Schemes by Sanitary Authority	2
Sanctioning Schemes of Re-construction by Sanitary Authorities (*See also* "Local Government Act, 1888, and County Councils")	5
Joint Boards:—	
Fixing time and place of First Meeting (*See also* Elections.)	11
Loans:—	
Returns as to Sinking Funds, Instalments, or Loans Funds	5
Sinking Fund: Failure to provide	1

Subjects of Orders.	Number of Orders issued.
The Public Health and Local Administration—*cont.*	
Local Boards:—	
Altering name of	2
Dispensing with prohibition under Rule 64, Schedule II., of the Public Health Act, 1875	2
Municipal Corporations Act, 1883:—	
Scheme as to Property of dissolved Incorporation	1
Officers:—	
Medical Officer of Health, Joint Appointment of	1
Ditto Amending Order as to Salary	4
Inspector of Nuisances, Joint Appointment of	3
Ditto Amending Order as to Salary	1
Compensation for loss of Office or of Emoluments of Office	6
Port Sanitary Authorities:—	
Constituting permanently	4
Constituting temporarily	1
Renewal of Powers	13
Altering Limits of Jurisdiction of	3
Provisional Orders:—	
(*See* Tables at page 507, *et seq.*)	80
Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876:—	
Consenting to Proceedings being taken by Rural Sanitary Authority	2
Determining "Stream" within the meaning of the Act (*See also* "Local Government Act, 1888, and County Councils.")	1
Sewers and Sewerage Works:—	
Allowing construction of Works outside District	3
Apportionment of Special Expenses for constructing	2
Default, Limiting time for providing	4
Special Drainage Districts:—	
Constituting	4
Special Expenses:—	
Determining	58
Stock:—	
Regulations as to creation of Stock by Urban Authorities	12
Urban Powers conferred on Rural Authorities	103
Ditto extending time for Publication of Orders	3
Water Supply:—	
Allowing construction of Works outside District	1
Apportionment of Expenses of Works of	1
Fixing general scale of charges	5
Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.—Order under section 4, cancelling requirement of Rural Sanitary Authority as to provision of Supply	1
Total for the Public Health and Local Administration	455
Total for the Local Government Act, 1888, and County Councils	104
Total for Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate	946
TOTAL	1,505

APPENDIX P.

Local Taxation Returns.

No. 151.

Summary of the Local Taxation Returns for the Year 1891–92.

The following is a Summary of the Twenty-second Annual Local Taxation Returns, published and issued under the direction of the Local Government Board. These Returns relate to the Accounts of the various Local Authorities of England and Wales during the financial year 1891–92, which, in the great majority of cases, ended on the 25th of March 1892.

The Returns here summarised have already been published in six Parts (Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 312, 312-I., 489, 489-I., 489-II., and 489-III., Session 1893–4). They contain abstracts of the receipts, expenditure, and loan transactions of 648 Boards of Guardians, the Poor Law Authorities for the Scilly Islands, and the Overseers of the Poor of 14,697 Parishes, so far as regards the Poor Rate; of 61 County Councils (exclusive of the London County Council); the Council of the Scilly Islands; 4 Joint County Committees; 1 County Asylums Board; the Visiting Committees of 62 County and Borough Lunatic Asylums (exclusive of those belonging to the County and City of London); the Corporations of 297 Municipal Boroughs; 296 Town Councils acting as Urban Sanitary Authorities; the Commissioners of 32 Improvement Act Districts; 690 Local Boards; 36 Joint Boards; 574 Rural Sanitary Authorities, and the Rural Sanitary Authority for the Scilly Islands; 56 Port Sanitary Authorities; 1,001 Burial Boards; 25 Boards of Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses; the Conservators of 3 Commons; the Trustees of 2 Open Spaces; the Commissioners of Free Libraries in 25 Parishes; 1 Joint Libraries Committee; the Trustees for 16 Bridges or Ferries; the Lighting and Watching Inspectors of 178 Districts; the Commissioners of 4 Markets and Fairs; 40 Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards*; a body of Paving Commissioners acting under a Local Act for Ely Place, Holborn; the Trustees of 7 Metropolitan Squares; the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London; the London County Council acting as a County Council, and as successors to the Metropolitan Board of Works; the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis; the Corporation of London; the Visiting Committees of 4 Lunatic Asylums belonging to the County of London, and of 1 Asylum belonging to the City of London; the Commissioners of Sewers of 49 Districts constituted under the 23 Henry VIII., cap. 5, or Part I. of the Land Drainage Act, 1861; 226 Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards; 45 Salmon, &c. Fishery Conservancy Boards; 5 Sea Fisheries Committees; the Churchwardens of 2 Parishes in which Church Rates were still leviable; 87 Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities; 360† Highway Boards acting for 6,953 highway parishes; 41 Rural Sanitary Authorities exercising the powers of Highway Boards for 746 highway parishes; 6,508 Surveyors of separate highway parishes; and 2 Turnpike Trusts. In addition to the above, they include summaries of the Accounts of 2,281 School

* Including the Local Board of Health for Woolwich.

† In this number the Districts of the Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners and the Isles of Scilly are included.

Boards, and the Managers of 10 School Districts, 2 Sick Asylum Districts, the Metropolitan Asylum District, and the Committee of the Aldershot Joint Hospital, making a total of 28,386* authorities.

The aggregate receipts during the year of the Local Authorities enumerated above, excluding loans, and making the necessary deductions† in order to avoid duplicate reckonings, amounted to 53,337,213*l.*, as compared with 51,437,425*l.*, 50,237,862*l.*, 47,975,705*l.*, and 46,358,165*l.*, received by them during the years 1890–91, 1889–90, 1888–89, and 1887–88 respectively. The principal items of receipt are shown in the following Table for the five years :—

	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Rates	27,194,836	27,420,223	27,713,409	27,818,642	28,507,119
Treasury subventions and payments	4,268,222	4,790,860	2,194,838*	1,696,340*	1,782,333*
From Local Government Board out of the Local Taxation Account	—	—	4,327,441†	5,484,670†	6,330,484†
Tolls, dues, and duties‡	3,545,142	3,718,381	3,642,423	3,473,876	3,430,602
Receipts from real and funded property (excluding sales)	1,281,433	1,400,148	1,379,823	1,438,113	1,469,879
Sales of property	390,394	578,746	513,001	303,104	343,317
Fees, fines, penalties, and licences§	1,105,439	1,170,984	1,173,348	1,250,464	1,232,646
Revenue from waterworks	2,267,932	2,400,407	2,515,217	2,608,928	2,683,496
Ditto - gasworks	3,495,436	3,677,929	3,867,416	4,227,021	4,297,000
Ditto - markets, cemeteries, and burial grounds, sewage farms and works, baths, washhouses, and open bathing-places, libraries and museums, fire brigades, lunatic asylums, hospitals, tramways, slaughter-houses, and harbours, piers, or docks‖	851,846	858,838	950,500	1,001,384	1,069,585
Repayments in respect of Private improvement works	792,101	737,414	773,438	789,694	880,566

* Including grants in aid of the cost of elementary and industrial schools, and the London Fire Brigade; and other payments out of Imperial Funds for Police, the Conveyance and Maintenance of Prisoners, &c.; also including in the year 1889–90 balances of grants discontinued under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, and of the temporary grants provided for by that Act.

† Including 3,742,615*l.* in 1889–90, 4,743,989*l.* in 1890–91, and 5,575,353*l.* in 1891–92, received by the councils of counties and county boroughs, 584,826*l.* in 1889–90, 740,681*l.* in 1890–91, and 754,666*l.* in 1891–92, received by the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, and 465*l.* in 1891–92 received by the Hove Improvement Commissioners; these amounts include those received during 1890–91 and 1891–92 under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, in aid of police superannuation. The amounts paid to the councils include the amounts distributed, or to be distributed, by them to other local authorities under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, in substitution for the discontinued Parliamentary Grants, and otherwise. As to the unapplied balances of the amounts received for this purpose, see notes *, †, ‖ on pages 592 and 593.

‡ Including market rents and stallages, and harbour tolls, dues, and duties.

§ Including 616,933*l.* in 1887–88, 648,502*l.* in 1888–89, 659,669*l.* in 1889–90, 684,427*l.* in 1890–91, and 657,203*l.* in 1891–92 from school fees, and sale of books, &c. to children.

‖ Excluding receipts entered under the heads of rates, tolls, dues, &c.

* In a few cases Local Authorities neither received nor expended any moneys during the year, and these cases are not included in the above number; on the other hand, where a Local Board has become a Municipal Authority during the year, the same district is included twice.

† The items deducted for the purposes of this summary from the gross receipts and expenditure consist for the most part of precept rates raised by one class of Local Authority, and paid by them to another; contributions made by one Local Authority to the expenditure of another; loans raised by one Local Authority for the purpose of lending to another; the annual payments received by the lending Authority in respect of such loans, and other similar items. In 1889–90, 1890–91, and 1891–92, it was also necessary to provide for deductions in respect of payments to other Local Authorities, made by the Councils of Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, out of sums received by them from the Local Taxation Account, and also for deductions in respect of transfers made from one account to another under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888.

The Public Rates raised during 1890–91 represented an average rate in the £ calculated on the Poor Rate Valuation of 3*s.* 7·9*d.*, and a sum of 19*s.* 4*d.* per head of the estimated population, whilst those raised during the year 1891–92 represented the same average rate in the £ on rateable value, but an increased charged of 19*s.* 7*d.* per head of the estimated population.

Separating the rates raised in the metropolis from those raised in the rest of England and Wales,* the following are the average results:—

		Rate in the £ on Rateable Value.	Amount per Head of Estimated Population.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Metropolitan Rates	1890–91	5 0·2	1 17 11
	1891–92	5 0·4	1 19 5
Extra-Metropolitan Rates	1890–91	3 3·6	0 16 2
	1891–92	3 3·5	0 16 3

The aggregate expenditure of the same Authorities during the year, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, and after making the necessary deductions in order to avoid duplicate reckonings, amounted to 53,051,909*l.*, as compared with 50,662,678*l.* expended during the year 1890–91, and with 48,179,573*l.*, 47,082,128*l.*, and 45,834,026*l.*, expended during the years 1889–90, 1888–89, and 1887–88 respectively. The principal items of expenditure for the five years are shown in the following Table. The payments in respect of principal and interest of loans are not included in the amount shown as expended under the headings provided for the various works and purposes, but are shown separately.

	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.
	£	£	£	£	£
Relief of the poor (including salaries, but excluding maintenance of pauper lunatics)	6,687,396	6,599,222	6,607,299	6,787,901	6,871,236
Pauper lunatics and lunatic asylums	1,456,251	1,493,265	1,505,691	1,632,780	1,719,612
Police	3,847,582	3,892,949	3,899,846	4,145,575	4,482,578†
Prosecutions, and conveyance and maintenance of prisoners	212,371	215,465	208,760	208,006	213,013
Education (including expenses of school boards, school attendance committees, reformatories, and industrial schools), and expenditure on technical and intermediate education	3,766,048	3,863,438	4,056,696	4,305,286	4,838,021
Highways, street improvements, and turnpike roads	5,585,443	5,681,607	5,890,554	6,162,189	6,684,834
Gasworks	2,509,722	2,627,416	2,822,001	3,263,974	3,454,449
Public lighting	905,656	909,200	938,043	973,212	1,024,997
Waterworks	879,167	864,614	888,393	969,277	982,593

† Including 96,764*l.* invested on account of Police Pension Funds under the provisions of the Police Act, 1890.

* *See* Table on pages 586.

	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sewerage and sewage disposal works	957,329	879,848	979,489	1,067,364	1,139,362
Markets and fairs	284,973	294,027	288,248	282,724	297,011
Cemeteries and burial grounds	248,743	243,650	255,674	268,870	294,021
Fire brigades	203,300	206,162	219,133	229,997	247,794
Public buildings, offices, &c. (not included under other headings)	182,963	208,428	178,479	213,666	227,823
Parks, pleasure grounds, commons, and open spaces	188,120	207,760	228,090	272,911	334,305
Public libraries and museums	167,740	179,658	190,785	220,479	264,890
Baths, washhouses, and open bathing-places	120,815	130,230	143,188	155,530	167,033
Bridges and ferries	199,795	379,844*	403,748*	199,278	178,539
Artizans and labourers' dwellings improvements	24,325	23,955	14,528	18,158	15,217
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts	81,128	142,517	101,824	125,491	41,010
Hospitals	147,338	163,924	154,959	187,677	182,011
Harbours, piers, docks, and quays	1,069,765	1,111,413	1,245,247	1,429,249	1,335,302
Slaughter-houses	14,507	14,680	13,977	14,844	15,511
Land drainage, embankment, and river conservancy	242,967	235,797	270,267	252,818	249,672
Tramways	20,545	29,096	28,162	38,570	48,237
Allotments	2,173,338	2,332,151	2,401,082	2,607,453	6,783
Other public works and purposes					2,749,819
Private improvement works	548,160	536,261	567,152	580,960	697,595
Payments in respect of principal and interest of loans (including payments to sinking funds) †	10,693,124	11,163,803	11,084,907	11,393,715	11,446,355
Salaries and Superannuation Allowances ‡	1,477,752	1,527,575	1,539,643	1,627,849	1,687,498
Establishment charges ‡	434,944	441,840	464,111	484,994	517,114
Legal and parliamentary expenses ‡	119,153	119,143	134,410	195,658	184,747

* Including 182,240*l.* in 1888-89, and 238,275*l.* in 1889-90, paid by the Corporation of London to the Kew and other Bridges Joint Committee, under section 8 of the Kew and other Bridges Act, 1869.

† Under this heading are included the payments on account of the principal and interest of the loans raised for all the specific purposes mentioned in the table.

‡ Only a portion of the salaries of the officers, of the establishment charges, and of the legal and parliamentary expenses of the Local Authorities is included under these headings. In many cases the expenditure of the Local Authority for these purposes in connexion with some particular undertaking or purpose is included in the expenditure on that undertaking or purpose.

The loans received by the Local Authorities during the year amounted to 10,043,436*l.*, as compared with 6,221,989*l.* received during the year 1890–91, 7,050,143*l.*, 7,000,383*l.*, and 8,620,479*l.* received during the years 1889–90, 1888–89, and 1887–88, respectively. The following are the principal purposes for which these loans were raised, and the amounts raised for each purpose during the five years:—

	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.
	£	£	£	£	£
Poor law purposes*	335,973	389,720	385,285	365,131	328,787
Lunatic asylums	230,135	160,701	216,330	149,193	55,852
Police stations, gaols, and lock-up houses	60,832	90,599	50,722	188,059	42,645
Schools (including reformatories and industrial schools)	724,019	731,225	941,220	840,584	1,108,810
Highways and street improvements	995,343	655,186	1,207,137	677,874	895,485
Gasworks	206,147	238,233	193,922	323,068	396,266
Electric lighting and supply†	—	—	—	10,000	100,997
Waterworks	3,216,439‡	1,699,053	1,332,389	868,165	1,648,452
Sewerage and sewage disposal works	720,183	1,028,003	674,387	1,060,612	1,011,213
Markets	140,823	104,898	104,748	50,173	182,721
Cemeteries and burial grounds	136,555	106,475	78,480	117,313	142,625
Fire brigades	19,121	58,609	47,118	40,517	43,531
Public buildings, offices, &c. (not included under other headings)	157,586	290,477	84,150	193,985	130,754
Parks, pleasure grounds, commons, and open spaces	170,473	243,357	258,957	184,494	241,941
Public libraries and museums	29,395	22,637	55,096	28,995	37,867
Baths, washhouses, and open bathing-places	84,730	108,771	43,503	111,313	139,394
Bridges and ferries	35,833	43,125	288,517	61,496	12,522
Artizans and labourers' dwellings improvements	96,035	32,038	92,109	5,533	76,825
Hospitals	73,163	76,054	23,650	42,024	104,456
Harbours, piers, docks, and quays	624,683	417,027	436,569	389,783	355,933
Land drainage and embankment, river conservancy, and sea defences	119,404	66,434	33,928	56,816	18,973
Tramways	10,748	30,125	1,050	60,157	46,589
Slaughter-houses	4,960	4,345	13,760	5,729	5,013
Allotments	—	2,940	5,360	6,020	1,650
Private improvement works	104,354	174,742	150,061	140,349	157,896
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company	—	—	—	—	2,225,599

* Including the asylums for imbeciles provided by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District.

† This heading was used for the first time in the Returns for 1890–91.

‡ Including 2,027,516*l.* raised by the Town Council of Sheffield as the Urban Sanitary Authority, for the purpose of acquiring a water undertaking.

The expenditure of the Local Authorities out of loans raised during the year, and in previous years, amounted to 10,587,272*l.* in 1891–92, as compared with 7,194,399*l.* in 1890–91, 7,088,554*l.* in 1889–90, 6,994,632*l.* in 1888–89, and 9,256,614*l.* in 1887–88. The following are the principal purposes for which this expenditure was incurred during the five years :—

	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.
	£	£	£	£	£
Poor law purposes*	295,501	322,997	432,418	339,103	323,457
Lunatic asylums	242,675	178,771	141,949	276,149	270,363
Police stations, gaols, and lock-up houses	48,680	91,054	77,485	101,449	98,755
Schools (including reformatories and industrial schools)	737,944	715,577	762,833	808,924	1,041,224
Highways and street improvements	1,071,973	740,480	840,232	985,382	992,994
Gasworks	245,217	242,517	241,001	288,630	477,201
Electric lighting and supply†	—	—	—	14,057	81,315
Waterworks	3,325,068‡	1,493,470	1,338,932	1,249,674	1,334,290
Sewerage and sewage disposal works	899,227	902,783	879,435	1,103,722	1,152,920
Markets	109,394	63,965	96,770	79,126	184,488
Cemeteries and burial grounds	93,750	134,778	96,353	111,532	121,474
Fire brigades	25,013	63,671	33,782	49,321	57,833
Public buildings, offices, &c. (not included under other headings)	207,198	237,180	161,323	222,342	207,637
Parks, pleasure grounds, commons, and open spaces	189,098	271,760	432,126	286,959	228,176
Public libraries and museums	26,883	28,162	40,694	44,459	41,019
Baths, washhouses, and open bathing places	68,389	79,712	70,279	94,086	140,439
Bridges and ferries	230,342	206,007	218,719	169,041	204,965
Artizans and labourers' dwellings improvements	175,689	74,967	71,199	25,008	85,917
Hospitals	105,158	73,580	53,460	73,697	75,132
Land drainage and embankment, river conservancy, and sea defences	107,398	78,242	45,212	15,730	36,677
Harbours, piers, docks, and quays	581,864	528,551	559,927	401,374	534,746
Tramways	32,253	31,952	36,116	18,195	47,770
Slaughter-houses	12,825	4,397	4,986	11,259	5,787
Allotments	—	2,913	5,077	5,542	5,417
Private improvement works	157,603	226,963	172,136	167,399	167,303
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company	—	—	—	—	2,115,500

* Including the asylums for imbeciles provided by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District.

† *See* note † on page 580.

‡ Including 2,088,872*l.* expended by the Town Council of Sheffield as the Urban Sanitary Authority, in the acquisition of a water undertaking.

The outstanding loans* of the Local Authorities at the end of the year 1891–92 amounted to 207,524,093*l.*, as compared with 201,215,458*l.* at the end of the year 1890–91, and with 198,671,312*l.*, 195,442,397*l.*, and 192,222,099*l.*, at the end of the years 1889–90, 1888–89, and 1887–88 respectively.

* Excluding duplicate reckonings in cases where one Local Authority has borrowed money and advanced it to another.

The following statement shows the total amount outstanding at the end of each of the five years for each of the purposes for which the loans were raised, so far as it has been found practicable to identify them :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	£	£	£	£	£
Poor law purposes*	6,914,432	6,984,886	7,037,304	7,056,166	7,012,550
Lunatic asylums	3,626,849	3,612,031	3,557,436	3,686,662	3,541,423
Police stations, gaols, and lock-up houses	988,672	1,006,621	1,019,301	1,122,548	1,121,971
Schools (including reformatories and industrial schools)	17,285,202	17,669,430	18,240,088	18,616,269	19,270,092
Highways, street improvements, and turnpike roads	29,004,143	28,736,070	28,828,949	28,275,890	28,664,091
Waterworks	35,363,954	36,697,897	37,730,323	38,825,912	39,888,783
Gasworks	14,782,958	14,772,825	14,851,731	14,991,197	15,266,521
Electric lighting and supply†	—	—	—	56,942	155,521
Public lighting	35,664	48,920	52,708	46,095	35,270
Sewerage and sewage disposal works	18,618,260	18,948,237	19,352,382	19,969,077	20,487,354
Markets	5,362,343	5,386,888	5,406,289	5,380,982	5,506,677
Cemeteries and burial grounds	2,489,062	2,489,149	2,470,330	2,492,185	2,553,929
Fire brigades	423,181	446,381	471,425	489,741	532,699
Public buildings, offices, &c. (not included under other headings)	4,058,836	4,229,877	4,234,431	4,315,707	4,340,858
Parks, pleasure grounds, commons, and open spaces	2,963,100	3,185,620	3,743,387	3,992,137	3,923,701
Public libraries and museums	403,454	427,164	472,573	489,693	513,096
Baths, washhouses, and open bathing-places	766,605	852,333	867,403	950,308	1,055,053
Bridges and ferries	4,037,440	4,086,283	4,084,200	4,053,596	4,009,230
Artizans and labourers' dwellings improvements	3,793,323	3,851,164	3,835,490	3,814,035	3,854,287
Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866	118,857	98,641	87,619	76,239	64,489
Hospitals	581,851	641,820	629,261	669,234	759,429
Harbours, piers, docks, and quays	30,413,124	30,733,291	31,114,487	31,466,462	31,690,423
Land drainage and embankment, river conservancy, and sea defences	3,140,263	3,175,226	3,136,884	3,147,417	3,055,098
Tramways	1,298,570	1,309,152	1,276,410	1,317,555	1,340,868
Private improvement works	899,033	944,657	944,399	940,969	941,181
Loans charged on church rates	10,850	9,100	7,600	6,100	4,600
Allotments	—	2,940	8,249	14,164	15,630
Slaughter-houses	89,524	92,711	104,902	121,631	122,735
Advances to Manchester Ship Canal Company	—	—	—	—	2,225,599
Other purposes	4,747,549	5,003,083	5,105,751	5,330,545	5,570,935
Total £	192,222,099	195,442,397	198,671,312	201,215,458	207,524,093‡

* Including the asylums for imbeciles provided by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, loans for which are excluded from the amounts entered under the heading of "Lunatic Asylums."

† See note † on page 580.

‡ Sums amounting to 4,781,229*l.* remained in Sinking Funds at the end of the year to provide for the repayment of a portion of the outstanding loans.

It should be borne in mind, with respect to the above loans, that some of them, *e.g.*, a majority of those owing for harbours, piers, and docks, are not charged on the rates. Others, such as those incurred for waterworks, gasworks, markets, &c., are primarily charged, in many cases, on the revenues of the undertakings for the purposes of which they have been raised, and constitute a charge on the rates only in the event of such revenues proving insufficient to meet the payments of principal and interest of the loans. The proportion which the local indebtedness bears to the rateable value of the several districts in respect of which it has been incurred, appears in most cases in the returns themselves, and varies greatly in different localities. It may, however, be stated that the rateable value of England and Wales for the purposes of the poor-rate, according to the valuation lists in force at Lady Day 1892, was 157,722,913*l.*

Taking the loans outstanding at the end of the two last years in the Table, it may be observed that the 201,215,458*l.* owing at the end of year 1890–91 represented a debt of 1*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* per £ of rateable value, and 6*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* per head of the estimated population, whilst the 207,524,093*l.* owing at the end of 1891–92 represented a debt of 1*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* per £ of rateable value, and 7*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* per head of the estimated population. Separating the Metropolitan from the Extra-Metropolitan outstanding loans* the following are the results:

		Amount per £ of Poor Rate Valuation.	Amount per Head of Estimated Population.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Metropolitan Debt	1890–91	1 6 0	9 16 8
	1891–92	1 4 9	9 13 11
Extra-Metropolitan Debt	1890–91	1 6 7	6 10 3
	1891–92	1 7 2	6 14 0

In the following Table some of the more important particulars of the receipts and expenditure of Local Authorities during the financial year 1891–92, and their outstanding loans at the end of the year, are arranged so as to show separately, so far as practicable, the financial transactions of Urban and Rural Authorities. Where this cannot be done, owing to the Local Authorities acting partly for urban and partly for rural districts, the transactions are entered under the heading "Urban and Rural." The particulars relating to the urban districts are further sub-divided so as to show as far as possible the transactions of the Metropolitan separately from those of the Extra-Metropolitan Authorities. It should be mentioned, however, that the transactions of the Corporation of London include receipts and expenditure in respect of some Extra-Metropolitan purposes; and that the county of London (which is also the district of the School Board for London and the area under Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards) includes the hamlet of Penge, which is not in the Metropolis. On the other hand, the Extra-Metropolitan Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities include the Thames River Lower Navigation Commissioners, and the Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards include the Thames River Upper Navigation Conservancy Board and the Lea River Conservancy

* See Table on pages 598 and 599.

Board, and a small portion of the districts under their jurisdiction is within the Metropolitan area. The transactions of the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis, whose District comprises the whole of the county of London (excluding the City of London), and portions of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertford, have been approximately apportioned between the Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan portions of the District upon the rentals in the respective areas upon which the Police Rates are levied. The necessary deductions (referred to in note † on page 577) have been made in each case, in order to avoid duplicate reckonings :—

SUMMARY OF URBAN AND RURAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Receipts from Rates.	Total Receipts, excluding Loans.	Expenditure not defrayed out of Loans.	Receipts from Loans.	Expenditure out of Loans.	Outstanding Loans.
URBAN.						
(*a*) METROPOLITAN.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities	2,273,833	2,372,470	2,688,376	101,194	125,761	3,744,014
Burial Boards	8,647	66,211	54,593	26,500	33,183	149,335
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	33,793	80,609	83,225	98,800	90,602	392,723
Conservators of Commons	2,679	3,069	3,086	—	—	35,000
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	44,355	61,933	62,360	20,590	23,930	95,550
Markets and Fairs Commissioners	—	11,891	7,426	—	4,000	—
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, and Commissioners of Ely-place, Holborn, &c.	1,948,247	2,192,732	2,253,472	287,900	271,859	1,933,444
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	219,837	277,328	343,717	185,000	2,954	1,776,007
London County Council	1,583,170	2,485,798	1,480,347	28,413	570,326	20,370,887
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis	604,494	1,428,953*	1,416,839*	—	33,279*	346,225*
Corporation of London	95,129	688,659†	736,191†	81,000	205,088	4,742,000
Visiting Committees of Lunatic Asylums	—	2,986	44,975	—	—	—
Churchwardens (Church Rate)	5,999	6,000	5,662	—	—	3,300
School Board for London	1,496,115	1,964,947	1,886,629	200,000	282,955	7,336,411
	8,316,298	11,643,591	11,066,898	1,029,397	1,643,937	40,924,896
(*b*) EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.						
Municipal Corporations	1,426,994	3,764,643	3,012,881	2,629,586	2,601,269	9,797,494
Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards	7,658,916	16,992,410	17,491,577	4,618,466	4,519,149	101,559,528
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	587	1,530	1,872	—	—	10,080
Markets and Fairs Commissioners	—	2,616	2,262	—	—	25,380
Conservators of Commons	—	53	54	—	—	—
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	63,000	2,799,921	2,558,989	326,057	502,326	31,161,014
	9,149,497	23,561,173	23,067,635	7,574,109	7,622,744	142,553,496

* These figures represent $\frac{28,849,520}{36,830,010}$ of the Commissioners' transactions, the police rates levied in the Metropolitan Police District during the year having been computed upon the total rental of 36,830,010*l.*, which included 28,849,520*l.* in respect of the Metropolis.

† Including 3,133*l.* received and 3,288*l.* spent by the Port Sanitary Authority.

SUMMARY OF URBAN AND RURAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS—*continued.*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Receipts from Rates.	Total Receipts, excluding Loans.	Expenditure not defrayed out of Loans.	Receipts from Loans.	Expenditure out of Loans.	Outstanding Loans.
URBAN AND RURAL.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities (Extra-Metropolitan)	5,015,762	5,425,639	7,412,829	227,593	197,696	3,268,536
County Councils	1,758,877	5,861,774	4,280,639	66,730	137,538	2,494,095
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis	171,406	395,284*	391,933*	—	9,206*	95,775*
Visiting Committees of County and Borough Lunatic Asylums	—	79,115	269,354	—	—	—
Port Sanitary Authorities	—†	324†	10,435	—	—	8,893
Burial Boards (Extra-Metropolitan)	167,703	411,634	400,847	67,688	55,313	2,038,560
Conservators of Commons	261	313	341	—	—	—
Bridge and Ferry Trustees	—	5,654	2,365	—	—	7,560
Commissioners of Sewers	48,195	52,612	54,011	33	2,820	79,134
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	234,042	383,717	389,617	9,630	13,521	2,388,047
Salmon, &c., Fishery Conservancy Boards	—	13,601	13,118	—	—	80
Sea Fisheries Committees	—‡	1	4,349	—	—	—
Churchwardens [Church Rate] (Extra-Metropolitan)	—	—	30	—	—	1,300
School Boards (Extra-Metropolitan)	1,835,951	3,567,589	3,633,456	900,081	747,864	11,822,144
Turnpike Trustees	—	895	891	—	—	9,435
	9,232,197	16,198,152	16,864,215	1,271,755	1,163,958	22,213,559
RURAL.						
Rural Sanitary Authorities	431,878	523,735	538,076	154,326	149,271	1,801,922
Conservators of Commons, &c.	—	24	19	—	—	—
Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act, 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 90.	23,918	24,375	23,912	—	—	—
Highway Authorities	1,353,331	1,386,163	1,491,154	13,849	7,362	30,220
	1,809,127	1,934,297	2,053,161	168,175	156,633	1,832,142
TOTAL £	28,507,119	53,337,213	53,051,909	10,043,436	10,587,272	207,524,093§

* These figures represent $\frac{7,980,490}{36,830,010}$ of the Commissioners' transactions, the police rates levied in the Metropolitan Police District during the year having been computed upon a total rental of 36,830,010*l.*, which included 7,980,490*l.* in respect of the area outside the Metropolis.

† Excluding 8,700*l.* contributed by the Urban and Rural Riparian Authorities, and included in the amounts shown as receipts from rates by those authorities.

‡ Excluding 4,434*l.* received from Contributory Authorities, and included in the amounts shown as receipts from rates by those authorities.

§ See note (‡) on page 582.

The following Table has been prepared with the view of showing the average rates in the £ of the rates raised for the purposes of the principal Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan local authorities during the years 1890–91 and 1891–92.

Local Authorities.	1890–91.	1891–92.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
METROPOLITAN.		
Poor Law Authorities	1 3·3	1 4·5
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards	1 3·6	1 4·1
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	1 7·7	1 0·9
London County Council:		
General County Purposes	0 11·2	0 9·5
Special County Purposes	0 2·1	0 2·3
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis	0 5·4	0 5·0
Corporation of London (Police and Ward Rates)	0 5·8	0 5·6
School Board for London*	0 9·9	0 11·0
EXTRA METROPOLITAN.		
Poor Law Authorities	0 10·9	0 9·8
County Councils:		
General County Purposes	From ½*d.* to 7*d.*	From ½*d.* to 8*d.*
Special County Purposes	„ ⅓*d.* to 5*d.*	„ ⅓*d.* to 4½*d.*
Town Councils acting as Municipal Authorities:		
County Boroughs	0 7·9	0 8·3
Other Boroughs	0 5·7	0 6·0
Town Councils acting as Urban Sanitary Authorities:		
County Boroughs	2 5·6	2 6·6
Other Boroughs	2 4·8	2 6·2
Local Boards and Improvement Commissioners	2 4·1	2 4·5
Rural Sanitary Authorities	0 1·9†	0 1·9†
School Boards*:		
Boroughs in England	0 6·5	0 7·0
„ Wales	0 6·4	0 7·5
Parishes in England	0 6·8	0 6·8
„ Wales	0 8·0	0 7·8
Highway Authorities in Rural Districts	0 6·0	0 6·1

* For the years ended 29th September 1890 and 1891 respectively. The rates in the £ are taken from page xxxvii of the Report of the Committee of Council on Education (England and Wales), 1891–92.

† Corrected to two places of decimals these figures would be 1·86 and 1·95 respectively.

The rates in the £ of the rates raised by Poor Law authorities, the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, the London County Council, and the Corporation of London have been calculated on the rateable value according to the Poor Rate valuation, and the rates in the £ of the rates raised by other authorities have been mostly calculated on the rateable value of their districts as shown by their returns. The Metropolitan Police Rates were calculated on the rentals upon which the rates were levied on the parishes. The rates in the £ in the case of

both Rural Sanitary Authorities and Highway Authorities for rural districts were calculated on the rateable values given in the Highway Returns.

It will be seen from the above Table that comparing 1891-92 with 1890–91, in the City of London the rate in the £ of the rates raised by the Commissioners of Sewers and the Police and Ward Rates fell from 1*s.* 7·7*d.* and 5·8*d.* respectively to 1*s.* 0·9*d.* and 5·6*d.*; and that there was also a fall of 1·7*d.* in the rate in the £ of the rates raised for general county purposes by the London County Council, and a fall of 0·4*d.* in the £ in the rates raised for the expenditure of the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis. On the other hand there was an increase of 0·2*d.* in the rate in the £ of the rates raised by the London County Council for special county purposes, of 1·2*d.* in the average rate in the £ of the rates raised by the Metropolitan Poor Law Authorities, of 0·5*d.* in the average rate in the £ of the rates raised by the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, and of 1·1*d.* in the rates in the £ of the rates raised for the expenditure of the School Board for London.

Outside London the average rate in the £ of the rates raised by County Councils for general county purposes was the same in both years, viz. 2·8*d.* In 27 counties it was higher, and in 26 counties lower in 1891–92 than in the preceding year. Comparing 1891–92 with 1890–91, the average rate in the £ of the rates raised by Town Councils acting as Municipal and Urban Sanitary Authorities respectively rose in county boroughs to the extent of 0·4*d.* and 1·0*d.*, and in non-county boroughs to the extent of 0·3*d.* and 1·4*d.*; whilst the average rate in the £ of the rates raised by Local Boards and Improvement Commissioners rose to the extent of 0·4*d.*, and that of the rates raised by Rural Sanitary Authorities and Highway Authorities in rural districts to the extent of 0·1*d.* respectively. The average School Board rate in boroughs rose in England to the extent of 0·5*d.*, and in Wales to the extent of 1·1*d.*, while in parishes in England it remained stationery, and in Welsh parishes fell to the extent of 0·2*d.* On the other hand the average rate in the £ of the rates raised by Extra Metropolitan Poor Law Authorities fell from 10·9*d.* to 9·8*d.*

The tabular statements on pages 590–600 have been prepared so as to show the amounts of the rates levied by or on behalf of the several classes of Local Authorities in each of the ten financial years ended with the year 1891–92; the Treasury Subventions and Payments from 1882–83 to 1891–92, including Payments derived from the Local Taxation Account during 1888–89, 1889–90, 1890–91, and 1891–92; the amounts of the loans received by these Authorities during the same years; the outstanding loans of the Authorities at the end of each year; and the valuation for the purposes of the poor-rate in force at the beginning of each year. These particulars as regards the Metropolis are given separately from those as to the remainder of the country. In estimating the significance of the differences shown in these Tables, so far as they relate to Urban Sanitary Authorities, Highway Authorities in Rural Districts, and Rural Sanitary Authorities, it should be borne in mind that every year the formation of new and the extension of existing Urban Sanitary Districts withdraw from the jurisdiction of Rural Sanitary Authorities, and the Highway Authorities in Rural Districts, many areas of an urban or suburban character in which the rate of expenditure has been much higher than in the remainder of the district from which they have been detached. During the ten years ended on the 25th of March 1892, as many as 72 new Urban Sanitary Districts were formed, and

66* existing Urban Sanitary Districts extended by the inclusion of places previously forming parts of Rural Sanitary Districts. The number of existing Rural Sanitary Districts extended by the inclusion of parts of Urban Sanitary Districts during the same period was 23.

The transactions of the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis have been apportioned approximately between the part of the district situate within the Metropolis and the part situate within the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Hertford, and the Extra-Metropolitan portion of the county of London.

It will be seen that the total amount of the rates raised increased during each of the nine years following the financial year 1882–83, and that in the last of these years, viz., the financial year 1891–92, it was 28,507,119*l.*, as against 24,477,086*l.* in 1882–83. On comparing the amounts raised during the two years it will be seen that the following increases had taken place in the rates raised for the purposes of the expenditure of the under-mentioned Local Authorities, viz., Metropolitan Authorities, 2,326,911*l.*; Municipal Corporations and Urban Sanitary Authorities, 2,192,774*l.*; Rural Sanitary Authorities, 167,203*l.*; and Extra-Metropolitan School Boards, 673,239*l.* On the other hand, the amounts of the rates raised for the purposes of the expenditure of Extra-Metropolitan Poor Law Authorities, Commissioners of Sewers, Churchwardens outside the Metropolis, and Highway Authorities in Rural Districts, were smaller by 1,307,089*l.*, 13,031*l.*, 5,485*l.*, and 287,136*l.*, respectively, in 1891–92 than in 1882–83.

It must be remembered that the comparison between the amount received from rates by the London County Council and the amounts received by the late Metropolitan Board of Works is affected by the fact that, in addition to the duties which have devolved upon them as successors to the late Board, the Council have duties as successors to the former County Authorities, and new duties under the Local Government Act, 1888, and also that the Coal and Wine Duties which were formerly devoted to the relief of rates are now abolished.

It will be observed that the figures in the second statement which represent the amounts derived by the various Local Authorities from Treasury Subventions and the Local Taxation Account in each of the years 1889–90, 1890–91, and 1891–92 cannot be properly compared with the amounts received by the same Authorities in former years from Treasury Subventions. In a large number of cases the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs had not, before the close of the first of these years, made the payments which they were required to make to other Authorities in substitution for the Parliamentary Grants discontinued under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, and, consequently, there were large balances remaining undistributed at the end of the year in the Councils Exchequer Contribution Accounts. The greater part of these balances was distributed during the year 1890–91, but on the other hand, of the sums received by the Councils during the year 1890–91 from the Local Taxation Account, a large proportion had not been distributed at the close of the year, and the balances for that year would be accounted for in 1891–92.

As regards receipts from loans, it will be observed that in the case of the Metropolitan Authorities they were larger in amount in 1891–92

* During the year 1891–92 thirteen Urban Sanitary Districts in all were extended, and in one cases a portion of an Urban Sanitary District was merged in a Rural Sanitary District.

than in 1887–88 and 1890–91, but considerably smaller than in the seven other years included in the Table. The loans raised during the year by the Extra-Metropolitan Authorities were larger than in any of the preceding nine years, but this was principally attributable to the fact that the Town Council of Manchester raised no less a sum than 2,225,599*l.* during the year for the purposes of the Manchester Ship Canal. The total amount of loans raised by all the Authorities was larger in 1891–92 than in any of the nine preceding years, except 1882–83, 1884–85, and 1885–86.

The outstanding loans of the Local Authorities rose from 159,255,776*l.* at the end of the financial year 1882–83 to 207,524,093*l.* at the end of 1891–92, being an increase of 48,268,317*l.* or 30·3 per cent. The rate of increase in the Metropolis was 22·5 per cent.; in the remainder of the country taken together it was 32·4 per cent. The Local Authorities whose indebtedness increased to the greatest extent during the interval were Poor Law Authorities, the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, Municipal Corporations, Urban Sanitary Authorities, Rural Sanitary Authorities, Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities, and School Boards. The outstanding loans of these Authorities were, respectively, 1,170,538*l.*, 1,082,126*l.*, 2,860,552*l.*, 28,500,533*l.*, 448,981*l.*, 5,215,246*l.*, and 6,339,694*l.*, larger in amount at the end of the financial year 1891–92 than they were at the end of 1882–83. The exceptional circumstances which led to a large increase in the outstanding loans of Municipal Corporations in the year 1891–92 are referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Sums amounting to 4,781,229*l.* remained in Sinking Funds at the end of the year, to provide for the repayment of a portion of the outstanding balance of loans.

The valuation for the purposes of the poor-rate rose in the Metropolis from 27,973,978*l.* at the beginning of the financial year 1882–83 to 33,070,830*l.* at the beginning of the year 1891–92, being an increase of 18·2 per cent. In the remainder of the country it rose during the same period from 113,433,708*l.* to 122,825,553*l.*, being an increase of 8·3 per cent.

The tabular statements above referred to are as follows:—

COMPARATIVE

RATES FROM 1882-83

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1882–83.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.
METROPOLITAN.	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities	2,106,164	2,231,101	2,271,412	2,373,080	2,154,954
Burial Boards	6,603	7,613	6,742	6,097	5,823
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	7,581	9,787	9,442	13,605	16,415
Conservators of Commons*	1,105	3,302	3,361	3,399	4,338
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries *	1,352	1,725	2,216	2,070	2,330
Metropolitan Vestries, District Boards, &c.†	1,609,224	1,600,725	1,618,480	1,627,111	1,684,367
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	128,553	200,652	216,167	225,662	216,112
County Authorities (Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent)‡	171,630	185,537	192,727	178,434	177,956
Metropolitan Board of Works§	706,885	716,186	759,714	837,575	895,553
London County Council§	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis‖	497,895	511,499	529,007	534,463	569,175
Corporation of London	72,026	73,542	75,782	77,520	81,415
Churchwardens (Church Rates)	5,514	5,503	5,852	5,580	5,666
School Board for London	674,855	754,589	886,883	977,659	1,121,386
TOTAL £	5,989,387	6,301,761	6,577,785	6,862,255	6,935,495
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.					
Poor Law Authorities	6,322,851	6,153,488	6,078,942	6,084,450	6,187,028
County Authorities (excluding the Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent)	1,613,108	1,723,393	1,815,321	1,876,186	1,920,003
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis¶	120,457	128,252	146,259	146,691	149,665
Municipal Corporations	1,299,708	1,155,927	1,262,716	1,224,150	1,213,876
Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards	5,593,428	5,880,113	6,083,246	6,225,139	6,458,407
Rural Sanitary Authorities	264,675	279,828	313,724	323,108	319,392
Burial Boards	165,965	171,176	168,327	169,551	173,640
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	764	595	531	412	433
Conservators of Commons	—	—	—	—	173
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries**	319	318	386	369	391
Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act (2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 90)	23,565	22,847	22,807	22,719	23,061
Commissioners of Sewers	61,226	62,083	61,460	62,326	54,158
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	212,969	211,310	214,256	216,883	203,359
Churchwardens (Church Rates)	5,485	4,928	3,616	2,860	1,987
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	—	—	—	—	22,610††
School Boards	1,162,712	1,235,574	1,320,923	1,376,347	1,424,107
Highway Authorities in Rural Districts‡‡	1,640,467	1,602,554	1,596,253	1,549,454	1,549,232
TOTAL £	18,487,699	18,632,386	19,088,767	19,280,636	19,701,522
GRAND TOTAL £	24,477,086	24,934,147	25,666,552	26,142,891	26,637,017

* Previously to the year 1886-87 the accounts of these Authorities were included with those of the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, but the figures given have been abstracted from the latter accounts for the purposes of this Table.

† Including the Commissioners for Paving, &c., Ely Place, Holborn, and the Woolwich Local Board of Health, the Hoxton Square Trustees in the years 1890-91 and 1891-92; and, in the year 1891-92, the trustees of Bryanston, Cavendish, Dorset, Manchester, Montagu, and Portman Squares.

‡ These figures have been compiled from information supplied by the clerks to the County Councils of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent.

§ The London County Council discharge not only the duties imposed upon them as a County Council by the Local Government Act, 1888, but also duties as successors to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

TABLES.

to 1891–92.

1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
£	£	£	£	£	METROPOLITAN.
2,042,212	2,259,547	1,951,138	2,016,545	2,273,833	Poor Law Authorities.
6,084	6,038	5,353	5,218	8,647	Burial Boards.
18,110	16,807	22,742	30,936	33,793	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
3,637	2,399	2,639	2,829	2,679	Conservators of Commons.
12,427	21,155	21,929	32,998	44,355	Commissioners of Free Public Libraries.
1,702,604	1,568,295	1,757,721	1,808,777	1,948,247	Metropolitan Vestries, District Boards, &c.
279,930	271,967	217,926	324,258	219,837	Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.
167,924	184,902	—	—	—	County Authorities (Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent).
960,653	1,074,062	—	—	—	Metropolitan Board of Works.
—	—	1,857,675	1,718,951	1,583,170	London County Council.
573,942	555,461	566,457	616,458	604,494	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
79,004	83,134	93,125	95,498	95,129	Corporation of London.
5,662	5,653	5,710	5,723	5,999	Churchwardens (Church Rates).
1,131,568	1,056,358	1,061,705	1,271,755	1,496,115	School Board for London.
6,983,757	7,105,578	7,564,120	7,929,946	8,316,298	TOTAL.
					EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.
6,312,910	6,096,426	5,799,571	5,457,554	5,015,762	Poor Law Authorities.
1,841,671	1,821,377	1,930,415	1,677,791	1,758,877	County Authorities (excluding the Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent).
154,899	167,078	165,521	174,368	171,406	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
1,297,374	1,358,659	1,337,506	1,311,824	1,426,994	Municipal Corporations.
6,733,755	6,878,714	6,983,028	7,285,990	7,658,916	Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards.
323,206	346,314	382,603	411,971	431,878	Rural Sanitary Authorities.
167,246	169,685	166,740	172,812	167,703	Burial Boards.
431	211	289	357	587	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
165	165	165	87	261	Conservators of Commons.
388	408	395	—	—	Commissioners of Free Public Libraries.
23,587	23,125	24,448	23,872	23,918	Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act (2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 90).
52,296	63,416	67,472	47,559	48,195	Commissioners of Sewers.
240,617	231,699	242,998	244,394	234,042	Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards.
1,055	211	32	—	—	Churchwardens (Church Rates).
17,860	17,860	33,410	61,860	63,000	Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities.
1,509,986	1,575,076	1,604,560	1,695,666	1,835,951	School Boards.
1,533,633	1,564,221	1,410,136	1,322,091	1,353,331	Highway Authorities in Rural Districts.
20,211,079	20,314,645	20,149,289	19,888,696	20,190,821	TOTAL.
27,194,836	27,420,223	27,713,409	27,818,642	28,507,119	GRAND TOTAL.

‖ These figures relate to that portion of the Commissioners' District which is in the Metropolis.
¶ These figures relate to that portion of the Commissioners' District which is outside the Metropolis.
** Previously to the year 1886-87 the accounts of these Commissioners were included in those of Municipal Corporations, but the figures given have been abstracted from the latter accounts for the purposes of this Table.
†† Rates raised by these Authorities have not been distinguished in previous years.
‡‡ Including the rates levied by the Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners in the several years comprised in the Table, and the rates levied by the County Roads Boards in South Wales, during the years from 1884–85 to 1888–89.

COMPARATIVE

TREASURY SUBVENTIONS and PAYMENTS from 1882–83 to 1891–92, excluding derived from the LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNT

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1882–83.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.
PART I. METROPOLITAN.	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities	126,627	125,318	127,186	133,921	132,876
Burial Boards	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	—	—	—	—	—
Conservators of Commons	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	—	—	—	—	—
Markets and Fairs Commissioners	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, &c.	—	1,975	1,524	1,731	1,760
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Board of Works	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
London County Council	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis‡	495,469	517,077	537,316	553,749	579,605
Corporation of London	3,913	2,486	1,534	1,607	2,122
Visiting Committees of Pauper Lunatic Asylums—County of London and City of London	—	—	—	—	—
Churchwardens (Church Rates)	—	—	—	—	—
School Board for London	195,781	206,229	247,955	260,107	287,945
TOTAL £	831,790	863,085	925,515	961,115	1,014,308
PART II. EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.					
Poor Law Authorities	520,881	545,736	497,285	518,928	547,617
County Authorities	594,146	591,876	581,118	604,672	603,080
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis‡	119,870	129,651	148,556	151,984	152,408
Visiting Committees of Pauper Lunatic Asylums other than those belonging to the County of London and City of London	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Corporations	423,666	431,789	430,175	419,832	453,565
Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards	72,792	93,602	101,888	105,633	112,727
Rural Sanitary Authorities	43,606	44,952	48,171	42,652	46,466
Port Sanitary Authorities	564	571	801	613	829
Burial Boards	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	—	—	—	—	—
Conservators of Commons	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward £	1,775,525	1,838,177	1,807,994	1,844,314	1,916,692

* The amounts entered in Parts I. and II. of these Columns, as received by the several authorities other than the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs, do not represent the amounts due to them in respect of the year. There was, as will be seen from the figures in Part III., a large balance undistributed by the Councils out of their Exchequer Contribution Accounts, in substitution for the discontinued grants, and on account of the new grant for union officers provided by the Local Government Act, 1888.

† These amounts do not include the unapplied balances of the Exchequer Contribution Accounts, the residue of which, after payment of the Grants to other Local Authorities, will belong to the Council.

TABLES.

contributions in lieu of rates on Government property, but including Payments during 1888–89, 1889–90, 1890–91, and 1891–92.

1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.*	1890–91.*	1891–92.*	Local Authorities.
£	£	£	£	£	Part I. Metropolitan.
137,388	233,109	36,239	246,600	116,314	Poor Law Authorities.
—	—	—	—	—	Burial Boards.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
—	—	—	—	—	Conservators of Commons.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Free Public Libraries.
—	—	—	—	—	Markets and Fairs Commissioners.
3,559	3,559	52	957	1,171	Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.
10,000	10,000	—	—	—	Metropolitan Board of Works.
—	—	16,161†	237,218†	411,764†	London County Council.
582,609	597,594	604,734	722,562‡	745,150	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
2,084	1,546	1,746	433	410	Corporation of London.
—	—	243	388	506	Visiting Committees of Pauper Lunatic Asylums—County of London and City of London.
—	—	—	—	—	Churchwardens (Church Rates).
310,552	330,488	341,084	353,576	349,862	School Board for London.
1,046,192	1,176,296	1,000,259	1,561,734	1,625,177	Total.
					Part II. Extra-Metropolitan.
523,657	607,183	1,192,778	1,719,130	1,494,229	Poor Law Authorities.
838,510	980,099	789,378‖	1,595,472‖	2,874,228‖	County Authorities.
157,238	179,751	170,343	207,002¶	206,127	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
—	—	3,496	2,484	2,452	Visiting Committees of Pauper Lunatic Asylums other than those belonging to the County of London and City of London.
433,829	494,881	438,345‖	750,122‖	1,092,908‖	Municipal Corporations.
124,323	137,006	37,354	118,612	117,379	Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards.
43,957	44,872	19,196	58,578	42,741	Rural Sanitary Authorities.
819	863	388	1,018	1,402	Port Sanitary Authorities.
—	—	—	—	—	Burial Boards.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
—	—	—	—	—	Conservators of Commons.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Free Public Libraries.
2,122,333	2,444,655	2,651,778	4,452,418	5,831,466	£ - Carried forward.

‡ See also under the head of "Extra-Metropolitan." The apportionment here made is based upon the proportions in which the Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan portions of the Police District contribute to the Commissioners' expenditure.

§ During the year 1890–91 a sum of 150,000*l.* was for the first time paid towards the superannuation of the Metropolitan Police. [See Sec. 4 of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890].

‖ These amounts do not include the unapplied balances of the Exchequer Contribution Accounts, the residue of which, after payment of the Grants to other Local Authorities, will belong to the Councils, nor do they include amounts received from other Local Authorities and paid into the Exchequer Contribution Accounts.

¶ See Note §. During 1891–92 payments were made in aid of the Pension Funds of the Extra-Metropolitan Police Forces.

COMPARATIVE

TREASURY SUBVENTIONS and PAYMENTS

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1882–83.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.
Brought forward - - - £	£ 1,775,525	£ 1,838,177	£ 1,807,994	£ 1,844,314	£ 1,916,692
PART II.—*continued.*					
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN—*continued.*					
Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act (2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 90) - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Markets and Fairs Commissioners - -	—	—	—	—	—
Bridge and Ferry Trustees - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Sewers - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Salmon, &c., Fishery Conservancy Boards -	—	—	—	—	—
Sea Fisheries Committees - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Churchwardens (Church Rates) - -	—	—	—	—	—
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities - -	—	—	—	—	—
School Boards - - - -	612,132	667,594	755,223	834,500	892,481
Highway Authorities in Rural Districts -	108,313	124,497	132,776	148,197	152,415
Turnpike Trustees - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners - -	—	—	—	—	—
South Wales County Roads Boards - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - £	2,495,970	2,630,268	2,695,993	2,827,011	2,961,588
Total of Parts I. and II. - - £	3,327,760	3,493,353	3,621,508	3,788,126	3,975,896
Deduct - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Net Total of Parts I. and II. - £	3,327,760	3,493,353	3,621,508	3,788,126	3,975,896
PART III.					
Amounts shown as remaining in the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of County and County Borough Councils at the end of the year - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Amounts shown in the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of County and County Borough Councils as having been distributed to other Local Authorities up to the end of the year, but not shown in the Accounts of those Authorities as received by that date - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Total of the Amounts received as Treasury Subventions and Payments including the Amounts derived from the Local Taxation Account by the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis, and by County and County Borough Councils, &c. - - - - £	3,327,760	3,493,353	3,621,508	3,788,126	3,975,896

* The amounts entered in Parts I. and II. of these columns as received by the several authorities, other than the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs, do not represent the amounts due to them in respect of the year. There was, as will be seen from the figures in Part III., a large balance undistributed by the Councils out of their Exchequer Contribution Accounts, in substitution for the discontinued grants, and on account of the new grant for union officers provided by the Local Government Act, 1888.

† This is the total of the two amounts marked thus ‡ in the previous column which are deducted here in order to avoid a duplicate reckoning.

‡ See note †.

§ Including 4,085,414*l.* Treasury Subventions and Payments, and 705,446*l.* Temporary Grant, under Section 121 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

TABLES.

from 1882–83 to 1891–92—*continued.*

1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.*	1890–91.*	1891–92.*	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
£ 2,122,333	£ 2,444,655	£ 2,651,778	£ 4,452,418	£ 5,831,466	£ - Brought forward.
					PART II.—*continued.*
					EXTRA-METROPOLITAN—*continued.*
—	—	—	—	—	Inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act (2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 90).
—	—	—	—	—	Markets and Fairs Commissioners.
—	—	—	—	—	Bridge and Ferry Trustees.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Sewers.
—	—	—	—	—	Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards.
—	—	—	—	—	Salmon, &c., Fishery Conservancy Boards.
—	—	—	—	—	Sea Fisheries Committees.
—	—	—	—	—	Churchwardens (Church Rates).
—	—	—	—	—	Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities.
941,369	1,001,009	1,052,763	1,091,509	1,162,452	School Boards.
158,328	168,900	—	—	231	Highway Authorities in Rural Districts.
—	—	—	—	—	Turnpike Trustees.
—	—	—	—	—	Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners.
—	—	—	—	—	South Wales County Roads Boards.
3,222,030	3,614,564	3,704,541	5,543,927	6,994,149	TOTAL.
4,268,222	4,790,860	4,704,800	7,105,661	8,619,326	£ - Total of Parts I. and II.
—	—	—	1,820,595†	1,900,537†	Deduct.
4,268,222	4,790,860	4,704,800	5,285,066	6,718,789	£ - Net Total of Parts I. and II.
					PART III.
—	—	1,699,420‡	1,743,488‡	1,398,441	Amounts shown as remaining in the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of County and County Borough Councils at the end of the year.
—	—	121,175‡	157,049‡	4,533	Amounts shown in the Exchequer Contribution Accounts of County and County Borough Councils as having been distributed to other Local Authorities up to the end of the year, but not shown in the Accounts of those Authorities as received by that date.
4,268,222	4,790,860§	6,525,395‖	7,185,603¶	8,116,763**	£ Total of the Amounts received as Treasury Subventions and Payments including the Amounts derived from the Local Taxation Account by the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis, and by County and County Borough Councils, &c.

‖ Including 1,774,052*l.* Treasury Subventions and Payments, 420,786*l.* Temporary Grant, under Section 121 of the Local Government Act, 1888: and 3,116*l.* shown in the Exchequer Contribution Accounts as received from interest, &c.

¶ Including 1,696,340*l.* Treasury Subventions and Payments, and 4,593*l.* shown in the Exchequer Contribution Accounts, as received from interest, &c., but excluding 348*l.* repaid to those Accounts in respect of overpayments made in the previous year.

** Including 1,782,383*l.* Treasury Subventions and Payments, 417,545*l.* paid out of the Local Taxation Account to Police Pension Funds, and 3,946*l.* shown in the Exchequer Contribution Accounts as received from interest, but excluding 87,410*l.* paid into those Accounts by Local Authorities, under awards of the Local Government Act Commissioners, and 1,558*l.* repaid in respect of over-payments made previously.

RECEIPTS FROM

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1882–83.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.
METROPOLITAN.	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities	324,750	359,755	264,293	409,782	291,282
Burial Boards	17,955	300	14,000	1,000	—
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	5,500	5,000	12,500	19,000	24,500
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries	—	—	—	—	2,500
Metropolitan Vestries, District Boards, &c.	122,073	201,200	55,790	116,100	222,650
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	136,835	151,853	550,000	665,477*	—
Metropolitan Board of Works†	1,374,053	641,293	1,302,116	1,092,543	1,023,764
London County Council†	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis‡	—	—	—	—	148,857
Corporation of London	87,659	79,425	15,000	19,925	801,170
School Board for London	465,390	400,000	700,000	800,000	559,200
TOTAL £	2,534,715	1,838,826	2,913,699	3,123,827*	3,073,923
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.					
Poor Law Authorities	214,736	207,778	225,181	198,181	180,718
County Authorities	333,906	376,356	268,461	205,968	349,807
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis‡	—	—	—	—	39,143
Municipal Corporations	456,653	393,498	413,187	376,894	454,951
Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards	4,601,848	3,416,767	4,919,870	5,886,079	3,664,441
Rural Sanitary Authorities	210,272	147,162	130,566	157,042	141,292
Port Sanitary Authorities	—	750	—	5,000	310
Burial Boards	126,365	85,636	94,757	63,523	78,195
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	1,200	—	—	—	—
Markets and Fairs Commissioners	—	—	—	1,638	192
Bridge and Ferry Trustees	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Sewers	1,750	20,004	15,460	7,630	14,050
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	196,644	104,014	60,789	68,651	25,550
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	235,167	699,468	1,329,053	564,402	767,037
School Boards	671,713	636,644	716,150	763,055	481,178
Highway Authorities in Rural Districts	6,353	1,350	5,160	1,400	200
TOTAL £	7,757,107	6,089,927	8,178,634	8,299,468	6,197,064
GRAND TOTAL £	10,291,822	7,928,753	11,092,333	11,423,295*	9,270,987

* Excluding the sum of 200,000*l.* included in the Return of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, but which the Board have since been informed was raised as a temporary loan.

† See note § on p. 590.

LOANS.

1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
					METROPOLITAN.
£ 97,139	£ 212,292	£ 155,630	£ 174,050	£ 101,194	Poor Law Authorities.
6,000	6,000	—	28,500	26,500	Burial Boards.
44,400	59,000	9,000	69,400	98,800	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
7,200	8,550	51,100	20,000	20,590	Commissioners of Free Public Libraries.
137,360	260,375	123,647	164,300	287,900	Metropolitan Vestries, District Boards, &c.
—	—	—	—	185,000	Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.
432,333	500,729	—	—	—	Metropolitan Board of Works.
—	—	1,157,981	50,428	28,413	London County Council.
9,450	38,438	39,011	117,492	—	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
18,180	40,000	23,000	3,000	81,000	Corporation of London.
250,000	250,000	288,552	250,000	200,000	School Board for London.
1,002,062	1,375,384	1,847,921	877,170	1,029,397	£ - - TOTAL.
					EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.
238,884	177,428	229,655	191,081	227,593	Poor Law Authorities.
203,216	169,201	47,684	109,460	66,730	County Authorities.
2,550	11,562	10,989	33,659	—	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
259,304	339,056	178,024	364,430	2,629,586	Municipal Corporations.
5,474,928	3,715,940	3,426,958	3,440,270	4,618,466	Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards.
160,072	197,185	186,014	164,569	154,326	Rural Sanitary Authorities.
900	—	—	1,000	—	Port Sanitary Authorities.
109,405	76,525	60,372	60,763	67,688	Burial Boards.
—	—	—	—	—	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
300	—	250	—	—	Markets and Fairs Commissioners.
—	—	—	—	—	Bridge and Ferry Trustees.
—	4,783	3,850	3,300	33	Commissioners of Sewers.
98,429	58,761	27,500	42,840	9,630	Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards.
601,335	391,333	374,908	340,663	326,057	Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities.
467,019	481,225	652,668	590,584	900,081	School Boards.
2,125	2,000	3,350	2,200	13,849	Highway Authorities in Rural Districts.
7,618,417	5,624,999	5,202,222	5,344,819	9,014,03	TOTAL.
8,620,479	7,000,383	7,050,143	6,221,989	10,043,436	GRAND TOTAL.

‡ See also under the head of "Extra Metropolitan." The apportionment here made is based upon the proportions in which the Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan portions of the Police District contribute to the Commissioners' expenditure.

§ See note ‡.

OUTSTANDING

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1882–83.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86.	1886–87.
METROPOLITAN.	£	£	£	£	£
Poor Law Authorities	3,151,327	3,386,182	3,519,638	3,735,392	3,914,412
Burial Boards	124,018	118,221	125,361	122,093	108,502
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	118,075	118,653	125,133	137,528	176,039
Conservators of Commons*	700	41,950†	41,950	41,750	41,750
Commissioners of Free Public Libraries*	—	—	—	—	2,500
Metropolitan Vestries, District Boards, &c.	2,056,448	2,075,556	1,917,985	1,847,872	1,876,651
Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	623,881	771,681	1,299,995	2,172,042	1,909,346
Metropolitan Board of Works‡	17,520,679	17,369,049	18,434,101	18,922,840	19,460,320
London County Council‡	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis§	—	—	—	—	148,857
Corporation of London	5,121,100	5,033,000	4,798,500	4,669,200	5,318,300
Churchwardens (Church Rates)	14,800	13,300	11,800	11,300	10,800
School Board for London	4,615,562	4,954,413	5,582,031	6,289,333	6,742,514
TOTAL £	33,416,590	33,882,005	35,856,494	37,999,350	39,710,091
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.					
Poor Law Authorities	2,690,685	2,772,085	2,877,223	2,937,171	2,974,010
County Authorities	3,379,284	3,517,260	3,555,786	3,526,268	3,634,619
Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis‖	—	—	—	—	39,143
Municipal Corporations	6,936,941	5,224,189¶	5,849,237	6,276,861	6,721,251
Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards	78,058,995	78,193,308¶	81,528,852	86,187,232	88,227,645
Rural Sanitary Authorities	1,352,941	1,442,871	1,485,432	1,556,828	1,575,633
Port Sanitary Authorities	4,858	5,412	5,205	9,996	9,836
Burial Boards	2,055,367	2,111,688	2,113,160	2,099,985	2,118,169
Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
Markets and Fairs Commissioners	36,662	25,162	23,900	25,538	25,730
Bridge and Ferry Trustees	57,522	36,091	33,314	29,162	19,870
Commissioners of Sewers	67,373	83,761	94,172	95,288	100,600
Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards	1,730,287	1,792,567	2,064,280**	2,056,056	2,018,639
Salmon, &c. Fishery Conservancy Boards	—	—	188††	170	152
Churchwardens (Church Rates)	14,105	10,035	6,345	4,213	2,504
Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities	25,945,768	26,779,226	28,247,364	28,778,671	29,506,196
School Boards	8,203,299	8,712,025	9,246,531	9,746,757	10,003,048
Highway Authorities in Rural Districts	45,062	41,448	42,246	37,573	32,048
Turnpike Trustees‡‡	249,537	207,730	167,239	111,101	92,158
TOTAL £	125,839,186	130,965,458	137,351,474	143,489,370	147,111,551
GRAND TOTAL £	159,255,776	164,847,463	173,207,968	181,488,720	186,821,642

* See note * on page 590.
† Including for the first time the capitalised value of certain Annuities.
‡ See note § on page 590.
§ See also under the head of "Extra-Metropolitan." The apportionment here made is based upon the proportions in which the Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan portions of the Police District contribute to the Commissioners' expenditure.
‖ See note §.
¶ The diminution in the outstanding Loans of Municipal Authorities in 1883–84, as compared with 1882–83, is mainly due to the transfer from the returns of Town Councils as the Municipal Authority to their returns as the Urban Sanitary Authority, of loans incurred in respect of undertakings which are usually dealt with by Sanitary Authorities.

LOANS.

1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
£	£	£	£	£	METROPOLITAN.
3,838,423	3,884,718	3,857,789	3,841,695	3,744,014	Poor Law Authorities.
109,306	110,228	104,926	128,463	149,335	Burial Boards.
210,646	259,521	255,168	311,125	392,723	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	Conservators of Commons.
9,668	17,751	67,012	81,011	95,550	Commissioners of Free Public Libraries.
1,839,014	1,904,410	1,842,829	1,817,257	1,933,444	Metropolitan Vestries, District Boards, &c.
1,845,413	1,781,430	1,718,647	1,652,005	1,776,007	Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.
19,481,230	19,652,529	—	—	—	Metropolitan Board of Works.
—	—	21,127,407	20,833,968	20,370,887	London County Council.
157,494	190,653	230,947	343,572	346,225	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
5,210,000	5,063,200	4,881,900	4,768,300	4,742,000	Corporation of London.
9,300	7,800	6,300	4,800	3,300	Churchwardens (Church Rates).
6,876,944	7,004,959	7,165,060	7,279,021	7,336,411	School Board for London.
39,622,438	39,912,199	41,292,985	41,096,217	40,924,896	TOTAL.
					EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.
3,076,009	3,100,168	3,179,515	3,214,471	3,268,536	Poor Law Authorities.
3,593,141	3,504,619	2,710,175	2,607,191	2,494,095	County Authorities.
42,506	57,347	65,053	98,428	95,775	Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.
6,898,784	7,171,048	6,996,324	7,278,663	9,797,494	Municipal Corporations.
92,203,620	94,268,092	96,232,415	98,150,065	101,559,528	Urban Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards.
1,626,304	1,718,341	1,825,758	1,864,666	1,801,922	Rural Sanitary Authorities.
10,252	9,677	9,100	9,522	8,893	Port Sanitary Authorities.
2,161,728	2,141,635	2,079,584	2,058,097	2,038,560	Burial Boards.
10,500	10,500	10,500	10,290	10,080	Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.
25,630	25,630	25,380	25,380	25,380	Markets and Fairs Commissioners.
18,789	17,975	12,440	7,635	7,560	Bridge and Ferry Trustees.
93,513	91,736	89,108	85,587	79,134	Commissioners of Sewers.
2,436,725	2,475,754	2,446,442	2,469,113	2,388,047	Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards.
—	140	140	100	80	Salmon, &c. Fishery Conservancy Boards.
1,550	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	Churchwardens (Church Rates).
30,007,899	30,312,329	30,643,242	30,958,246	31,161,014	Harbour, Pier, and Dock Authorities.
10,281,209	10,544,308	10,973,059	11,233,157	11,822,144	School Boards.
27,930	26,158	25,932	25,490	30,220	Highway Authorities in Rural Districts.
83,572	52,941	52,360	21,835	9,435	Turnpike Trustees.
152,599,661	155,530,198	157,378,327	160,119,241	166,599,197	TOTAL.
192,222,099	195,442,397	198,671,312	201,215,458	207,524,093	GRAND TOTAL.

** The large increase in 1884–85 in the outstanding loans of the Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards is due to the fact that returns were that year obtained for the first time from 10 additional Authorities.

†† The accounts of these Authorities were in 1884–85 included for the first time in the Local Taxation Returns.

‡‡ The rapid decrease in the outstanding loans of Turnpike Trustees is owing to the extinction of Trusts during the years to which the Table relates.

Valuation for Poor Rate.*

—	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Metropolis - - -	27,973,978	28,438,385	28,954,020	29,410,489	30,446,336	30,720,646	31,005,876	31,246,820	31,596,896	33,070,830
Rest of England - -	113,433,708	114,784,053	116,573,924	117,940,073	118,461,461	118,613,978	118,690,936	119,239,154	120,519,112	122,825,553
Total - - - £	141,407,686	143,222,438	145,527,944	147,350,562	148,907,797	149,334,624	149,696,812	150,485,974	152,116,008	155,896,383

* The amounts shown in this Table are the rateable values of the property liable to contribute to the Poor Rate, according to the Valuation Lists in force at the beginning of each of the financial years. The valuation for the Metropolis comes into force on the 6th April, that for the rest of England at Lady-day.

APPENDIX Q.

Parliamentary Returns.

No. 152.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents presented to Parliament in the Year 1893–94, on behalf of the Local Government Board.

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Annual Report of the Local Government Board (Twenty-second). [With diagrams]	[C.–7180.]	710, 8vo.
Supplement to the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Local Government Board containing the Report of the Medical Officer of the Board. [With plates, &c.]	[C.–7050.]	228, 8vo.
Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881.—Annual Report by the Chief Inspector (Twenty-ninth): Proceedings during the year 1892. [With plan and diagram]	[C.–7045.]	123, 8vo.
Epidemic Influenza, 1889–92.—Further Report and Papers. [With plates and diagrams]	[C.–7051.]	165, 8vo.
Enteric Fever in the Tees Valley.—Supplement to the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Local Government Board (in continuation of the Report of the Medical Officer for 1891). [With maps and diagrams]	[C.–7054.]	158, folio.
Monthly Comparative Statements of number of Paupers, exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums, &c., and Vagrants	103. (A.) to 103. (A.–XI.)	145, folio.
Number of Paupers of all Classes on:—		
1st January 1893	103. B.	56, folio.
1st July 1893	103. B–I.	56, folio.
Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief:—		
Half-year ended Lady-day 1893	313. C.	24, folio.
Half-year ended Michaelmas 1893	313. C.–I.	24, folio.
Local Taxation Returns (England.):		
Annual Return for 1890–91: Part VII.—Summary	164.	106, folio.
Annual Return for 1891–92: Part I. (1) Poor Rate Return, and (2) Valuation for the Poor Rate	312.	109, folio.

LIST of Reports, Returns, and other Documents presented to Parliament in the Year 1893–94, on behalf of the Local Government Board—*continued.*

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Local Taxation Returns (England)—*continued.*		
Annual Return for 1891–92—*continued.*		
Part II. Accounts relating to (3) County Councils (other than the London County Council) and Joint Committees of such Councils, and (3A) Pauper Lunatic Asylums (other than those belonging to the County and City of London) -	312.–I.	60, folio.
Part III. Accounts relating to (4) Municipal Boroughs (County and other Boroughs), (5) Borough Urban Sanitary Authorities (County and other Boroughs), (6) other Urban Sanitary Authorities, (7) Joint Boards, (8) Rural Sanitary Authorities, (9) Port Sanitary Authorities, (10) Burial Boards, (11) Baths and Washhouses, (12) Commons and Open Spaces, (13) Free Public Libraries, (14) Lighting and Watching, (15) Markets and Fairs, (16) Bridges and Ferries - - - - - - -	489.	431, folio.
Part IV. Accounts relating to (17) Metropolitan Vestries, &c., (18) Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, (19) London County Council, (20) Metropolitan Police, (21) Corporation of London, (21A) Pauper Lunatic Asylums belonging to the County and City of London - - - - - -	489.–I.	86, folio.
Part V. Accounts relating to (22) Commissioners of Sewers, (23) Drainage, &c. Boards, (24) Salmon and Freshwater Fishery Conservancy Boards, (24A) Sea Fisheries Committees, (25) Church Rates, (26) Harbour, &c. Authorities, and (27) School Boards - - - -	489.–II.	60, folio.
Part VI. Accounts relating to (28) Highway Authorities in Rural Districts, and (29) Turnpike Trustees - - - - -	489.–III.	70, folio.
Part VII.—Summary - - - - -	489.–IV.	116, folio.
Local Taxation.—Report of the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P. (President of the Local Government Board) to the Treasury, on Local Taxation, with especial reference to the proportion of local burdens borne by Urban and Rural Ratepayers, and different classes of Real Property in England and Wales -	168.	192, folio.
Register of Marriage Errors.—Return showing for the year 1891 the number of Cases in which each of the following Errors and Irregularities occur on the Certified Copies of Registers of Marriages deposited with the Registrar General by Clergy of the Established Church: (1) Entries unsigned by the persons married or by only one of them; (2) Entries unsigned by the witnesses of the Marriage or signed by only one such witness; (3) Entries unsigned by the Clergyman officiating at the Marriage; (4) Signatures in the spaces for Bride and Bridegroom	179.	1, folio.

LIST of Reports, Returns, and other Documents presented to Parliament in the Year 1893–94, on behalf of the Local Government Board—*continued.*

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Register of Marriage Errors—continued. by persons whose names are not those of the persons purporting to have been married; (5) Entries which do not contain the date of the Marriage; and (6) Entries which fail to show the place where the Marriage was performed -		
Local Taxation.—Report of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. (President of the Poor Law Board) to the Treasury, on the Progressive increase of Local Taxation, with especial reference to the Proportion of Local and Imperial Burdens borne by the different Classes of Real Property in the United Kingdom, as compared with the Burdens imposed upon the same Classes of Property in other European Countries -	201. (*470 of 1870*).	232, folio.
Local Taxation Licences, 1892–93.— Return of the Amount received in respect of each Administrative County and County Borough in England and Wales for Local Taxation Licence Duties and Penalties, in the year ended the 31st day of March 1893, under the Act 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. - - - - -	289.	11, folio.
Poor Law Parishes (England and Wales).—Return of the Number of Poor Law Parishes and Parts of Parishes in each Administrative County, County Borough, and Rural Sanitary District of England and Wales, with Populations, according to the 1891 Census, under 200, 200 and under 300, 300 and under 400, 400 and under 500, and 500 and under 1,000, respectively - - - - - - -	315.	21, folio.
Local Taxation (England) Account, 1892–93.—Return showing in respect of the Financial Year ended the 31st day of March 1893: (1) the Total Amount of the Local Taxation Licences and Probate Duty Grant Paid into the Local Taxation (England) Account, and the Amounts Paid out of such Licences and Probate Duty Grant to, or on behalf of, the Council of each Administrative County or County Borough; (2) the Amounts Paid out of the Proceeds of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties to each Police Authority in Aid of Police Pension Funds; and (3) the Amounts Paid out of the Residue of the Proceeds of those Duties to the Council of each Administrative County and County Borough -	338.	23, folio.
Urban Sanitary Districts (Conditions of Contracts).—Return showing in respect of each Urban Sanitary District, whether the Contracts entered into by the Authority for the execution of Works specify any Conditions as to the Wages to be paid by the Contractor, or other Conditions with respect to the Persons employed by him; and, if so, what are the Conditions so specified - - - - -	435.	14, folio.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents presented to Parliament in the Year 1893–94, on behalf of the Local Government Board—*continued.*

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Boards of Guardians (*Chairmen*).—Return showing for Unions in England and Wales, the Number of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen respectively of Boards of Guardians who are Ex-officio Members, or are elected Guardians; and the Number of Years that each such Chairman or Vice-Chairman has served in such Office - - - - -	436.	19, folio.
Counties (*England and Wales*).— Return showing— 1. The Administrative Counties and the County Boroughs of England and Wales, arranged in Alphabetical Order, with their Areas and Population; 2. The Urban Sanitary Districts of England and Wales, other than County Boroughs, arranged according to Administrative Counties, with their Areas and Population, and the Nature of their Local Government (whether Municipal, Borough, Improvement Act District, or Local Government District); 3. The Rural Sanitary Districts in England and Wales, arranged according to Administrative Counties, with their Areas and Population; when when the District is in more than one Administrative County the Area and Population of the part of the District in each Administrative County being shown separately; 4. The Poor Law Unions and other Poor Law Areas not situate in the Metropolis, with their Population; the Administrative Counties or County Boroughs in which they are situate; the Population in each Administrative County or County Borough when more than one; the Number of Urban Sanitary Districts and Rural Sanitary Districts which they contain, distinguishing the Number in each Administrative County when more than one; 5. The Parishes situate in more than one Administrative County or County Borough, with the Area and Population of each part; (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 333, of Session 1888) - - - - - -	437.	60, folio.
Metropolitan Water Companies.—Return of the Accounts, as they are respectively made up, of the Metropolitan Water Companies to the 30th September and the 31st December 1892 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 286 of Session 1892) -	443.	17, folio.
Unemployed.—Circular Letter addressed by the Local Government Board on the 30th September 1893, to Sanitary Authorities in England and Wales, with reference to means which may be adopted for providing, in times of exceptional distress, Employment for the Unemployed - - - - -	454.	4, folio.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents presented to Parliament in the Year 1893-94, on behalf of the Local Government Board—*continued.*

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Deaths from Starvation (*County of London*).—Report of the Local Government Board on those cases contained in the Return, in which applications had been made to the Poor Law Authorities for Relief	476.	4, folio.
Tuberculosis.—Return showing in respect of the Year ended the 25th day of March 1893, the Number of Carcases seized by Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances in England and Wales under Section 116 of "The Public Health Act, 1875," and Section 47 of "The Public Health (London) Act, 1891," and of the Number of such Carcases condemned by Justices under Sections 117 and 47 of those Acts, distinguishing as far as practicable, the Number so condemned in consequence of the Animal having suffered from Tuberculosis	485.	7, folio.
Boroughs in Administrative Counties.—Return showing, as regards each Administrative County in England and Wales, containing one or more Municipal Boroughs, the Surplus of the Moneys paid to the Exchequer Contribution Account of the County in respect of the Year ended the 31st day of March 1892, after Payment out of the Account of the Sums required by Section 23 of "The Local Government Act, 1888," to be paid for that Year in substitution for Local Grants and in respect of Costs of Union Officers, and of any Sums paid out of the Account for the purposes of Technical or Intermediate Education, and also giving the following Information with reference to every such Borough, and the part of every such County not comprised in any Borough; (1) the Population according to the Census of 1891; (2) the Rateable Values according to the Basis or Standard for the County Rate in force in the Years ended at Lady Day 1889 and 1892; and (3) the Expenditure on the Maintenance of Main Roads in each of those Years borne or repaid by the County Authority	486.	—
Rates in Metropolis (*Leakages*).—Return giving, as regards each Parish in the Metropolis, the following particulars: (1.) The Rateable Value of the Parish on which the last Poor Rate closed prior to the 25th day of March 1893 was made; (2.) The Amount which a Rate of One Penny in the Pound on that Rateable Value would produce if the whole Rate were collected; (3.) The Sum actually produced in respect of each Penny of the Rate; (4.) With regard to the difference, the approximate proportion of the amount which was attributable (*a*) to allowances to Owners who are Rated instead of the Occupiers, (*b*) to excusals on the ground of Poverty, and (*c*) to empties, removals, and other causes;	487.	23, folio.

LIST of Reports, Returns, and other Documents presented to Parliament in the Year 1893–94, on behalf of the Local Government Board—*continued.*

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Rates in Metropolis (*Leakages*)—continued.		
(5.) The Number of Assessments in respect of which Commissions were allowed to Owners under Agreements made in pursuance of Section 3 of "The Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869," and the Percentages of such Commissions;		
(6.) Whether any Order of the Vestry, in pursuance of Section 4 of the said Act, was in force in the Parish during the Year ended the 25th day of March 1893;		
(7.) The Number of Assessments in respect of which Abatements of 15 per cent. were allowed to Owners under Subsection (1) of the last-mentioned section; and		
(8.) The Number of Assessments in respect of which further Abatements were allowed under Subsection (2) of the same Section to Owners who were willing to be Rated whether their Premises were Occupied or not, and the Percentages of such further Abatements - -		
Deaths (*Carbolic Acid*).—Return of the Number of Deaths in England and Wales in each of the Five Years from 1887 to 1891, inclusive, which were caused by the taking of Carbolic Acid, distinguishing Males and Females, and showing the Number of such Deaths due to (1) Accident, (2) Suicide, and (3) Murder and Manslaughter - - -	488.	3, folio.

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.